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Phalguna 20, 1887(Saka)

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA

Friday, March 11, 1966/Phalgun 20,
1887 (Saka)

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

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

**Exchange of Impounded Ships and
Cargo**

- +
- *475. Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavalya:
Shri Bade:
Shri Bagri: ..
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:
Shri Kajrolkar:
Shrimati Akkamma Devi:
Shri Kappen:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Linga Reddy:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of Commerce be
pleased to state:

(a) the agreement, if any, reached
for the exchange of impounded ships
and cargo with Pakistan; and

(b) the steps taken pursuant to
that agreement?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know
whether it is a fact that during the
recent Indo-Pak ministerial meeting,
the Pakistani delegation refused to
discuss this question of exchange of
impounded vessels and cargo unless
a satisfactory solution of the Kashmir
question is found and if so, may I
know whether Pakistan is in a better
position in regard to the impounded
ships and cargo, as claimed by the
concerned minister of Pakistan?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The House is
aware of what transpired in Rawal-
pindi and I need not recapitulate the
events. We did make all these points,
but as rightly pointed out by the
hon. Member, the Pakistani side
wanted the discussion to go on *pari
passu* with the question of Kashmir.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Is it a fact that
Pakistani authorities have auctioned
or disposed a large quantity of cargo,
particularly tea and if so, how is the
matter going to be settled?

Shri Manubhai Shah: From our
side we had the whole case presented
in as extensive a manner as pos-
sible. Whatever cargoes were auc-
tioned by the prize court, we had
immediately taken it up even during
the period of the hostilities with the
Pakistan Government, and it was
broadly agreed that all such foreign
cargo, where they are physically
available with the two governments
would be transferred to each other
and where it has been sold out, suit-
able compensation will have to be
worked out.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उस कारगो के कुछ भाग को जो कि पाकिस्तान का हमारे पास है, हमने भी डिसपोज़ आफ करने की कोशिश की ? यदि नहीं, तो क्यों नहीं और कुल कितना कारगो पाकिस्तान का हमारे पास है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : अभी तक जो एस्टीमेट है उन के अनुसार उन के पास हमारा साग माल 8,12,04,900 रुपए का है और हमारे पास जो उनका माल है, जिसके हमारे पास डाक्यूमेंट नहीं हैं, उसकी इंश्योर्ड वैल्यू 1,69,99,000 है। हमने उसको इसलिए डिसपोज़ आफ नहीं किया कि हम खुद चाहते थे कि वह भी हमारे माल को डिसपोज़ आफ न करे और इस को उन्होंने कुछ हद तक स्वीकार कर लिया था।

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Because there had been no agreement arrived at in this regard, as we saw in Rawalpindi that there is no chance in the foreseeable future to arrive at any agreement, how do government propose to prevent that cargo from becoming unserviceable and how do we propose to get compensation for that part of the cargo which has been already sold out? Do government propose to get compensation by selling at least a portion of the Pakistani cargo here?

Shri Manubhai Shah: From the amounts I have mentioned, the House will appreciate that the remedy suggested by the hon. Member may not be very effective. We propose to continue the discussion at the diplomatic level. We hope at the forthcoming meeting also this matter will be taken up, along with other diplomatic and international channels, because the cargoes do not belong to the two countries alone, but to numerous foreign countries.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether it is a fact that some ships were forced to be diverted to Pakis-

tan, which did not contain any goods of Pakistan?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There are three ships also—Ali Hasan, Ilyas Baksh and Ocean Enterprise.

Shri Subodh Hansda: What is the actual price of the cargo which has been confiscated by the Pakistani prize court?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I have already mentioned the value.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : पिछले सप्ताह माननीय मंत्री जी ने इसी सदन में हम को यह आश्वासन दिया था कि जो भारतीय प्रतिनिधिमंडल पाकिस्तान जाएगा वह इस मान के सम्बन्ध में बातचीत करेगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह जो बातचीत हुई उसका पाकिस्तान ने क्या उत्तर दिया। हमारी बातचीत जो असफल हुई उस को ध्यान में रखते हुए हम कौन सी ऐसी कार्रवाई करने जा रहे हैं जिससे हमारा माल वापस मिल सके ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : मैंने पहले ही इस का उत्तर दे दिया।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : यह जाहिर नहीं हुआ कि उनका जो सामान यहाँ है उसके लिए हम कब तक इन्तिजार करते रहेंगे। उस हालत में जब कि वे हमारा सामान नहीं दे रहे हैं, उनका सामान जो हमारे कब्जे में है वह कब तक इस तरह पड़ा रहेगा ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : जैसा मैंने बताया, अभी लास्ट ब्यू लेने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। हमें आशा है कि ताशकन्द स्प्रिट के अन्दर जो कार्रवाई हो रही है उसमें इस का कोई न कोई रास्ता निकल आवेगा।

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि रावलपिंडी में जो मंत्रि स्तर पर वार्तालाप हुआ उसकी कार्य-सूची में क्या रोक लिए गए जहाजों और माल की अदला-बदली का विषय अंकित था ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : उसमें केवल कारणों पर ही बात नहीं थी और भी बहुत सी चीजें थी जैसे इंडियन और पाकिस्तान नेशनल्स की प्रापर्टीज़, शिप्स वगैरह, आरडनेन्स और डिफेंस आदि का इन्विपमेंट। ये सारे मामले अलग अलग पाकिस्तान के साथ डिप्लोमेटिक चैनल्स और आगे आने वाली कानफरेंसों में लिए जाएंगे।

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if the attention of Government has been drawn to a statement made by the Pakistan Foreign Minister, Mr. Bhutto, after the Indo-Pakistan talks at Rawalpindi that the question of impounded goods, cargoes and other property must be discussed simultaneously with the discussion on Kashmir; if so, may I know how Government propose to resolve this deadlock created by Pakistani intransigence?

Shri Manubhai Shah: At Rawalpindi this question had been debated. The original statement of our Foreign Minister has been placed before the House. This clarifies to the House the attitude of the Pakistan Government. Also, there is an expression of hope in that very communique that we shall be meeting again. During our talks at Rawalpindi they did not allow any further progress on these matters. But through diplomatic channels and correspondence, all these matters would be raised.

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, that is not a reply to my question, that it is in the communique. It is in the communique, no doubt, but Mr. Bhutto has raised an obstruction and he has laid down a condition that this problem can be discussed simultaneously with the discussion on Kashmir. I just want to know—talks are going to take place, no doubt, in Delhi next—what is the *modus operandi* in view to resolve this deadlock.

Shri Manubhai Shah: May I, Sir, respectfully suggest that statements of individual ministers, however

highly placed, cut out of context, which may appear in the short abbreviated form, in the newspapers, should not be considered to supersede a joint communique issued between two governments. We have also clarified here and at Rawalpindi that we did not find an atmosphere in which no progress was wanted by them or wanted by us. Therefore, we do hope in future through normal diplomatic channels and international channels we may arrive at some solution.

Shri Hem Barua: Hope does not resolve deadlocks.

Mr. Speaker: He has suggested "most respectfully"; therefore, the hon. Member should accept it.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: We would like to know whether the Government have considered the possibility of sponsoring a proposal either for international arbitration or for reference of the whole question to an international tribunal?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That stage has not arrived.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: In view of the fact that very important machinery that is required for execution of development projects such as hydro-electric and irrigation projects have been held up in this impounded cargo, may I know whether this Government propose to take up with the countries from where the cargo has been imported to send some other machinery for us?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That question we have already taken up even before we went to Rawalpindi. We have taken up the question with the countries that have supplied these to have replenished or got released.

India United Mills, Bombay

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*476. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:**

Shri Karni Singhji:

Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to stabilise the working of

the India United Mills, Bombay; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof and the results achieved so far?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Quareshi): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

M/s India United Mills Ltd., Bombay has been taken over under the Industries Development and Regulation Act, 1951 and placed under the management of an Authorised Controller. Loans totalling Rs. 212 Lakhs have been advanced to the Mills by the Central and State Governments. These loans have enabled the Authorise Controller (i) to pay arrears of wages and salary to workers and staff (ii) to pay part of past liabilities on account of cost of cotton and stores (iii) to purchase cotton and stores for about a month's requirement and (iv) to organise the sale of the cloth produced by the mills.

As a result, about 25 thousand bales of cloth have been delivered to the merchants; and orders for manufacturing cloth and yarn have been secured for forward sale. By the end of January 1966, conditions of working in the mills and the dye works had improved considerably. There were hardly any lay-offs; and the number of looms not working was only 375 out of a total of 6145 looms. It is expected that completely normal working would be restored soon. In this short period, considerable improvement has been achieved in working of these mill.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: We would like to know whether the inquiry instituted into the affairs of this Company has been subjected to a premature conclusion or has been closed and whether it is true that the person who was appointed Chairman of the Inquiry Committee was not even consulted before the Committee was constituted and he was appointed as Chairman?

Shri Shafi Quareshi: The position is that representations were made to the Government that the affairs of this mill were being mismanaged and it was under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 that an investigation committee was appointed. After the investigation committee submitted its reports, the authorised controller was appointed under section 18. It is not a fact that no heed was paid to the investigation committee's report.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I did not ask whether heed was paid to the committee's report or not. I asked whether it is a fact that the Committee was not allowed to proceed and had to close its inquiry and whether the Chairman was not even consulted before the Committee was constituted or before he was appointed as Chairman.

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): Every one was consulted before the Committee was appointed, telephonically as well as through telegram. No committee is appointed without the consent of members, nor is it obligatory on members to serve on committees if they are not consulted. The report has been very comprehensive and the action is one of the promptest in appointing an authorised controller to see that the mills are running at a profit.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know whether the Government propose to take any steps against the previous management in the light of the findings in the report of the Committee and whether a uniform policy in similar matters is being evolved, or has been evolved.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I may submit to the House, as I had occasion to say in the past, what the hon. Member has suggested is the function of the Company Law Administration. Because, this Committee does not go into the day-to-day accounts, or defalcation or malpractices of the management throughout the years.

What we can do is to consider whether it is in the public interest to run this factory so that employment and production can continue, as far as the industry is concerned. The other inquiries are not ruled out. I can assure the hon. Member that if any default is found as a result of audit or other inquiries by the Company Law Board, nobody will be spared.

Shri A. P. Sharma: Now that the hon. Minister has stated that this mill has started running well, is there any intention on the part of the Government to hand it back to the previous owner?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No, Sir. I may inform the House that we are contemplating a Bill, which would be coming before the House very soon, enabling the Government under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, and if necessary by amendment in the Companies Act, to take a controlling interest in such factories which we think are worth having or worth taking over, instead of handing over the factory back to the management.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether after the taking over of the mill there has been any retrenchment or any labour has been rendered surplus?

Shri Shafi Quareshi: When this mill was taken over 850 looms were not working. Now only 375 looms are not working. We hope that within a month's period the mill will start working.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: Was there any retrenchment or any labour was declared surplus?

Shri Shafi Quareshi: No, Sir.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, under which this mill has been taken over, provides only for the granting of loans

—in this case, about Rs. 100 lakhs—to put the mills straight and then hand it back to the management for running or does the Act stipulate or prescribe that action should be taken to go into the past lapse on the part of the management which gave rise to such mismanagement, causing so much of suffering to the workers connected with the Mills?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As the House is aware, we have amended the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act last session and Government have taken power to hold such mills for fifteen years—three times of five years at a time. Government cannot hold it beyond fifteen years; it has to hand it over. Therefore, as I stated in reply to a question by another hon. Member, we are bringing in an amendment to take over the controlling interest so that the property vests in Government as a majority shareholder.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : इस मिल के बन्द होने पर सरकार ने इस को अपने हाथ में लिया है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस में जो मजदूर काम करते थे, उन को जो हानि हुई है, ले आकर के कारण उन को जो घर बैठना पड़ा है, उसके लिए सरकार ने उन को क्या मुआवजा दिया है।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : वह कम्पेन्सेशन तो रिट्रेंचमेंट में आता है। ये अठारह हजार आदमी थे। हमने पन्द्रह दिन में लाइटनिंग स्ट्रेप लिया। इस में कम्पेन्सेशन का कोई सवाल नहीं है।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार के द्वारा, इस का संचालन अपने कब्जे में लेने के बाद, क्या मजदूरों और कर्मचारियों को ठीक समय पर तनख्वाह दी गई है। यदि कुछ बकाया रह गया है, तो वह कितना है और वह कब दिया जायेगा और हड़ताल का इस पर क्या असर पड़ा ?

श्री शफी कुरेशी : जहां तक मजदूरों की तनख्वाह का ताल्लुक है, अक्टूबर, नवम्बर, दिसम्बर, 1965 के लिए उन को तनख्वाह भदा कर दी गई है, जनवरी की तनख्वाह 10 फरवरी को भदा की गई और फरवरी की तनख्वाह भी उन को दी गई है।

श्री मधु लिमये : हड़ताल का असर क्या हुआ है ?

श्री शफी कुरेशी : हड़ताल का थोड़ा सा असर हुआ है।

Shri Daji: Has the investigation revealed any criminal mismanagement on the part of the past management and, if so, is any action being contemplated against the management for this state of affairs?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We have taken action in Nagpur against the Model Mills management; we have taken action against another two mill-owners. There is nobody to be spared. This is still under investigation; this has just started. The inquiries are going on in the Company Law Board. As I have already assured the hon. Member, if we found that there are any serious errors of defalcation, action will be taken.

Collaboration with Czechoslovakia +

- *478. **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shrimati Savitri Nilgam:
Shri Karni Singhji:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the statement made by the Czech Deputy Minister for foreign trade in Ranchi on the 19th December, 1965 to the effect

that Czechoslovakia is prepared to collaborate with India in the erection of two more Heavy Machine Tool plants, one tractor factory, two big special foundries and one steam power plant of 110 megawatt capacity;

(b) if so, whether any negotiations are under way to take advantage of this offer; and

(c) the terms on which the offer has been made?

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

(b) The statement by Czech Deputy Minister for foreign trade refers to the projects on which a tentative agreement about Czech collaboration has already been reached. This is no new offer but simply an elucidation of the utilisation of Czechoslovakian loan offered to Government of India in May 1964.

Since the signing of loan agreement there have been meetings between Ministry of Industry representatives and Czech technical expert teams.

While in respect of some projects most of the studies and negotiations have been completed, other projects are still under study and further negotiations may be necessary.

(c) The Czech Government have extended a credit of Rs. 40 crores to the Government of India under the Second Agreement on Economic Collaboration for various industrial projects. The terms and conditions of the Credit are contained in the Agreement dated 11th May 1964 a copy of which is available in the Parliament Library. Briefly, the Credit in question is repayable in twelve years in the case of plants and supplies and eight years in the case of components; the first instalment of repayment commencing one year after final invoice. The rate of interest payable on the loan is 2½ per annum.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: The hon. Minister has said that it is no new agreement about which the Czech Deputy Foreign Trade Minister has stated; but, at the same time, he has said that there are some projects which are under negotiation for which designs and other things have been completed. He has given three or four firms, I would like to know whether all the projects, which I have referred to in my question have materialised, agreements signed or what is the position of these projects?

Shri Bibhudendra Misra: About the heavy machine tool plant, the project report has now been received and it is under study. About the heavy machine tool plant at Bhavnagar, the detailed project report will be available by the end of 1966; so also regarding the tractor factory, special foundries and steam power plant. We have entered into an agreement for a detailed project report; that means, these plants have been fixed up but detailed project reports have not been received except in the case of the Ajmer plant.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: What is the outline of the Ajmer project, the detailed project report of which we have already received, what is the capital involved from our side and what do we expect to get from the Czech collaboration?

Shri Bibhudendra Misra: For the two plants at Bhavnagar and Ajmer, the capital cost will roughly come to Rs. 12 crores and they have offered about Rs. 4 crores for these two.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि चेक कोलैबोरेशन के साथ जो प्राजेक्ट स्थापित किये जायेंगे, क्या उन की स्थापना के स्थानों का निर्णय हो चुका है, यदि नहीं, तो कब तक निर्णय होगा और उन सभी प्राजेक्ट्स के बारे में यह निर्णय किस आधार पर किया जायेगा ।

Shri Bibhudendra Misra: That is a matter to be decided by the experts. Tentatively they have suggested some place.

Shri M. L. Dwivedy: By what time?

Shri Bibhudendra Misra: I said, in some cases by the end of 1966.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the undertakings mentioned by the hon. Minister will be done by the private sector or all of them will be done by the public sector?

Shri Bibhudendra Misra: They are all public sector projects.

Shri Subodh Hansda: With regard to the structural factory, which is most important today, what steps are Government taking to get it done as early as possible?

Shri Bibhudendra Misra: We have signed contracts with them. They will submit the project reports as early as possible.

Shri P. C. Borooah: What assurance, if any, has been given by Czechoslovakia for utilising the Indian talent and material to the maximum extent?

Shri Bibhudendra Misra: It will be known only after the detailed project report is received.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether these projects reports are being prepared by the Indian technicians or by only the Czech technicians and whether one of these projects is going to be given to U.P. which is already starved so far as heavy industries are concerned?

Shri Bibhudendra Misra: The project report is done by the Czech technicians. As regards the second part the question about U.P., as I have said, no location can be fixed up until the final project report is received.

श्री काशीराम गुप्त : इस प्रश्न में 110 मेगावाट स्टीम पावर प्लांट का भी बिक है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस स्टीम प्लांट का निर्णय भी एक्सपर्ट की एडवाइस पर होगा या इस का निर्णय स्वतंत्र रूप से सरकार कर सकेगी।

Shri Bibhudendra Misra: This will be, of course, in consultation with our experts also.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: It is understandable that the preparation of the project report will be done by the Czech technicians. But as far as designing is concerned, may I know whether it will be done by Indian engineers?

Shri Bibhudendra Misra: In all these matters, they have also been consulting our technicians.

Shri Himatsingka: Is the present capacity of the heavy machinery tools plants being fully utilised or is there any idle capacity of the existing plants?

Shri Bibhudendra Misra: There is idle capacity due to lack of raw material and other things.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: What would be the installed capacity, targeted production, employment potential and capital outlay for the plant at Ajmer?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): The capital investment is about Rs. 5 crores, the production capacity is 3000 tons per year and about the employment potential, we cannot say it just now.

Shri P. Venkatasubbalah: As regards the tractor factory, may I know whether the emphasis is being laid on the manufacture of small horsepower tractors for the use of peasants?

Shri Bibhudendra Misra: This is not included in this project. As regards the tractor factory, they say that it

will be a mixed programme, 12,000 tractors and 15,000 implements.

Railway Bridge between Idgah and Patholi Stations

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*479. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Narayan Reddy:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway bridge between Idgah and Patholi stations on the Western Railway was damaged when a shunting train loaded with defence equipment collided with girders of the bridge on the 15th December, 1965;

(b) if so, the total damage caused;

(c) whether any enquiry has been conducted; and

(d) if so, the findings of the Committee?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The cost of damage to railway property was estimated at approximately Rs. 6,250.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) According to the report of the enquiry committee the accident was due to failure of railway staff.

श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया : यह एक्सीडेंट पुल के गर्डर से हुआ, तो क्या बीच बीच में रेलवे इंस्पेक्टरों उनकी जांच नहीं करते थे कि घाया गर्डर ठीक हैं या नहीं हैं ?

श्री शाम नाथ : गरडर के ठीक होने या न होने का प्रश्न नहीं है। यह जो एक्सीडेंट हुआ, इसकी वजह यह थी कि ओवर-डाइमेंशनल कन्साइनमेंट बैगन में लोड हुआ था और जो फ्लाई ओवर ब्रिज था, उसके गरडर से यह कन्साइनमेंट टकरा गया।

श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया : पिछले वर्ष के अनुपात से इस वर्ष रेलवे के एक्सीडेंट्स कम हो रहे हैं या ज्यादा ?

श्री शाम नाथ : कम हो रहे हैं।

श्री ठाकुर चन्द्र कछवाय : ज्यादा हो रहे हैं।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह कन्साइनमेंट पुल से टकरा गया, क्या वह कोई ऐसा डिफेंस इक्विपमेंट था जो इम्पोर्ट किया गया था और जिस नुकसान को पूरा करना सम्भव नहीं है। इस में कुल कितनी क्षति पहुँची है।

श्री शाम नाथ : फ्लाई ओवर ब्रिज से नुकसान पहुँचा है...

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैंने पूछा है कि जो सामान था, क्या वह डिफेंस इक्विपमेंट था और क्या वह इम्पोर्टेड था, इस प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं दिया जा रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सवाल साथ साथ करते जा रहे हैं, पहले उनको जवाब पूरा कर लेने दीजिये।

श्री शाम नाथ : जो सामान उस पर लोडेड था, उसके मूताल्लिक तो डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री ही कुछ कह सकती है।

Shri A. P. Sharma: Just now the hon. Deputy Minister stated that this was due to the fault of the railway staff. May I know what was the specific fault of the railway staff because he has just now said that the fly over-bridge was damaged.

Shri Sham Nath: The obvious fault was that they allowed the over-dimensional consignment to move.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it true that the engine of the train was over-aged?

Shri Sham Nath: It is not relevant to the main question.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरबा : मैं यह जानना चाहूँगा कि वह जो डिफेंस का माल था, वह ज्यादा चौड़ा था और पुलिया थोड़ी संकरी थी, उसके टकरा जाने से पुलिया की क्षति हुई, लेकिन डिफेंस माल की भी काफी क्षति हुई और जिस कर्मचारी ने उसकी चौकिस न कर के उसके बारे में लिख दिया क्या उसके खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही की गई, क्या वह अभी तक सजिस कर रही है ?

श्री शाम नाथ : डिपार्टमेंटल प्रोसी-डिग्न चल रही है।

Shri Kapur Singh: May I respectfully enquire, Sir, whether you have developed some stiffness in the muscles of your neck because your head hardly moves towards your left. During the four questions, I tried to catch your eyes every time but did not succeed.

Mr. Speaker: Might be so.

Shri P. Venkatasubbalah: This is an uncharitable remark and I would like that the hon. Member should withdraw this.

Shri Kapur Singh: I have done no wrong. I am merely being solicitous about the health of our Speaker.

Mr. Speaker: If it is observed like that, I have no objection. I will get myself examined by a doctor.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: This type of accident....

Shri A. P. Sharma: I rise on a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: I have called Shrimati Savitri Nigam.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: This type of accident takes place every now and then, not because of the carelessness of the railway staff, but sometimes because of their over-enthusiasm. I would like to know whether any specific regulations have been made as to how much quantity of load should be loaded on these trains and how it should be done.

Shri Sham Nath: Sometimes over-enthusiasm also is a lapse. As regards this accident, as I have said before it was due entirely to negligence on the part of the staff.

Shri A. P. Sharma: Kindly allow me to raise my point of order.

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri A. P. Sharma: My point of order is that. Just now the hon. Deputy Minister said that the matter was under departmental investigation. When it is already under investigation and the fault of the person concerned has not been established so far. But he has already pronounced a judgment that the staff is at fault. Is it not going to prejudice the decision of the Inquiry Committee?

Shri Sham Nath: The Committee of Officers which inquired into this accident are clearly of the opinion that the accident was caused due to negligence on the part of the staff. Now it is the departmental proceedings that are going on against the staff concerned.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले वर्ष से इस वर्ष ज्यादा रेलवे एक्सीडेंट्स हुए हैं, तो क्या इसका कारण यह माना जाय कि ये सारे काम लापरवाही के साथ होते हैं, इस के कारण एक्सीडेंट्स बढ़े हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने नहीं माना है कि एक्सीडेंट्स बढ़े हैं ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : एक्सीडेंट्स बढ़े हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप कहे चले जा रहे हैं कि एक्सीडेंट्स बढ़े हैं लेकिन वह कहते हैं कि नहीं बढ़े हैं ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : भविष्य में ज्यादा एक्सीडेंट्स नहीं इस के लिये सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

श्री शाम नाथ : एक्सीडेंट्स पहले से ज्यादा नहीं बढ़े हैं ।

कच्चे माल की कमी

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* 480. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
 श्री भागवत झा आजाद :
 श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
 श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
 श्री प्र० रं० चक्रवर्ती :
 श्री क० ना० तिवारी :
 श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :
 श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
 श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :
 श्री श्रीनारायण दास :
 डा० श्रीनिवासन :
 श्री परमशिवन :
 श्री वे० जी० नायक :
 श्री मधु लिमये :
 श्री किशन पटनायक :
 श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त :
 श्री बी० चं० शर्मा :
 श्री यशपाल सिंह :
 श्री प्र० के० देव :

क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आयात किये जाने वाले कच्चे माल की कमी के कारण अनेक उद्योगों में गतिरोध पैदा हो गया है अथवा वे अग्रंशिक रूप से बन्द हैं ?

(ख) 1965 के उत्तरार्ध में कच्चे माल की कमी तथा विदेशी मुद्रा सम्बन्धी कठिनाइयों का औद्योगिक उत्पादन पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है ; और

(ग) आयात किये जाने वाले कच्चे माल पर अधिकतर निर्भर रहने वाले उद्योगों के लिये आवश्यक विदेशी मुद्रा की व्यवस्था करने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry (Shri Bibhudhendra Misra): (a) A few factories were reported to have closed down for short periods for want of imported raw materials.

(b) The shortages of imported raw materials did not affect industrial production in the second half of 1965 to any great extent, mainly because most of the industries had stocks of raw materials and continued to import materials on their past licences.

(c) Government have made additional releases of foreign exchange to priority industries in January, 1966. Further allocations from credits becoming available are also being made. The National Defence Remittance Scheme has also helped in some of the industries to import their essential raw materials, components, spares, etc.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : 1966-67 के लिये छोटे और बड़े उद्योगों के लिए जिन जिन आयातित वस्तुओं की आवश्यकता होगी उस को पूरा करने की दिशा में सरकार ने जो कदम उठाये हैं क्या वे समुचित कदम हैं और यदि उस माल की फिर भी कमी रह जाएगी तो वह कितनी रह जायगी , कितना गैप रह जाएगा और उस गैप को पूरा करने के उपाय किये जायेंगे ?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): We have allowed about 50 per cent of the requirements of

imports. Apart from that, as my colleague stated earlier, for priority industries such as the trucks, buses industries etc. the imports are covered by a credit of 100 million dollars given by the IDA.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : पिछले वर्ष भारत सरकार ने जो आयात नीति घोषित की थी वह छः या आठ महीने देरी से घोषित की थी जिसकी वजह से सभी उद्योगों को बहुत बड़ा नुकसान पहुंचा था । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि आगामी पहली अप्रैल को आयात नीति की घोषणा कर दी जाएगी या नहीं और यदि नहीं, तो क्यों नहीं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : पहली अप्रैल, को कर दी जाएगी । पिछले साल आठ महीने तो नहीं, हां तीन महीने की डिले हुई थी ।

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: What were the raw materials and which were the countries from which we imported them? Is it a fact that the raw materials which affected our production were to come from our senior partner in the Commonwealth, namely Britain which had stopped the import on account of the hostilities with Pakistan?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: It is correct that aid was stopped for some time during the hostilities between Pakistan and India. But, recently, Sir Norman Kipping visited this country and he has assured us that the aid would be continued and renewed; and at the same time, from the USA also I hope aid, in addition to the announcement made by the Vice-President of the USA here would follow.

Shri Subodh Hansda: Is it a fact that it was due to the uneven distribution of the imported raw materials, particularly non-ferrous metals, that the factories had to stop work or had to come to a standstill?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): There is a wrong impression that imports were restrained or restricted last year, even though it is a fact that we had a very severe import policy. The import of raw materials last year was of the order of Rs. 788 crores, and as we have mentioned in the report of the Ministry it was only Rs. 5 crores less than that of the previous year, on account of certain import-substitutions. So, in fact, the industries have not received less goods during the last year than during the previous year.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that big industries stock some raw materials and so can carry on for some time, but the small industries cannot do so? May I know whether in view of that Government will stock some raw material for the small industries?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: Yes, there is a proposal to have a raw materials depot so far as the small-scale industries are concerned.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: In view of the fact that the control and distribution of raw materials has been very loose and the raw materials which are in short supply could be easily obtained from the blackmarket, may I know what particular steps Government are intending to take to see that the small-scale industries and the cottage industries are not starved for want of raw materials?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: So far as the present system is concerned, I do not agree with the hon. lady Member that it is as it was stated by her.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: It is being sold in the black-market.

Shri D. Sanjivayya: The Government of India, through the Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, allocate raw materials to various State Governments, and it is for them to distribute these raw materials to the various small scale industries. I do not know whether any

such thing as mentioned by the hon. Member is happening at the State level.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : छोटे छोटे क्षेत्रों में, गैरसरकारी क्षेत्रों में जो छोटे छोटे उद्योग हैं उनको कच्चा माल पर्याप्त मात्रा में नहीं मिलता है और जितना शासन द्वारा उनको दिया जाता है उस से उनकी भूख नहीं बुझती है और उनको उस माल को ब्लैक-मार्केट में लेना पड़ता है । उनको कितने कच्चे माल की आवश्यकता है, वह पर्याप्त मात्रा में उनको मिले । इसकी सरकार क्या कोई व्यवस्था करने जा रही है ?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: Yes, it is a fact that small-scale industries are not in a position to get the required quantity of raw materials. Therefore, we have been advising the small-scale sector to utilise locally-available raw materials; we have also been asking our scientists to find out import substitutes.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether the World Bank suggested to Government to lift the control on import-export of industrial raw materials? If so, what is Government's reaction thereto?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yesterday we passed a Bill to extend the life of the Import and Export (Control) Act by five years. That was meant precisely to regulate that.

Mr. Speaker: If hon. Ministers while replying keep their eyes towards me, they might be audible to everyone.

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या यह सही है कि कच्चे माल के अभाव के कारण पिछले चार पांच महीनों में बम्बई और कलकत्ता के मैनल और इंजीनियरी उद्योगों में करीब करीब आठ दस हजार मजदूरों के ऊपर बेरोजगारी का संकट आया था ? यदि यह बात सही है

है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि: इधर एक बेड़ महीने में सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं उनको यह माल देने के लिये और बेरोजगारी को दूर करने के लिए ?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: As I said earlier, we have been trying to find out import substitutes. At the same time, we have allowed the engineering industry to diversify their production even without approaching us for a licence, if they could do so.

श्री मधु लिमये : पहले हिस्से का जवाब नहीं आया है । मैंने यह पूछा था कि क्या यह बात सही है कि आठ दस हजार लोगों के ऊपर बेरोजगारी का संकट आया है ? इस के बारे में मंत्री महोदय आंकड़े दें या कुछ तो बतायें ।

Shri D. Sanjivayya: We have no information. In fact, in the main answer, my colleague has said that some factories might have closed down....

श्री मधु लिमये : माइट हैव बीन का क्या मतलब है ?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: We cannot trace this only to this particular reason, namely, non-availability of raw materials; it can be on account of power cut, credit squeeze or accumulation of stocks.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Before I put my supplementary, I want to draw your attention to one thing. When **Shri M. L. Dwivedi** (who sits behind me) speaks, he strikes his hand at the end of every sentence, and very often it comes on my head....

Mr. Speaker: I will ask the Leader of the House to give another seat to **Shri M. L. Dwivedi** and give his seat to someone else.

Shri D. C. Sharma: No, that you should not do.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : हमारे पास भेज दीजिये ।

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: I did not know that Members from Punjab sometimes lie.

Shri Hem Barua: This is a very serious accusation, that Members from Punjab often lie.

Mr. Speaker: Yesterday also I had occasion to say, when an hon. Member was speaking, that Members should not say these things, that a Member lies or speaks falsehood.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Lying is now fashionable. I was submitting very respectfully that in spite of the assurance given by Sir Norman Kipping, the attitude of U.K. and the attitude of other western democracies like USA is going to be very unpredictable whenever we are in a tight corner, not a loose corner. If so, may I know if the hon. Minister is investigating the acquisition of raw materials from the Soviet Union and the east European countries and some other countries which do not let us down at the time of emergency?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: We do not hesitate to go to the other countries, friendly countries, for the purpose of securing raw materials.

Mr. Speaker: **Shri Yashpal Singh** is not in his seat. This is the first time I have found him not in his seat. **Swamiji.**

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : कच्चा माल विदेशों से मंगाया जाता है और संकट के समय कभी कभी वह बन्द हो जाता है जिस के कारण बहुत बड़ा संकट उपस्थित हो जाता है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो माल विदेशों से आयात किया जाता है क्या उसका उत्पादन भारत में भी किया जा सकता है जिस से अगर कभी संकट आये तो हम उस से बच सकें । क्या इसके लिये कोई यत्न हो रहा है ?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: Yes, Sir, I have already stated that we are trying to establish certain industries....

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मंत्री महोदय हिन्दी में बोल दें तो अच्छा होगा ।

श्री संजीवय्या : मैं हिन्दी नहीं जानता इसलिये अंग्रेजी में बोल रहा हूँ ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं ने सुना नहीं मंत्री जी ने क्या कहा ।

Shri D. Sanjivayya: We are trying to establish certain industries to produce certain materials required as raw material for certain other industries.

Shri Daji: Is the Government aware that many industries are in difficulties because raw materials have been frozen for military use only and military orders have also not been placed on them, and they are unable to execute other orders also? So, what does the Government propose to do in this matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): It is not correct. We have indicated our precise requirements to the Ministry of Industries, and only to that extent the freezing process has worked. We have not got frozen the whole stock.

Shri Ranga: Have you reviewed the position after Tashkent?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Yes.

Shri Hem Barua: On 3rd March, the Industries Minister said that there would be a drastic cut in the foreign exchange allocations to public-sector undertakings. Since most of the public-sector undertakings have to depend on imported raw materials, may I know whether the Government have examined the likely effect this decision might have on industries in general?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: That is true. In fact, the Hindustan Machine Tools, the watch factory side, is working at 50 per cent capacity; that is why we are thinking of exporting some of these manufactured goods, so that they may earn foreign exchange.

Shri Hem Barua: That was not my question. My question was this. It was on 3rd March that the hon. Minister of Industries said in so many words that there would be a drastic cut, drastic within quotations, in foreign exchange allocations....

Mr. Speaker: As soon as he says inverted commas, they disappear!

Shri Hem Barua: ...to public sector undertakings. My question is, since most of the public-sector undertakings in this country have to depend on imported raw materials, this decision on the part of the Government to cut foreign-exchange allocations to public-sector undertakings is likely to adversely affect the position of industries in this country. Therefore, I wanted to know whether Government had examined this proposition before taking that decision.

Shri D. Sanjivayya: Government have examined the position. In fact, there are certain public-sector undertakings which have been set up in collaboration with certain other foreign countries, and they have promised to give the required raw materials, components etc., for the running of these undertakings.

Shri R. S. Pandey: There are many industries either blacklisted or prosecution is going on against them. I want to know what is the policy in regard to supply of raw materials to them.

Shri D. Sanjivayya: I could not follow.

Mr. Speaker: He says there are some industries which are blacklisted and wants to know what is the policy

of Government, whether raw material will be supplied.

Shri D. Sanjivayya: If some industrial units have actually committed any offence which is of the nature of selling the raw material in the black-market, etc., certainly we will not supply.

European Common Market

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- *481. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**
Shri Kishan Pattaniyak:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Subodh Hridaya:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the greater understanding shown towards India's need by Members of the European Common Market at its meeting held in November, 1965;

(b) whether Government have taken any initiative to open bilateral talks with the European Common Market in order to induce them to take in more imports from India; and

(c) if so, the results thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir. The European Parliament adopted a resolution at the Ministers' Council on the 23rd November, 1965, inviting the Commission of the European Economic Community to intensify contact with representatives of the Government of India with a view to preparing for the opening of bilateral negotiations in regard to extension of trade relations between India and the countries of the Community.

(b) and (c). India's Economic Mission at Brussels has been maintaining continuous contact with the officials of the E.E.C. Commission and the Ministers' Council at Brussels for translating into action the suggestions

contained in the resolution and the Acts of the European Parliament.

A statement showing the concessions secured so far is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5753/66].

श्री मधु लिमये : यह जो बयान दिया गया है उस में 17 चीजों की फेहरिस्त दी गई है । चाय के भलावा बरीब बरीब सभी मसले हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन रियायतों के अन्दर हमने 1964 में और 1965 में कितनी चीजें निर्यात की पश्चिमी योरोप को और इस साल के लिये क्या लक्ष्य बनाया गया है ।

श्री मन्भाई शाह : इस में बमेशन की वजह है साढ़े 3 करोड़ रुपये का इजाफा हुआ है 17 चीजों के अन्दर । अगले साल के लिये कोई लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किया गया है लेकिन हमारी भाशा है कि हम इस माल को ज्यादा भेज सकेंगे ।

श्री मधु लिमये : यह जो पश्चिमी योरोप का इलाका है उस की अर्थ व्यवस्था तथा अन्तर्गत और विदेशी व्यापार काफ़ी गतिशील है तो उस के साथ दृढ़ सम्बन्ध बनाने के लिये क्या कोई विशेष दूत नियुक्त किया जायेगा या सामान बाजार का कार्यालय जिस देश में है उसी देश में स्थित राजदूत को यह काम सौंपा जायेगा । मेरा ख्याल है कि अगर स्थायी दूत की नियुक्ति की जायगी तो उस में फायदा होगा ।

श्री मन्भाई शाह : हालांकि जैसा माननीय सदस्य ने बतलाया यह छः मुल्क और योरोप के दूसरे दो मुल्क काफी धनवान हैं, लेकिन उनकी तिजारासी नीति बंदी संकुचित है । उन्होंने कांटे लग रखे हैं, टैरिफ लगा रखे हैं और यहां पर फ्री एंटर-प्राइज के नाम पर अतिक्रान्त देशों को माल बेचने की कोई सहूलियत नहीं दी गई

है। इसलिये जैसा माननीय सदस्यों को पता है पिछले बीस सालों या पचास सालों से हमारी चेष्टा रही है कि किसी तरह से उन की पालिसी को लिबरल किया जाये।

Shri Ranga: The answer is different; the question was another.

Shri Manubhai Shah: We cannot leave it to the Mission and the Mission does not do the trading. It is the hundreds and thousands of exporters on both sides that are doing the trade.

श्री रुक्मिणी : मैं जानता हूँ कि उन की नीतियाँ हमारे निर्यात के बारे में और अधिक सित देशों के बारे में ऐसी हैं, इसीलिये क्या सरकार ने इस बात पर विचार किया है कि विशेष दूत को नियुक्त किया जाये जो कि निर्यात व्यापार के बारे में काफी जानकारी रखता हो।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने तो आप का ही सवाल किया था।

श्री मन्मोहन शाह : यह मिशन का काम नहीं है।

श्री मधु लिमये : "यूरोपियन एकानामिक कम्युनिटी" से सम्बन्ध सुधारने के लिये क्या किसी विशेष दूत की नियुक्ति की जायेगी?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We have already a fullfledged Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, which no other country could afford to put up. We do not need to have more Missions or more ambassadors there. It is already strong.

श्री म० ल० शिंदे : जो जापान हमारे सदन के पटल पर रखा गया है उस में बतलाया गया है कि जो कंसेशन्स हम ने प्राप्त किये हैं उन के अनुसार कश्चू कर्नल 5 प्रतिशत के बजाय 21 प्रतिशत रह गये और

चाय 23 प्रतिशत के बजाय 5 प्रतिशत रह गई। इसका मतलब है कि कंसेशन्स मिले नहीं हैं बल्कि उल्टी दिशा में गये हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने कौन से कंसेशन्स प्राप्त किये हैं जिन से कहा जाये कि सुविधा मिली है।

श्री मन्मोहन शाह : माननीय सदस्य को पढ़ने में गलतफहमी हो गई है। जो पहला कालम है उसमें ओल्ड रेट्स दिये गये हैं। और सेकेंड कालम में कंसेशन्स के बाद के जो रेट्स हैं वह दिये गये हैं। कंसेशन्स के बाद कश्चू कर्नल पर 5 प्रतिशत का 21 प्रतिशत हो गया, एम्बिल मेटोरियल पर 20 प्रतिशत से 0 हो गया, कागज पर 25 परसेन्ट से 0 रह गया। इसी तरह से अगर 17 कम्पोजिटीज पढ़ें तो सब में कंसेशन्स मिलेंगे।

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether it is not a fact that tea is one of the major commodities dealt with by the European Common Market with India and, if so, may I know the reaction of the European Common Market in not providing the refund of excise duty on exportable tea in this year's budget?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As far as the EEC is concerned, we are grateful to them because they have suspended the entire duty on bulk tea and on packet tea they have reduced it from 23 to 5 per cent. It is a substantial concession. For increasing exports, it requires many more things than mere duty removal, mainly promotion of sale of tea in those countries with the help of the governments of those countries.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: While drawing the attention of the Minister to item 7 and also the statement made by Mr. Heath, the Leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons that Britain will try to enter the ECM as early as it is possible and feasible, in the light of that, may I know how

these concessions will operate adversely in the case of Indian trade, a large bulk of which is with the UK, our senior partner in the Commonwealth?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As the House is aware, in the last Commonwealth Ministers' meeting in London, it was stressed without any equivocation that U.K. will not enter ECM by sacrificing any of the preferences that we or the Commonwealth countries are enjoying. They will not remove the reciprocal concessions till commensurate compensation is received by the developing countries of the Commonwealth in the EFTA countries and other Rome Treaty countries for their exports.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Was this statement made before the Indo-Pak hostilities or after?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Simultaneously, *pari passu*.

Shri Subodh Hansda: It appears from the statement that the concessions have been obtained only in regard to agricultural products. May I know whether any attempt has been made to get any concession for non-agricultural products like finished goods?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Only on primary products and some processed goods, we have received concession. On manufactured goods, no concessions have been granted yet. The discussions are continuing.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Under the UK-EEC agreement, duties on tea and tropical hardwoods were exempted or reduced upto December, 1965. May I know whether this agreement has been renewed also?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As I said in the main answer, Mr. Lal, our Minister at Brussels, is taking up the matter for further extension for a period of two or three years.

Shri Kandappan: May I know whether there is any scope or possibility

of export of our handloom fabrics to EEC?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Handloom fabrics are generally exempted from external tariff. It does not apply to handloom products.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: While it is appreciated that the rates for tariff have been reduced, may I know if the sale has not been on a reciprocal basis as far as imports into this country are concerned?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We have been trying this exercise for a long time. Our relations with all the western powers are so friendly, like with other countries, that we have not retaliated in any manner so far.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether the European Economic Community exercises its weight in favour of Pakistan whenever there is a question between India and Pakistan, and how many times Pakistan has been preferred to India in these agreements?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I do not remember any single item when they have discriminated between these two countries. There is the recent example of the United Kingdom Agreement with India over textiles. They have been generous I think in keeping our quota of 195 million yards as our quota against 40 million yards or so of Pakistan.

Soviet Team of Coal Experts

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*482. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**

Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Shri P. C. Borooah:

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Shri R. Barua:

Shri R. S. Pandey:

Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Mines and Metals be pleased to refer to the reply

given to Starred Question No. 631 on the 3rd December, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the Soviet team of coal experts visited all the coking coal bearing areas in West Bengal and Bihar in the month of December, 1965;

(b) whether any discussion was held with them with regard to the raising of coal output in the country;

(c) whether they also propose to set up coal washeries in the country; and

(d) if so, whether they have given any detailed outline of the washeries to be set up?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Mines and Metals (Shri Mehdi): (a) and (b). The Soviet team visited the sites of National Coal Development Corporation's coking coal projects which have been proposed for Soviet assistance. The discussions with them related to the development of these projects.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Shri Subodh Hansda: The hon. Minister stated that the Soviet team visited those coal mines in Bengal and Bihar that are run by the Government under the National Coal Development Corporation. May I know whether they were satisfied with the working of those coal mines?

Shri Mehdi: The Soviet team visited only these eight places to see what assistance they could give to them. They did not go to all the coal mines.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether these experts have also visited our coal washeries which are now running at a loss and running below capacity; if so, whether they have suggested any improvement in these?

Shri Mehdi: This team had nothing to do with the washeries.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether this team was invited by the Indian Government; if so, whether the expenditure on them was borne by the Indian Government?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): They came at our instance.

Shri S. C. Samanta: What about the expenditure?

Shri S. K. Dey: I cannot give the figure now. I think the expenditure incurred will form part of the assistance which we expect from them eventually.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Sir, thanks to our Plan, we are reducing the target of coal production even in the NCDC which is our public-sector undertaking. May I know whether this assistance by the Russian experts is to decrease or increase our production?

Shri S. K. Dey: It is to increase the production of coking coal for which there is a great demand and there is shortage in the country.

श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या हमारे भातदर्र में कोल के ऐसे एक्सपर्ट्स नहीं हैं कि हमको रशिया से बुलाने पड़े और यदि हैं तो क्या कारण हैं कि हमने इनको बुलाया और इनको बुलाने से हमें विशेष लाभ क्या पड़ा ?

Shri S. K. Dey: The question is not about the Russian experts inspecting our mines. It is to secure assistance for import of equipment in which we are in short supply.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Assam has got large deposits of coal which contains a large percentage of sulphur. If this coal is washed we can get coal as well as sulphur. May I know under what circumstances these Soviet experts were not shown the Assam coal fields?

Shri Mehdi: These Soviet experts came to see whether assistance to the eight projects should be given and what were the needs of these eight projects. Assam collieries were not under these projects.

श्री विद्यनाथ पांडेय : जैसा कि मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि कोयला विगेषजों के हसी दल ने पश्चिमी बंगाल और बिहार के कोक और कोदले वाले सभी क्षेत्रों का दौरा किया है। तब मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन विगेषजों ने कोयले की मात्रा बढ़ाने के लिए कोई मध्यवर्ती रिपोर्ट सरकार के पास दी है।

Shri Mehdi: The report of these experts has not yet been received.

Shri R. Barua: We had a previous collaboration with Rumania. May I know how the present arrangement is going to be an improvement on the previous arrangement?

Shri Mehdi: I do not know of any assistance from Rumania.

Shri R. S. Pandey: Taking into consideration the great potentialities of coal in Madhya Pradesh, may I know whether this team has been invited to visit Madhya Pradesh and, if not, why not?

Shri Mehdi: As I said before, this team came specially to inspect the sites of 8 projects and it is expected to give its report to say what assistance they can give.

12.00 hrs.

Mr. Speaker: We will now take up the Short Notice Question. Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, before you take up the Short Notice Question may I remind you that yesterday we placed before you our position about the short notice question on hunger strike....

Mr. Speaker: That is a different thing.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: You said yesterday that either the Minister will make a statement....

Mr. Speaker: I should not be interrupted like this. Let me dispose of this short notice question first.

श्री रामेश्वरान व : अ यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने एह ध्यान माकारण प्रस्ताव

अधरक्ष महोदय : अर्मा अप ठहरिये, बँस जाइये।

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Heavy Engineering Corporation,
Ranchi

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S.N.Q. 7. Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:

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

Shri Maurya:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that another fire broke out in the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi on the 28th February, 1966; and

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been made into it?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Yes, Sir. Due to leakage of molten metal some cable, a small motor, a ball bearing, etc., in the Foundry Forge Plant were damaged by fire causing a loss of about Rs. 20,000.

(b) A court of Inquiry has been appointed to enquire into the causes of this accident and to assess the actual damage.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know whether the earlier report about a similar fire, submitted by

Justice P. Mukerjee, was considered and whether it was found out that fight between rival unions was responsible for the earlier sabotage, causing great loss to the Corporation? Was any action taken on that report to see that further damage is not done to this plant and, if so, what?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: The report of Justice Mukerjee was placed on the Table of the House and....

Shri Ranga: When?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: I will give it in a minute. It was placed on the Table of the House on 3rd October, 1964. The action taken is that the Chairman, Shri Nagaraja Rao has been replaced by Shri T. R. Gupta as Chairman.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: He has been promoted, not replaced.

Shri D. Sanjivayya: Shri Sandilya, Director of Finance and Major Habibulla, Director of Labour and Security have also left the Corporation. Shri R. P. Simha, Secretary at the time of the fire incident, has been reverted to the Bihar Government.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: He has not been reverted. He was recalled by the Bihar Government. Please do not make such statements.

Shri D. Sanjivayya: Various other steps were also taken.

बी मधु लिमये : ग्रह्यक्ष महोदय, निगम पर करोड़ों रुपये खर्च हो चुके हैं और हो रहे हैं। अकेले कर्मचारियों की और अफसरों की तन्ख्वाह का बिल प्रति वर्ष 65 लाख रुपया है। वहां मैं डेढ़ महीने पहले गया था और मुझे वहां के कई लोगों ने बताया कि यह आग बगैरह का जो मामला हुआ है इस के पीछे बड़ राज है, मशीनरी की और पुर्जों की जो चोरी होती है उस को छिपाने के लिए यह सब किया जाता है तो मैं सरकार से जानना

चाहता हूँ कि इस कारखाने के महत्व को देखते हुये, और इंजीनियरिंग का कारखाना तैयार है फिर भी उस में पैदावार नहीं हो रही है। इस बात को मद्देनजर रखते हुए क्या सरकार सेंट्रल इंटेलिजेंस ब्यूरो के द्वारा इस बात की जांच करायेगी कि क्या इस में कोई राज है, कोई चोरी हो रही है या नहीं हो रही है ?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: The inquiry is being conducted by the Intelligence Department of the Bihar Government, with the assistance of the Central Intelligence. In fact, in connection with one of the fire incidents 20 persons were suspected of whom 19 have been arrested. The investigation is coming to a close and after which chargesheet's will be filed, if necessary.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Daji.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Sir, may I submit that you generally allow two questions to the Members who has put the question. I have asked only one question.

Mr. Speaker: All right. I will allow her to ask one more question. Now Shri Daji.

Shri Daji: Justice Mukerjee's Report pointed out callous carelessness in management. Despite that, is it not a fact that each important personnel of management has been sent out on promotion? The General Manager is now a member of the Planning Commission. Is that how the report of Justice Mukerjee is being implemented?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: He is not a member of the Planning Commission, I suppose.

Shri Daji: He is in the Planning Commission.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: He is an adviser in the Planning Commission.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: On higher salary.

Shri D. Sanjivayya: It is not correct to say that he has gone as a member of the Planning Commission; he might be there in the Planning Commission.

Mr. Speaker: Is the salary that he has got here higher than the one that he was getting there?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: That I am not aware of. (Interruption). Let me complete my answer. After receiving the report of Justice Mukerjee we have served a notice on him. We have called for his explanation. He submitted his explanation. That explanation has been examined in our department. We are not satisfied with the explanation offered. We have called for further explanation. It is awaited. The moment the further explanation is received in our department we will examine it and take appropriate action.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: On this particular question of Shri Homi Daji about that gentleman being shifted to the Planning Commission last time also several questions were asked and at that time also the hon. Minister....

Mr. Speaker: Now he has explained in detail what he is going to do.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to know whether some of the top officials responsible for the previous fire according to the report of Justice Mukerjee were suspended, dismissed from service or promoted. How many of them were promoted, how many dismissed and how many reverted?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: I do not think anybody has been suspended so far. As I said, the inquiry is still going on. If the inquiry is completed probably we will be able to take further action.

Shri Ranga: One inquiry was over and recommendations were made.

Why should they have to wait for any action for another inquiry?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: As I said, the CID of Bihar Government are inquiring with the assistance of Central CID for further details. When that report is received, probably we will be able to take action.... (Interruption).

Shri P. Venkatasubbalah: May I know whether the Minister by implication means that until appropriate action is taken against the officer he has got the promotion in the normal way?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: I do not know whether he has got promotion. We have replaced him so far as Heavy Engineering Corporation is concerned..... (Interruption).

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Do I take it that when the inquiry was made by a Judge the officer concerned did not have an opportunity of placing whatever justification he might have conceived about his own position before him? In view of the Judge's finding, which appears from what I hear to reflect upon the conduct of this particular officer, why is Government going on with other procedures to delay the implementation of the Judge's report?

Shri Ranga: In the meanwhile promoting these people.

Shri D. Sanjivayya: It is true that the Judge gave his findings, but all the same we felt that some more.... (Interruption). Let me complete my answer..... (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri D. Sanjivayya: May I be allowed to complete?

Shri Ranga: Implement that; accept that.

Shri D. Sanjivayya: The Judge has given his findings and we wanted to know as to what so-and-so officer had

to say with regard to this finding. We have asked him. Let him say....

Shri Ranga: Sir, my hon. friend, Shri Hiren Mukerjee, had already anticipated this when he asked: Did not these officers have an opportunity of presenting their case before that Judge? Did he not consider all these things and in the light of this give his findings? Why is it that Government wanted to make further inquiries and appoint another inquiry committee?

Mr. Speaker: When they ask a question, they must be patient to listen to the answer also.

Shri D. Sanjivayya: Here is a finding of a judicial officer before the Government. Before we proceed to take action against the officer against whom certain charges are alleged, we have to give an opportunity.....

Mr. Speaker: I might just clarify. The question is: When the judicial officer has made an inquiry, he must have given an opportunity to the man charged with certain offences to show what he had to put before him. He must have given his explanation. That must have been examined by the judicial officer. Afterwards, he gave his verdict or the judgement or the decision, whatever it was. Is it even then necessary to institute another inquiry to find out whether there is any truth in the findings?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: With due respects to the findings of the judicial officer, before the Government takes up a final action, maybe dismissal, maybe suspension, maybe reduction in rank, whatever it may be, I think, the Government should give a final opportunity to him to say what he has to say. . . .(Interruptions).

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: All should resume their seats.

Is that required under any rules of inquiry?

The Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri C. Subramaniam): May I submit, under article 311, whenever an action has got to be taken against any officer, we have to serve a notice on him calling for his explanation and only on the basis of that explanation we can take action as far as his services are concerned. Whatever might be the inquiry that might have been made, a tribunal might have given the finding that something is wrong with him, even then under article 311, a notice will have to be given to him calling for his explanation and only then we can take action.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: May I know what stood in the way of suspending the officer after the judicial inquiry was completed and the report given? Article 311 relates to punishment and not suspension.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Suspension is a different thing provided..... (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: The question was put as to why another notice was necessary. (Interruptions) Order, order. Of course the answer to my question has come. I agree there. But now the question is, when a judicial inquiry had been made and certain findings given, was it not desirable that the officer should have been suspended and then an inquiry made against him?

Some hon. Members: Yes.

Shri D. Sanjivayya: After all when a finding is given, we must also go into the nature of the finding. Suppose.....(Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. A question has been asked and he is answering it. That must be heard. After

that, I can allow the Members to put questions.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, I rise on a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: Not now.

Shri D. Sanjivayya: May I clarify the position? After all, depending on the nature of the finding and the nature of the offence committed by the officer, the Government will have to decide what kind of punishment should be imposed, whether before imposing a final punishment suspension should be ordered or suspension need not be ordered and what final decision should be taken. Therefore a decision was not taken not to suspend him before we take a final decision in the matter.

श्री दुरुम चन्द कछाव (देवास) :

क्या वह कोई रिश्तेदार है कि उस के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जा रही है ?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: The question is very simple. I think, the hon. Ministers are making a mistake of reading in a wrong way the provisions of article 311. Once a finding has been given and an explanation has been taken from him and after acting upon that explanation a report has been made, the only notice that the Government could give, after suspending that officer which was very essential if an adverse report had been made, to him was whether or not he should be reduced in rank, whether or not he should be dismissed, whether or not he should be removed. These are the only three alternatives left with the Government for the purpose of taking any action against him. So, the only notice that could be given to him is not calling for an explanation of his action but an explanation on the quantum of punishment that was to be meted out to him. Under those circumstances, there was no justification for keeping this officer on the roll. He ought to have been suspended.

The only explanation that you could take was whether or not a particular punishment could be imposed upon him. Under those circumstances, I would like to know why such an action was not taken?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I rise on a point of order.

Shri Ranga: He is not the Law Minister.

Shri D. Sanjivayya: May I assure the House through you that I will further examine the whole case and make a statement, if necessary.

Mr. Speaker: What is the hon. member's point of order?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Art. 311 was quoted by the hon. Minister for Food & Agriculture....

Mr. Speaker: He has said that he will get it examined further.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The question is this. Rather you put our question, Sir: why people are not suspended.

Art. 311 says:

"No person who is a member of a civil service of the Union or an all-India service or a civil service of a State or holds a civil post under the Union or a State shall be dismissed or removed by an authority subordinate to that by which he was appointed."

It has nothing to say about suspension. For the last two years, one by one these officers are being promoted; somebody being smuggled into the Planning Commission and so on. My point is this. 17,000 Central Government employees were suspended during the 1960 strike. There should be no discrimination of this thing. 17,737 employees were suspended; later on they were given a charge-sheet; when they replied to the charge-sheet as was pointed out by Mr. Trivedi, they

were given a show-cause notice. Under Art. 311, a charge-sheet is necessary in respect of civil servants and then it should be followed by a show-cause notice as to why he should not be reduced in rank, etc. The Food Minister has already misled the House in the matter of food production and he is misleading the House here also.

Shri C. Subramaniam: The facts should be clear. This was not an inquiry against the officer. The judge was asked to go into the accident to find out what was the cause of the accident and how it arose. Incidentally he had to castigate the persons in charge of this project there for negligence, for dereliction of duty, and not as if there was a conspiracy by these officers or they committed any crime or any such thing. I dealt with the case even before the inquiry—not after the inquiry. The question was whether he was competent to hold that office. Even before the inquiry, when I was in charge of that, he was removed from that post. He is employed by the Planning Commission now. Therefore, if anybody has to take any action, it is the Planning Commission. (*Interruptions*).

As far as the project is concerned (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I would suppose that several members, rather the House itself, as a whole, feel agitated. Therefore, it would be good if the matter is examined further and then a detailed explanation is given, and I will allow the members also to put some questions in that case. (*Interruptions*).

Order, order. I have already spent twenty minutes on this. (*Interruptions*).

Shri A. P. Sharma: For the last two years, a discussion on this has been evaded. You refer to the proceedings of the House, Sir. You as-

sured in this House that a full dress discussion would be allowed on this. But that has been evaded. I again press for a discussion on this.

Mr. Speaker: I did say something on that; I remember. Even now I stick to that.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The motion is pending.

Mr. Speaker: The motion is pending? If there is a motion, it might be put for discussion.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Yes; after the financial business is over.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Kapur Singh.

Shri Kapur Singh: If you have concluded this matter, then.....

Mr. Speaker: As I have said, a regular discussion on this may take place.

Shri Kapur Singh: Then I do not want to say anything.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Indebtedness in Tribal Areas

*477. **Shri P. R. Chakravarti:**
Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been made by the Tribal Research Institute, Udaipur into the causes of increasing indebtedness in the tribal areas;

(b) the salient features thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto and the steps taken to make

the people aware of the borrowing facilities given by the Tribal Panchayat Samitis?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Social Welfare (Shrinapati Chandrasekhar): (a) to (c). The requisite information has been called for from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as received.

Small Car Project

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

(a) whether Government are reconsidering the proposal for having a small car project; and

(b) what public statement, if any, has been made by the Minister on the subject since last Session?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) The question of setting up a project for the manufacture of small cars is still under consideration.

(b) No such public statement has been made.

Khetri Copper Mines

***484. Shri Karni Singhji:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:**

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

(a) Whether in view of the great demand for copper products to meet defence requirements priority has been assigned to develop the Khetri Copper mines in collaboration with French companies headed by M/s. Venot and Co.

(b) the terms and conditions under which the development of these mines was accorded to these firms; and

(c) the present progress made in that direction?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) Yes Sir. The project is already under execution and efforts are being made to expedite its completion.

(b) An agreement for financial and technical assistance for developing the Khetri copper mines has been signed with the group of French companies headed by M/s. Venot & Co. by the National Mineral Development Corporation Limited.

A statement containing the salient terms and conditions of the agreement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5754/66].

(c) The statement giving the progress made so far in respect of this project is also laid on the Table of the House.

Railway Service Commission for Bihar

***485. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 928 on the 19th November, 1965 and state:

(a) whether Government have since taken a decision to set up a separate Railway Commission for Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if the reply given to part (a) be in the negative, the causes of delay?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) to (c). It has been decided to instruct the Railway Service Commissions of Allahabad and Calcutta to establish an office for the convenience of this populous region at a convenient place and to visit it some time every year for conducting oral as well as written tests.

Heavy Engineering Corporation Ranchi

*486. **Shri Maheswar Naik:** Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the stage of productivity reached by the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi;

(b) whether the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi is being asked to utilise its enormous engineering capacity by taking orders from public and private sector undertakings for fabricating any machinery they might need; and

(c) if so, the extent up to which the Corporation will be able to save and earn foreign exchange?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd., Ranchi are in charge of three projects, viz. (i) Heavy Machine Building Plant (ii) Foundry Forge Plant and (iii) Heavy Machine Tools Plant. Partial production in the Heavy Machine Building Plant has commenced on the basis of equipments already installed. Erection of all equipment is expected to be completed by the end of 1966-67. Production in certain sections of the Foundry Forge Plant has also commenced. Additional capacity will be realised progressively over the next two to three years with the completion of the project. Heavy Machine Tool Plant is still under construction.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) It is difficult to state at present the likely savings or earnings of foreign exchange. Most of the items of equipment to be manufactured at Ranchi are such as would result in saving of foreign exchange as similar products are being imported at present.

Newsprint Production in Sunderbans

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

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the opinion

of experts expressed at a symposium arranged by West Bengal Government in December, 1965 on the newsprint production potential of the Sunderban forests;

(b) whether they have stated that Sunderbans can yield 30 million tons of raw materials for newsprint production; and

(c) whether it is proposed to explore the possibility of such production?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Yes, Sir. The Forest Department of the Government of West Bengal had arranged the Symposium.

(b) and (c). No, Sir.

Dearness Allowance to Railway Employees

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

(a) whether the Indian Railway-men's Federation has urged upon the Government for the revision of the Dearness Allowance of the Railway employees as recommended by the Pay Commission; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

Aluminium Plant in Mysore

*490. **Shri Linga Reddy:** Will the Minister of Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a licence has been issued for an aluminium plant in the private sector in Belgaum District, Mysore State;

(b) if so, the progress made so far in setting up the aluminium plant; and

(c) when it is likely to be completed?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) to (c). A "letter of intent" was issued on 24th July 1961 to the Indian Aluminium Co., Ltd., Calcutta, for establishment of a new 30,000 tonnes per annum aluminium smelter in Mysore State. The Company's proposals for foreign exchange financing for the project on the basis of loans from the Export-Import Bank of U.S.A. and the Export Credits and Insurance Corporation of Canada, and additional capital participation by the Company's Canadian associates, viz. Aluminium Ltd., Montreal Canada, have also been approved. These are expected to be finalised by the Company on the resumption of U.S. economic aid to India.

In the meanwhile, the Company have selected site for the plants near Belgaum town (in Mysore State) and completed extensive prospecting of the bauxite deposits in the South Kolhapur area in Maharashtra State. A contract for supply of electric power for the project from Sharavathy (Mysore) Hydel project is expected to be concluded with the State Electricity Board shortly.

The project is expected to be completed during 1968-69.

Eviction of Migrants

***491. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the refugee shopkeepers who built shops on North-East Frontier Railway's vacant land near Gauhati Railway Station have been served with eviction notice; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The Railway area near Gauhati Station is heavily congested. Due to enormous increase in traffic at Gauhati Railway Station, remodelling of the station, provision of a more spacious circulating area and approach roads have become essential. Since the encroachments come in the way of these works, action to remove them has been initiated.

Indian Books for Afro-Asian Countries

***492. Shri Gopal Datt Mengi:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a demand for Indian text-books and technological publications in Afro-Asian countries;

(b) whether the Indian publishers have been encouraged to take advantage of this demand and if so, the assistance offered to the prospective exporters of books; and

(c) the results obtained in this respect so far?

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

(b) Yes, Sir. The exporters of books are given various facilities for developing their export trade, as enumerated below:—

- (1) There is a special export promotion scheme designed to encourage the export of printed books.
- (2) Duty drawback is available on brand basis.
- (3) The Chemicals & Allied products Export Promotion Council gives necessary assistance relating to all the export promotional work by way of furnishing marketing

information, disseminating relevant sales enquiries and circulating all the tenders received from foreign countries.

(4) Cost of foreign publicity of the products is shared by the Chemicals & Allied Products Export Promotion Council.

(5) The Chemicals & Allied Products Export Promotion Council sponsors single man sales-cum-study team, in addition to the delegations to various overseas countries and their costs subsidised.

(c) The export of printed books and pamphlets has increased from Rs. 64 lakhs in 1962-63 to Rs. 81 lakhs in 1964-65. Trade statistics classifying text books and technological publications separately are not being maintained. However it may be taken that 70% of the figures of exports of printed books and pamphlets indicated are covered by text books and technological publications.

Second Cable Factory

*433. **Shri R. S. Tiwary:**
Shri Chandak:
Dr. Chन्द्रabhan Singh:
Shri Widiwa:
Shri Shiva Dutt Upadhyaya:
Shri J. P. Jyotishi:
Shri Parashar:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Managing Director of the Hindustan Cables Limited, after a technical study has recommended Ujjain as suitable site for the establishment of a second cable factory in the Public Sector; and

(b) if so, whether his recommendation has been accepted by Government?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Arrears of Export Earnings

*494. **Shri Himatsingka:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 198 on the 12th November, 1965 and state the steps taken to recover the arrears of export earnings from Pakistan?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): As trade with Pakistan still remains suspended, no steps could be taken so far for realisation of arrears in respect of excess exports from India to Pakistan under the Rupee Payment Arrangement of 21st March, 1960. Efforts will be made to liquidate the arrears as soon as trade with Pakistan is resumed.

Penalty on Cancellation of Berths

*495. **Shri R. Ramnathan Chettiar:**
 Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no penalty is levied on cancellation of 1st class berths reserved on the Card Passes/Privilege Passes/P.T.Os. held by the Railway officers, whereas the travelling public has to pay a very high rate for such cancellations;

(b) whether it is a fact that in the matter of reservation of accommodation also, no preference is given to the ticket holders over the Railway Privilege Pass holders on the mail trains; and

(c) if so, the steps the Railway Board propose to take to prevent such cancellations by the Railway Pass/P.T.O. holders and thus provide more accommodation to the travelling public?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) No, Sir. Penalty is imposed on privilege pass holders and holders of tickets exchanged against P.T.Os.

(b) and (c). Pass holders are treated on a par with the ticket holders so far as reservation of rail accommodation is concerned with the proviso that where there is difficulty preference is given at the starting station to ticket-holders of the same class. The following restrictions and penalties are in force in regard to reservations by Pass holders:—

- (i) First class privilege passes issued to the non-gazetted staff drawing pay less than Rs. 450.00 p.m. (Rs. 525.00 in the Authorised Scale) are not made available by Mail trains unless the distance to be covered exceeds 800 Kms.
- (ii) On certain important trains, an upper limit is placed on the number of berths that can be reserved for pass holders.
- (iii) The following charges are recovered from privilege pass-holders who cancel or require change of reservations within 24 hours before scheduled departure of the train:—

(Per Pass)

- 1st class privilege pass—Rs. 5.00
2nd class privilege pass—Rs. 3.00
3rd class privilege pass—Rs. 1.00

Tickets exchanged against Privilege Ticket Orders are treated as ordinary tickets for levying cancellation charges.

2. Disciplinary action, as considered necessary, is also taken against any persons reserving on duty and not utilising the accommodation reserved by them, without appropriate cancellation.

Hindustan Photo Film Factory

*496. Shrimati Akkamma Devi: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the work connected with the construction of the Hindustan Photo Film Factory,

Ootacamund (Nilgiris) has been taken away from the French collaborators and entrusted to some other foreign collaborators;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the details in respect thereof; and

(c) the amount of loss incurred as a result of this change-over and the consequent delay in the factory going into operation?

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

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

Loss of Railway Property in Kerala

*497. Shri Kajrolkar:
Shri Parashar:
Shri V shwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the loss incurred by the Railway Administration as a result of the students' hooliganism and vandalism in Kerala during the recent food agitation; and

(b) the action taken by Government to apprehend the culprits?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Rs. 74,633/-

(b) The situation was brought under control by the police assisted by the Railway Protection Force and further damages prevented. 31 cases registered by the police are under investigation. 64 persons have been arrested so far.

Prices of Safety Razor Blades

*499. Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Bagri:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of safety-razor blades have

gone up during the last one month in the capital;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to bring down the prices of blades?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). No, Sir. No such complaints have been received. The indigenous production of safety razor blades is adequate.

Shifting of Chengail Railway Station

***500. Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chengail Railway station (South Eastern Railway) was recently shifted at a very short notice from its old site;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a very large number of railway passengers including commuters travelling to and from Calcutta, have been seriously inconvenienced thereby; and

(c) the steps taken to rectify the position?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) Chengail station was shifted to a new site with effect from 20-1-66. The station at the new site had been under construction for more than a year and it was well known to the users that the station was being shifted.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Paper Mill's

***501. Shri P. R. Chakravarti:**
Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the state-

ment of Indian Paper Mills Association in Calcutta on December 23, 1965 that owing to the inadequate allotment of foreign exchange for the import of plant and spares most Indian paper mills would not be able to continue production from April, 1966;

(b) whether the allocation of foreign exchange has been made in terms of the estimates made by the Planning Commission;

(c) how far it is true that Government are ready to release foreign exchange against the export of paper and board; and

(d) how far the costs of production of indigenous paper and board compare with those produced by Japan, Scandinavian and European countries?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) to (c): Yes, Sir. The paper industry in the country submitted a few representations during last year requesting for immediate allocation of foreign exchange for the import of wires, paper makers' felts, essential spares and other running stores required for running their mills. However, due to the circumstances beyond the control of Government, it was not possible to release foreign exchange even for essential purposes like this. As the position has improved, some foreign exchange has now been made available to paper industry which will cover about 30 per cent of their requirements. So far, the paper industry has been able to carry on with their reserve stocks of the essential stores, and this release of 30 per cent will enable them to replenish those stocks to some extent. The actual production as compared to that of the previous year has gone up by about 50,000 tonnes of paper and paper boards. No mill, as a result of non-release of foreign exchange, has been closed down even though some of them had followed a cautious approach and resorted to slow working. For the future, apart from making available whatever foreign exchange

Government could afford to the paper industry has been told to earn their own foreign exchange as far as possible by exporting their products and making themselves eligible to incentive imports, according to the policy laid down by Government from time to time. The industry has agreed to do so and their efforts in this direction have already started showing results.

(d) It is difficult to indicate the comparative costs of production obtaining in this country *vis-a-vis* in Japan and Scandinavian countries. However, the selling prices of paper produced in this country are generally about 50 per cent higher, on an average, than the CIF prices of paper imported from the above countries.

Manufacture of Watches

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

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently there has been a shortfall in the manufacture of watches in the H.M.T. Factory, Bangalore;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken in the matter?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). In the present difficult foreign exchange situation, it has not been possible to meet fully the demand of the Watch Factory of the Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. for the import of raw materials and components. There has, therefore, been considerable shortfall in the production of watches.

(c) every effort is being made to increase the foreign exchange allocation to the maximum extent possible consistent with the total availability and the inter-se priority of the various demands. Besides, the company are trying to export a part of their production to earn foreign exchange for importing raw materials and components.

tion to earn foreign exchange for importing raw materials and components.

Export of Tea

*503. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri Dinan Bhattacharya:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that exports of Indian tea this year are estimated to go down by 20 million lbs.;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to boost up tea exports?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) Tea exports in 1965 were less than the exports in 1964 by about 11 million kgs. or 24 million lbs.

(b) The decline in our exports in 1965 is mainly due to the following reasons:

(i) decline in crop in 1965, particularly in North East India where the shortfall in production was about 20 million lbs., and the seizure of about 3 million kgs. of tea in Pakistan during the recent hostilities,

(ii) rapidly increasing tea consumption in the country, and

(iii) fall in imports of Indian tea by U.K., the most important of the traditional markets for tea, due mainly to the very large stocks of tea in London, higher internal auction prices of tea in India than in the auctions in the U.K., and the tight monetary position in the U.K. resulting in less money

being available for the purchase of tea from the London auctions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Import of Scarce Raw Materials

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

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given consideration to the proposal of the State Corporation to import essential scarce materials from certain countries under specific commodity deals; and

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

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Government have been receiving proposals from the State Trading Corporation, from time to time, for the import of certain essential scarce raw materials like sulphur, mercury etc. under barter or specific or link deals. Every proposal is examined on merits and Government's decision communicated in the light of the examination of such proposals.

Small Tea Growers

1917. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria fixed for distinguishing small tea growers; and

(b) the amount of loans, grants or subsidies given to the small tea growers, State-wise during 1965-66 for the development of their fields and factories, separately?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) There is no rigid criterion for distinguishing small tea growers but for convenience of classification, owners

of tea gardens below 20 acres are generally treated as small growers.

(b) The information required is furnished below:—

State	Field		Factory	
	Loan	Grant/Subsidy	Loan	Grant/Subsidy
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	8,80,000	..	4,00,000	
Kerala		25,000		
Punjab		8,582		
TOTAL .	8,80,000	33,582	4,00,000	..

Over Bridge near Jhajha (Eastern Railway)

1918. Shri Madhu Limaye: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the examination pit for inspection dug at Jhajha (Eastern Railway) is exactly below the passenger over-bridge and that the stationary locomotives which give out a lot of smoke cause great inconvenience to the users of this over-bridge; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to shift the examination pit or the over-bridge to some convenient place?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) The ash pit (and not the inspection pit) referred to by the hon. Member is not exactly under the passenger over-bridge. It is however, near the overbridge.

(b) There is no proposal to shift the ash pit or the over-bridge from its present location.

Down Howrah Bound Express Train

1919. Shri Madhu Limaya: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the fact

that all Down Howrah-bound Express trains have to stop at Simultala to detach pilot engines;

(b) whether Government have considered the feasibility of making Simultala, a brief halt for the Down trains to prevent ticketless travel;

(c) if so, the decision taken thereon; and

(d) whether Government propose to make Simultala, a stop for the 19 UP Mithila Express?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) to (d). Only those down trains under steam traction which run with a load of more than 12 bogies stop at Simultala station for detaching the banking pilot. Since the stoppage of some down trains at Simultala is purely for operational reasons and is not regular, public booking is not permitted from this station by such trains. The existing ticket checking arrangements at Simultala are adequate to check ticketless passengers. The present volume and pattern of traffic offering at Simultala station does not justify provision of stoppage of 19 Up Mithila Express, which is also not required to stop at Simultala for operational purposes, as no banking pilot is required in the Up direction.

Third Class Waiting Room at Simultala

1920. **Shri Madhu Limaye:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the citizens of Simultala about the condition of the third class waiting room at Simultala Railway Station; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to reconstruct the said waiting room or otherwise provide adequate shelter, water, etc., to Third Class passengers?

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

(b) The facilities already provided are adequate for present needs and hence there is no proposal to augment them at present.

Titanium Dioxide Factory in Ernakulam (Kerala)

1921. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Japanese experts visited Ernakulam to investigate into the possibility of establishing a Titanium Dioxide factory in Ernakulam District of Kerala;

(b) whether they have completed the preliminary survey;

(c) whether it is a fact that among the four places they visited, Edyar has been found to be the best place for the factory; and

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

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) to (d): Representatives of M/s Ishihara Sangyo Kaisha Ltd., Japan, a firm manufacturing titanium dioxide visited Kerala for investigating the establishment of a

titanium dioxide plant in Kerala. No further proposal indicating the details of their investigation has been received by Government.

Accumulation of Stocks of Handloom Products in Kerala

1923. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri P. Kunhan:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the accumulation of stocks of handloom products in Cannanore District, Kerala, following the outbreak of hostilities between India and Pakistan has hit the industry;

(b) if so, the estimated cost of the accumulated stock, and the action taken by Government in the matter;

(c) whether it is also a fact that only 25 to 30 per cent of the looms are working; and

(d) the measures taken by Government for the rehabilitation and stabilisation of the industry and for provision of credit and marketing facilities?

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

(b) Rs. 30 lakhs. The Government of Kerala have made available to the Kerala State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society a credit accommodation of Rs. 36 lakhs.

(c) The exact percentage of the looms working now is not readily ascertainable.

(d) The measures taken to rehabilitate and stabilise the handloom industry in Kerala include.

(i) additional rebate of five paise in a rupee on retail sales of handloom cloth during the observance of the 12th All India Handloom Week from

27th February to 6th March, 1966;

- (ii) open-aid sales depots have been started by the Kerala State Handloom Weavers' Cooperative Society Ltd. at various centres in the State;
- (iii) new Industrial Weavers Cooperatives are being organised in the Cannanore District; and
- (iv) Government of Kerala have approved a scheme for standing guarantee to State Bank of India and State Bank of Travancore for providing overdraft accommodation.

Cashew Industry

1924. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Cashew Industry comes under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government for the development of this industry till now;

(c) whether Government are proposing to set up a Cashew Trading Corporation which will develop this industry;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Kerala Administration declared the cashew industry as a non-seasonal industry; and

(e) whether it has been changed now and, if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Cashew is a predominantly export oriented industry and all possible assistance in the matter of securing imported nuts is being rendered to the industry with a view to enabling the units to work to the maximum extent possible. Improvement in the processing techniques with a

view to making the products competitive in the export markets is also one of the developmental aspects to which the Development Council for Food Processing Industries set up under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act is currently bestowing its attention.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e). The required information has been called for from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Textile Mills and Engineering Factories in Madras

1925. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that textile mills and engineering factories had been ordered to be closed down for 4 days in December, 1965 in Madras State;

(b) if so, the reason therefor;

(c) the estimated loss due to this closure; and

(d) how many work-days were lost?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) to (d). It is understood from the Madras State Government that the Electricity Board had a proposal to close industrial establishments in the Coimbatore area for a few days in December, 1965, to commission certain new tunnels in the Kundah project. The proposal was not, however, implemented; and there was no actual closure of the establishments on that account.

Khadi

1926. **Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether a common production programme for Khadi has been chalked out; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) and (b). The policies and programmes of Khadi and Village industries have been chalked out since the beginning of First Five Year Plan and in the subsequent plans based on common production programmes and various other principles governing development of Khadi and Village industries. This is a continuous process and new programmes as and when evolved by the Commission are discussed with government and Planning Commission and agreed decisions are arrived at.

Railway crossing near Lunkaransar Station

1927. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for providing a railway crossing near Lunkaransar Railway station (District Bikaner) to facilitate crossing of railway track while going from Lunkaransar to Surnana village; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) No. There already exist three 'C' class level crossings at Lunkaransar at Kms. 243|5-8, 244|1-2 and 244|4-5 respectively.

(b) Does not arise.

Triangular A. C. Railway Service

1928. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce a triangular Air-conditioned Railway service for the facility of tourists between Delhi, Agra (b) and Jaipur; and

(b) if so, when and the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). A through service partially air-conditioned coach has been introduced, with effect from 1-2-1966, between Agra Fort and Jaipur by Nos. 5|6 Agra Fort-Ahmedabad Expresses. With the introduction of this service, tourists can avail of a triangular air-conditioned service between New Delhi and Agra Cantt. by Nos. 79/80 Taj Expresses, between Agra Fort and Jaipur by Nos. 5|6 Expresses and between Jaipur and Delhi by Nos. 1|2 Mails.

Fire in a Bogie of the Delhi Bound Toofan Express

1929. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Kindar Lal:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether a first class bogie of the Delhi bound Toofan Express caught fire while passing through the Mirzapur Railway Station on the Northern Railway on the 27th January, 1966;

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

(c) the loss of life and property, if any?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes, but the incident took place on 26-1-1966.

(b) According to the report of the Enquiry Committee the cause of the fire was due to short circuiting of electric wires.

(c) There was no loss of life. Damage caused to the railway property is reported to be negligible.

Asian Conference on Children and Youths in National Planning and Development

1930. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether India propose to participate in the Asian Conference on "Children and Youths in National Planning and Development" scheduled to be held in Bangkok next month; and

(b) if so, the agenda of the conference?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) Yes, Sir, in March 1966.

(b) A statement of items of the provisional Agenda is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5755/66].

Retrenchment of Railway Electrification Workers

1932. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of the Railway Electrification Project have asked the Government to stop retrenchment of workers;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) the number of workers involved in the retrenchment?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) to (c). So far there has not been any retrenchment, as such, in the Railway Electrification. But there were some complaints where some casual labourers employed against specific works, on being rendered surplus on completion of those works, were discharged because they refused to accept alternative jobs offered to them.

N.C.D.C. Machines lying Idle

1933. Dr. Ranen Sen: Will the Minister of Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) the number of machines like Dumpers, Shovels and Dozers lying idle under the National Coal Development Corporation; and

(b) the total value of the machines thus lying idle?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) Ten Dumpers, five Shovels and seventeen Dozers are awaiting disposal in the National Coal Development Corporation Ltd. after having spent their useful life. In addition to these units, Dumpers, Shovels and Dozers in use are being utilised about 10 per cent less than their rated capacity because of repairs, over-hauls and difficulty in importing spare parts and the need to have indigenous substitution.

(b) Rs. 37.73 lakhs in respect of machines awaiting disposal.

बेबी फूड

19 34. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद: क्या उद्योग मंत्री 3 दिसम्बर, 1965 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 639 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जिन स्थानों में बेबी फूड बनाने के लिये दिये गये लाइसेंसों के अनुसार कारखाने स्थापित करने का कार्य प्रारम्भ कर दिया गया है उन के नाम क्या हैं ;

(ख) किन फर्मों ने कार्य प्रारम्भ नहीं किया है ; और

(ग) बेबी फूड की कमी को दूर करने के लिए क्या प्रबन्ध किये गये हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री संजीवभ्या): (क); निम्नलिखित फर्म इस समय बेबी फूड बनाने के काम में लगी हुई हैं :—

(1) मेमर्स करा डिस्ट्रिक्ट को-ऑपरेटिव् मिल्क प्रोड्यूसर्स यूनियन लि०, आनन्द (गुजरात) ।

(2) मे० ग्लैक्सो लेबोरेटरीज, बम्बई (कारखाना उत्तर प्रदेश के अलीगढ़ में है) ।

(3) मे० हिन्दुस्तान मिल्क फूड मैनु-फैक्चरिंग, नाभा (पंजाब) ।

(4) मे० फूड स्पेशलिटीज लि०, मोगा (पंजाब) ।

(ख) निम्नलिखित फर्मों को बेबी फूड बनाने के लिये स्वीकृति दी जा चुकी है किन्तु उन में अभी उत्पादन शुरू किया जाने को है :-

(1) मे० मेहसाना डिस्ट्रिक्ट को-ऑपरेटिव मिल्क प्रोड्यूसर्स यूनियन मेहसाना (गुजरात) ।

(2) मे० हिन्दुस्तान लीवर लि०, इटावा (उ० प्र०) ।

(3) यू० पी० प्रादेशिक फेडरेशन लखनऊ (कारखाना उत्तर प्रदेश के मुगदाबाद में है) ।

(4) मे० कैरा डिस्ट्रिक्ट को-ऑपरेटिव मिल्क प्रोड्यूसर्स यूनियन लि०, आनन्द (गुजरात) (काम पूरा होने वाला है) ।

(ग) बेबी फूड तैयार करने के लिये आधार बढ़ाया जा रहा है ।

Indo-Afghan Trade

1936. Shri Dharmalingam: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the objects of introducing a scheme for the newcomer exporters in the Indo-Afghan trade;

(b) the number of exporters who have applied under this scheme and the number of those who have been registered; and

(c) the value of exports of each of them during 1963, 1964 and 1965?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The New Comers Scheme for exports to Afghanistan was introduced during 1959-60 with a view to diversify our trade with that country and to introduce non-traditional goods in that market.

(b) Under this Scheme, 2136 parties applied for registration, of whom 1617 parties were actually registered.

(c) The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House shortly.

Exports

1937. Shri Dharmalingam: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been laid down that the exports must be effected first against an undertaking by the newcomer exporters and the corresponding import will be allowed later;

(b) whether the Reserve Bank of India has issued a notification that no exports will be allowed against the undertaking and will allow exports only to the extent of advance imports; and

(c) how Government propose to reconcile the two contradictory orders?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). Import entitlements are allowed as a rule against banker's certificate of foreign exchange realised from exports. Reserve Bank of India has not issued any other instructions on this matter.

Import of Dry Fruits

1938. Shri Dharmalingam: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is obligatory on the part of individual exporters operating under the scheme connecting import of dry fruits and export of engineering goods under different groups to export from all the groups;

(b) the names of exporters to whom advance licences were given under this scheme with the value thereof;

(c) the basis on which the exporters are selected under the scheme;

(d) the names of exporters who completed their export obligations under the advance import licences;

(e) whether any study has been made to assess the causes of default; and

(f) the reasons for not suspending this scheme?

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

(b) to (e). Exporters were approved for assistance in the form of import licences for dry fruits and dates against exports of specific products. Exporters selected for assistance under the Scheme were approved by a Committee of officers on the basis of past exports and other considerations of competence and potentialities etc. The names of the exporters under the scheme to whom import licences were issued are published in the weekly bulletin issued by the C.C.I. & E. All exporters barring a very few have fulfilled their export obligations. Even the few cases where exports are to be fulfilled are being followed up.

(f) The Scheme was withdrawn for exports made on and from the 1st August, 1965.

Import of Dry Fruit

1939. Shri Dharmalingam: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether any groups of items have been made under the export promotion scheme connecting import of dry fruits and export of engineering goods;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether different percentage of incentive was fixed for the groups and the reasons therefor; and

(d) the basis on which the items were grouped?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir, under a scheme which has since been discontinued.

(b) to (d). Exporters of engineering products were approved for assistance in the form of import licences for dates and dry fruits against exports of specific products. Exporters selected for assistance under this scheme were approved by a Committee of Officers on the basis of past exports, and other considerations of competence and potentiality etc. The import entitlement varied according to the need of the particular export product to promote its export. The import licences, so issued, are given in the monthly bulletin issued by the CCI & E and the names of the different parties are available in that bulletin.

● Examination of Trains

1940. Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no uniform yardstick for examination and maintenance of goods and passenger trains in regard to time, staff and tool necessary on Indian Railways, and it varies from carriage to carriage, wagon to wagon, depot to depot and from Railway to Railway; and

(b) whether the Railway Board propose to enforce a uniform yardstick for the examination and maintenance of passenger and goods trains?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) The type of examination varies from depot to depot, depending on the operating conditions, the standard of examination required and the type of train, goods or passenger.

Goods trains are subjected to intensive examination in marshalling yards, and to "Safe to Run" examination in intermediate yards. Where neutral control examination is in force in selected inter-change stations, a different standard of examination and maintenance is prescribed.

As regards passenger trains, rakes are given primary maintenance attention at specified starting stations where requisite facilities are provided for examination, secondary maintenance in other nominated train terminating stations, and "Safe to run" examination at specified stations enroute.

Taking these factors into account, Railways are working to specified timings for examination of goods trains. In the case of passenger trains, the rakes are, thoroughly examined and attended to at the starting and terminating stations where the turnround time is adequate for the purpose. At the intermediate stations where the "Safe to run" examination is required to be carried out, adequate time is provided.

Railways have built up their repair organisations in the various Carriage and Wagon Depots over a period, taking the operating conditions and the workload into account. Yardsticks have been laid down indicating the scales of equipment for these depots under four groups—minor, medium, major and central depots.

(b) As a further step towards rationalisation Board have recently advised individual Railways to lay down, after a thorough study of conditions in each yard, specific minimum times for the examination of incoming and outgoing goods trains, taking into account the number of

wagons on a train. In the case of passenger trains, the position does not call for any further review.

U.N.I.C.E.F. Report on Children

1941. Shri P. C. Borooah;
Shri Subodh Hansda;
Shri S. C. Samanta;
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad;
Shri M. L. Dwivedi: ..

Will the Minister of Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the UNICEF report stating that at least one child dies every minute in India and more than half the children receive no education and are at work by 12 years of age;

(b) if so, how far Government's estimates agree with the UNICEF study;

(c) the other revelations about the children in India made by the said study; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take during the Fourth Plan period to improve the children's conditions of living, health, education and other developments?

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

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

(d) The various schemes for children in the Fourth Plan are being finalised.

विदेशों से तकनीकी विशेषज्ञों का बुलाया जाना

1942. श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विदेशों से तकनीकी विशेषज्ञ बुलाने के सम्बन्ध में कुछ महीने पहले सरकार द्वारा प्रकाशित नियमों के अनुसार कार्य किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) क्या गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्योग पतियों ने इसका विरोध किया है ; और

(ग) इस कारण विदेशी मुद्रा की कितनी बचत होने की संभावना है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री बा० संजीवय्या) :

(क) इस विषय पर कोई भी नियम प्रकाशित नहीं किए गए हैं किन्तु अधिकारियों के मार्ग-दर्शन के लिए समय-समय पर आदेश जारी किए जाते हैं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) विदेशों से तकनीकी विशेषज्ञ बुलाये जाने वाले प्रार्थनापत्रों की काफी समय से जाँच-पड़ताल की जाती है। इस मद से बची विदेशी मुद्रा का अनुमान लगा सकना कठिन है।

Gorgian Plant of Hybrid Tea

1943. Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Shri Hukam Chand

Kachhavalaya:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have got some authentic information that Gorgian Plant Breeders have evolved Soviet-Indian varieties of hybrid tea; and

(b) if so, whether any of these teas are proposed to be tried in Indian soil?

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

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Academician Mm. K. E. Baktadze, in-charge of research on tea breeding in Georgia, has developed a number of new varieties of tea by the method of hybridisation, using in some instances the local Georgian strains and in other cases those brought in from India as parent material. It is proposed to obtain some of the hybrid tea seeds produced

in Russia in exchange of our tea seeds for trial purposes.

Export of Tobacco

1944. Shri Kolla Venkalah:

Shri M. N. Swamy:

Shri Laxmi Dass:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 447 on the 12th November, 1965 and state the further progress made for the disposal of remaining unsold stocks of different grades of FCV tobacco through the State Trading Corporation or by direct sales or through barter arrangements?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): The information is given in the statement below:

Quantity of F.C.V. tobacco purchased by the S.T.C.	Quantity disposed of as Direct Sale	Balance quantity in stock
37,958 bales	27,489 bales	10,469 bales*

*Arrangements for the sale of this quantity have been finalised through barter deal.

Spinning Mills in U.P.

1945. Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Shri Hukam Chand

Kachhavalaya;

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether some spinning mills are going to be set up in Uttar Pradesh in the co-operative sector in the near future; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b). Licences under the Ind. (D & R) Act, 1951, were issued in the year 1964 for the setting up of 2 co-operative spinning mills of 25,000 spindles each at Shahganj and Bulandshahar. Effective steps have

been taken by the licensee for setting up the mill at Bulandshahar, which is expected to come up in the near future.

रेलवे भोजन व्यवस्था विभाग के कर्मचारी

1946. श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे भोजन व्यवस्था विभागों विशेष कर पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के भोजन व्यवस्था विभागों के कर्मचारियों का यात्रा भत्ते तथा वार्षिक वेतन वृद्धि का भुगतान नहीं किया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं, लेकिन उत्तर, पूर्वोत्तर, दक्षिण-पूर्व और पश्चिम रेलों पर कुछ मामलों में वार्षिक वेतन वृद्धियाँ और दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे पर कुछ-एक मामलों में यात्रा भत्ता नहीं दिया गया है ।

(ख) इन मामलों में वार्षिक वेतन वृद्धियाँ और यात्रा-भत्ता नहीं लिखे कारणों से नहीं दिया गया है :-

- (i) वेतन मान में संशोधन के कारण वेतन में पुनर्निर्धारण का काम जो हाथ में है ;
- (ii) सेवा वर्ष और छुट्टी लेख का अधूरा होना ;
- (iii) दूसरे स्टेशनों से वैयक्तिक फाइलों और छुट्टी के रिकार्ड का न मिलना ।
- (iv) कुछ वर्गों की वरिष्ठता के सम्बन्ध में अन्तिम निर्णय न होना ; और
- (v) यात्रा भत्ते का दर से और अनियमित रूप से प्रस्तुत किया जाना ।

Small Scale Industries in Jammu and Kashmir

1947. Shri S. C. Samanta;
Shri Subodh Hansda;
Shri P. C. Borooah;
Shri M. L. Dwivedi;
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether a delegation of the Ministry recently visited Jammu and Kashmir State to study the working of the Small Scale Industries there;

(b) if so, whether the local industrialists were advised to switch over to defence production; and

(c) whether technical guidance and supply of raw materials will be available to them from the Centre?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Two officers of the Ministry of Industry visited Srinagar from 20th to 22nd October, 1965 to study the working of the small scale industries there.

(b) It was suggested to the local small industrialists that they might contact the Directorate General of Supply and Disposals and Defence Departments to see whether they could procure any orders so that they might utilise their production capacity more usefully.

(c) The local Small Industries Service Institute provide the required technical guidance to the small scale units in Jammu and Kashmir. The Director of Industries of the State allots controlled raw materials to individual units out of the State's quota. In respect of orders placed by the D.G.S. & D. on the small scale units, the D.G.S. & D. assist them in securing necessary raw materials if such assistance is a condition of the acceptance of tender.

Prototype Production and Training Centres

1948. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) how many Prototype Production and Training Centres are functioning in the country at present;

(b) the nature of progress made by each;

(c) whether there is any sort of co-ordination and cooperation among these centres; and

(d) categories of people being trained there?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Three Prototype Production and Training Centres are functioning under the administrative control of the National Small Industries Corporation. They are located at Rajkot, Okhla and Howrah.

(b) All the three Centres are imparting training in different courses, developing prototypes of certain machines and providing common Facility Service. The Centre at Rajkot has designed and developed a number of machines like the Spindle Moulding Machine, Tabular Wood-working Lathe, Multi-purpose Bender, Bend Notcher, etc., and is manufacturing items like the Woodworking Lathe,

Bandsaw, Belt and Disc Sander, Tumbling Barrel, etc., as an aid to the training programme.

The Centre at Okhla is engaged in the prototype development of three main machines, namely a High Precision Tool Room Lathe, a Hand-lever operated Milling Machine and a Precision Tool and Cutter Grinder, the manufacturing rights in respect of which have been presented by the West German Government. The Centre has already designed and developed a Capstan Lathe and the prototypes of a number of machines including a Radial Drilling Machine. Vertical Milling Machine and others are in various stages of development. The Centre has also undertaken a planned production programme for the manufacture of the three main machine tools.

The Centre at Howrah has received gift licences from the Government of Japan for the manufacture of a Cold Chamber Die Casting Machine and a PVC Extruder. The Centre has successfully assembled both these machines from CKD parts and have tested successfully its first prototype of plastic Extruder manufactured from the parts turned out at the Centre. The Centre has worked out a production programme for these two machines. The Centre is also specialising on the design and development of switch-board Electrical Measuring Instruments.

The progress made in regard to training at these Centres is indicated below:—

Centre	No. passed out till date	No. under training as on 31-12-65
P.T.C., Rajkot	443	103
P.T.C., Okhla	1342	318
P.T.C., Howrah	422	166

(c) Yes, Sir. For this purpose a Division has been set up at Delhi which is at present functioning under the direct control of the Chairman of the National Small Industries Corporation.

(d) There are a number of training courses catering to the needs of the following trades and personnel:—

- (i) Technicians working in small industrial units get advanced training;
- (ii) I.T.I. passed technicians get in-plant training;
- (iii) Matriculates with Science and Drawing get three years training in various trades;
- (iv) Holders of certificate in trade get practical training as Chargehand trainees;
- (v) Holders of Diploma in Engineering get practical training as Supervisor Trainees.
- (vi) Holders of Degree in Engineering get practical training as Graduate Apprentices.
- (vii) Ad hoc training for Engineering students during summer vacation.

हिन्दी का प्रयोग

1949. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :
श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 26 जनवरी, 1965 के बाद से अब तक उन के मंत्रालय तथा उस से सम्बद्ध कार्यालयों में हिन्दी का प्रयोग कितने प्रतिशत और बढ़ा है ;

(ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई योजना-बद्ध रूप में काम हो रहा है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या चालू वर्ष में उस में कुछ और प्रगति होने की संभावना है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) से (ग) . सरकार की सामान्य नीति के आधार पर रेल कार्यालयों में धीरे-धीरे हिन्दी प्रारम्भ करने के उद्देश्य से उपाय किये गये हैं । यद्यपि निश्चित रूप से हिन्दी यह बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि रेल मंत्रालय तथा इसके सम्बद्ध कार्यालयों में हिन्दी के प्रयोग में कितने प्रतिशत बढ़ि हुई है, फिर भी जिन अनुभागों में फाइलों पर नोट लिखने में हिन्दी का प्रयोग किया जा रहा है उनकी संख्या जनवरी, 1965 में 19 थी और अब बढ़ कर 28 हो गयी है ।

Export of Railway Wagons

1950. Shri Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 344 on the 19th November, 1965 and state:

(a) the further progress made in the export of surplus Railway wagons and other things like mechanical signalling equipment and coaches; and

(b) whether any contracts are made with the developing countries in South East Asia and Africa?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) An Indian manufacturer has been able to secure an export order for 33 M.G. Coaches valued at about Rs. 59.33 lakhs. Efforts to obtain further export orders for passenger coaches and freight wagons are being continued. During 1964-65, export of other Railway equipment like track material, rolling stock components, railway carriage fans etc. was of the order of Rs. 41 lakhs.

(b) The order for 33 M.G. coaches has been secured from Burma. The order for 480 freight wagons valued at Rs. 1.57 crores was secured from East Africa.

Export of Tea to Ethiopia

1951. Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Russia has emerged as a potent competitor of Indian tea in Ethiopia;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) the amount of tea exported to that country during 1963, 1964 and 1965?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi) (a) and (b). Ethiopia is a small consumer of tea, and the bulk of her imports is from Ceylon. It was reported that, for the first time in 1964, Russia exported a small quantity of about 13 tonnes to Ethiopia. From this it cannot be said that Russia is emerging as a serious competitor of India for the tea market in Ethiopia.

(c) Exports of Indian tea to Ethiopia in 1963, 1964 and 1965 (upto November 1965) amounted to 33 tonnes, 34 tonnes and 20 tonnes respectively.

Export of Bidis

1952. Dr. P. N. Khan:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bidis are exported to any foreign country;

(b) if so, the names of countries; and

(c) whether this is done through private organisations or through the State Trading Corporation?

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

(b) Aden, Afghanistan, Bahrein, Kuwait, Malayasia, Singapore, Nepal, Qatar and Trucial Oman and Saudi Arabia.

(c) Exports are made by private parties.

Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd., Ranchi

1953. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the causes for the repeated attempts of arson in the Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited, Ranchi in spite of elaborate security arrangements said to be existing there;

(b) the result of the investigations carried out with the aid of the Central C.I.D. in this regard; and

(c) the details of the further steps taken in consequence thereof to avoid recurrence of such incidents?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). There were three cases of arson in 1964; the first one was in January, the second in September and the third in December. No clue was found in the first case. In the second and third cases, investigations are in progress against twenty accused persons. Of these, seventeen are in jail custody, two are on bail and one is absconding. The cases are being investigated by the State C.I.D. in consultation with the Central C.I.D. The investigations are almost complete and charge sheets are likely to be submitted shortly.

(c) Security arrangements have been tightened. In doubtful cases, antecedents of personnel are being re-verified.

Directorate-General of Technical Development

1954. **Shri Karni Singhji:** Will the Minister of Supply and Technical Development be pleased to state:

(a) the effect of implementing the recommendations of the Study Team set up to examine the work and procedure of the Directorate-General of Technical Development; and

(b) the extent to which it has been possible to dispose of the import applications by following the 'drill' operations suggested by the Study Team?

The Minister of Supply, Technical Development and Social Welfare (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) and (b). Government's resolution accepting some of the recommendations was published in November, 1965, while the remaining recommendations are still under Government's consideration. As the licensing period April, 1965—March, 1966 had almost come to a close, it will be possible to implement the revised procedure only in the next licensing period i.e. April, 1966—March, 1967. The effect of implementing the recommendations of the Study Team can therefore be assessed only after the revised procedure has been in force for sometime during the next licensing period. However, wherever possible, some aspects of the revised drill recommended by the Study Team have been adopted during the current licensing period itself.

Starch Factory in Kerala

1955. **Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:**
Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether a U.S. firm, the Alliance Industrial Development Corporation has agreed to help India to develop a starch factory that will convert agricultural waste products for industrial uses; and

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

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

(b) Government have approved the setting up of a plant in Kerala State for the manufacture of Starch from Tapioca with an annual capacity of 18,000 tonnes. An annual capacity of 7,200 tonnes for the manufacture of Dextrose has also been approved in favour of this unit.

Seminar on Light Engineering Co-operatives

1956. **Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:** Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Seminar on Light Engineering Co-operatives was recently held in New Delhi under the auspices of the National Co-operative Union;

(b) if so, the main observations and suggestions made at the Seminar; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

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

(b) A copy of the recommendations of the All India Seminar on Industrial Co-operatives engaged in Light Engineering Industries common facility Workshops is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5756/66.]

(c) The recommendations are under consideration of the Government.

बुलन्दशहर-राजघाट नरोरा रेलवे लाइन

1957. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री यशपाल सिंह :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उत्तर प्रदेश में मुरादाबाद डिबिजन में बुलन्दशहर से राजघाट नरोरा या किसी दूसरे स्टेशन तक, बरास्ता बुलन्दशहर जिले के जहांगीराबाद और अनूपशहर, एवं नई

रेलवे लाइन बिछाने की कोई योजना है और यदि हां, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (बी शासनायक) : जी नहीं ।

विदेशी फिल्मों के लिए विदेशी मुद्रा

1958. श्री हरम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री पशपाल सिंह :
श्री मुहम्मद फोया :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1964 तथा 1965 में विदेशी फिल्मों पर कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च की गई ;

(ख) क्या विदेशी मुद्रा को बचाने की दृष्टि से विदेशी फिल्मों पर सरकार का विचार कोई रोक लगाने अथवा उनके आयात में अत्यधिक कमी कर देने का है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसका क्या कारण है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) :

(क) 1965 में सिनेमा की फिल्मों (तैयार) के आयात का मूल्य 20.33 लाख रु० है ।

(ख) तथा (ग) . मौजूदा अवधि में विदेशी मुद्रा की कठिनाइयों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, सुस्थापित आयातकों को, सिनेमा की फिल्मों (तैयार) के आयात का कोटा पहले ही घटा कर "शून्य" किया जा चुका है । फिर भी भारत सरकार द्वारा अमेरिका के चल चित्र निर्यात निगम तथा मैसर्स रैंक फिल्म डिस्ट्रीब्यूटर्स आफ इंडिया लि० के साथ किये गये विनिष्ठ प्रबंधों के अन्तर्गत फिल्मों के आयात की अनुमति दी जाती है । व्यापार योजना की शर्तों के अन्तर्गत रुपया भुगतान वाले देशों से भी फिल्मों के आयात की अनुमति दी जाती है ।

2760 (A) LSD—4.

Supply of Coal to Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board

1959. श्री Shiva Dutt Upadhyaya:
श्री R. S. Pandey:
श्री Ukey:
श्री A. S. Saigal:
श्री R. S. Tiwary:
श्री Chandak:
श्री J. P. Jyotishi:
श्री Wadiwa:
श्री Parashar:

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

(a) whether the Madhya Pradesh Government or the Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board have at any time represented that the coal price charged from them by the National Coal Development Corporation is exorbitant and that they should be allowed to mine themselves the coal in collieries adjacent to their thermal stations in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details of their representation; and

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

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

(b) The Madhya Pradesh Government had requested that the Manikpur quarry which the National Coal Development Corporation is developing in the Korba coalfield may be handed over to the State Electricity Board as, they felt, this would ensure close co-ordination and eliminate the expenditure on double handling of coal, on production of coal un-coordinated with the power station's requirements and on the overheads of two independent organisations.

(c) Efforts are being made to bring about an agreement between the National Coal Development Corporation and the Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board with regard to the price to be paid for the Korba coal, and to the attainment of closer coordination between the two organisations.

Geological Survey in Andhra Pradesh

1960. Shri Kolla Venkalah:
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri Laxmi Dass:

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

(a) whether the Geological Survey of India has completed its preliminary work of intensive exploration on the copper-bed deposits at Agnigundale in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the results of the exploration;

(c) the percentage of copper, lead and other minerals found in the deposits;

(d) the possible commercial use of the deposits; and

(e) the preparation made by the National Metal Development Corporation for opening the deposits?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) No, Sir. The work is still in progress.

(b) and (c). The data so far obtained indicates the presence of mainly copper mineralisations in the Dhukonda and Nallakonda Blocks and lead mineralisation in the Bandalamottu

Block. The average copper content in the deposits is of the order of 1.5 to 2 per cent and the average lead content is of the order of 7 to 8 per cent.

(d) & (e). Decision on the question of commercial exploitation of these deposits has to await further explorations which are in progress.

Cement Plants in Madras and Dehra Dun Valley

1961. Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shri Kajrolkar:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri E. S. Pandey:
Shri Ravindra Varma:
Shri E. Barua:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have approved of the schemes to set up cement manufacturing plants in Madras and the Dehra Dun Valley; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). The following new units and expansion schemes for cement manufacture have been licenced/approved in Madras State and Dehra Dun Valley:

Name of the party	Location	Capacity (Tonnes)	New Unit/ Substantial Expansion.
MADRAS STATE			
M/s. Associated Cement Cos. Ltd.,	Madukkaral	121,910 S.E.	
India Cements Ltd., Madras . . .	Sankaridrug .	200,000 S.E. 600,000	
Do.	Sankarnagar .	400,000 S.E.	
Madras Cements Ltd.	Tulukkapatti .	200,000 S.E.	
Chettinad Cement Corpn. Ltd.,			
Madras	Karur	400,000 New	
Govt. of Madras	Srivilliputhur .	400,000 New	
Dr. B. Natarajan	Nanguneri . .	52,000 New	
Shri S. Nallaperumal	Ambasamudram .	60,000 New	
Shri C. Hanumantha Rao . . .	Chunnambur .	60,000 New	

DEHRA DUN VALLEY

Hind Construction & Engineering
Co. Ltd. Dehradun** . . . 200,000 New

** The validity period of the letter of approval has since expired in this case.

Welfare of Scheduled Castes Agriculturists in Uttar Pradesh

1962. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allotted and actually spent on the welfare of agriculturists belonging to Scheduled Castes in Uttar Pradesh during 1965-66; and

(b) the amount proposed to be given for the said purpose during 1966-67?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) A total amount of Rs. 4.50 lakhs has been allotted during 1965-66 for the welfare of agriculturists belonging to Scheduled Castes in Uttar Pradesh. The actual amount spent during this year will be known only when the financial year is over.

(b) An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1966-67.

Scindia Steam Navigation Co.

1963. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Pakistan closed down the Branch Office of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Karachi in December, 1965; and

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

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

(w) A strong protest was lodged with the Government of Pakistan. There has, however, been no response from them.

Precision Instruments Factory, Kerala

1964. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri P. Kunhan:

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

Unstarred Question No. 921 on the 19th November, 1965 and state the progress since made in the establishment of the Precision Instruments Factory in Kerala?

The Minister of Industry (Shri B. Sanjivayya): Land has been acquired. The scheme has been included in the annual plan by the Planning Commission and necessary budget provision has been made. The detailed project report was examined by the Technical Committee and a final decision is expected to be taken shortly.

Fluorspar Deposits in Baroda

1965. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Ambadungar areas of Chhota Udepur taluka of Baroda District (Gujarat) have million tons of fluorspar deposits sufficient to meet the demand of the country; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction and the steps taken in the matter?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) The Geological Survey of India has completed the investigations of the fluorite deposits at Ambadungar, Baroda District (Gujarat) during the year 1964. The reserves of the deposits have been estimated at 11.6 million tonnes with an overall average of 30 per cent calcium fluoride. These deposits are considered sufficient to meet the country's current demand.

(b) The Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation Ltd. (public sector undertaking) has taken a mining lease over 619.17 hectares in Ambadungar village for the exploitation of this deposits and the Corporation has already initiated selective mining of fluorspar since April, 1964 on a limited scale to start with.

Kovilpatti Railway Station

1966. Shri Balakrishnan: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the estimate for the re-modelling of Kovilpatti Railway station in Madras State has been sanctioned; and

(b) if so, when the work is likely to be taken up for execution?

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

(a) No estimate for remodelling of Kovilpatti Railway Station has been sanctioned. There is, however, a proposal for constructing a III class waiting hall and upper class waiting room at this station.

(b) The above proposal has been approved and work will be sanctioned and taken up as funds become available.

**Employees on Rupa-Nangal Dam
Section of Northern Railway**

1967. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Class III and IV employees on the Rupa-Nangal Dam section of the Northern Railway;

(b) the number of employees who have been provided with residential quarters; and

(c) the number out of them who will be provided with residential quarters on this Section during 1966?

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

	Class III	Class IV
(a)	66	170
(b)	35	114

(c) No residential quarters for staff are programmed for construction during 1966 on this Section.

Sub-Letting of Canteens on Northern Railway:

1968. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are general complaints of subletting the canteens at the Railway stations on the Northern Railway;

(b) if so, whether any enquiries have been made in this respect and the result thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) to (c). During the year 1965, Northern Railway received 17 complaints of subletting. As a result of investigations, the charge of subletting was established against 7 contractors and their contracts were terminated. In the case of 8 contractors charges could not be substantiated while in respect of remaining two cases, investigations have not yet been finalised.

Industrial Licences for Punjab

1969. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to State:

(a) the number of applications for industrial licences received from the Punjab Government during 1965 and 1966 so far; and

(b) the number out of those sanctioned and the number of those rejected?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). Only one application was received from the Government of Punjab for grant of an industrial licence during 1965 and 1966 so far. The application which relates to the manufacture of electrical equipment is still under consideration.

Railway Godown at Kiratpur Sahib Station

1970. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the construction of a Railway godown at Kiratpur Sahib station on the Rupar-Nangal Dam Section of the Northern Railway was sanctioned during the Second Five Year Plan period, but the same has not so far been taken up; and

(b) if so, the reasons for stopping the construction of the godown there?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subbag Singh): (a) The work has already been completed in July 1965.

(b) Does not arise.

Welfare of Scheduled Castes in Punjab

1971. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) the amount proposed to be spent on the welfare of Scheduled Castes in Punjab during 1966-67;

(b) the items on which this amount will be spent; and

(c) the other arrangements made for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) Rs. 47.10 lakhs,

(b) A list of schemes is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5757[66].

(c) In addition to Rs. 47.10 lakhs proposed to be sent on the welfare of Scheduled Castes in Punjab during 1966-67, an allocation of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been approved for 1966-67 for the scheme of Tribal Development Blocks

at Lahaul and Spiti under the Centrally Sponsored Programme for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes.

बर्तनों का निर्माण

1972. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने देश के बर्तन निर्माताओं को निदेश दिया है कि वे एल्युमिनियम के ही बर्तन बनायें तथा ताम्बे और पीतल के नहीं ;

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

(ग) क्या यह सच नहीं है कि एल्युमिनियम के बर्तनों में भोजन बनाना और खाना स्वास्थ्य की दृष्टि से हानिकारक है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री दा० संजीवभट्टा) :

(क) और (ख). दुर्लभ औद्योगिक सामग्री नियंत्रण आदेश के अन्तर्गत तांबे तथा पीतल के चक्के बनाने पर, जिनका मुख्य रूप से बर्तन बनाने के लिए प्रयोग किया जाता है, प्रतिबंध लगा दिया गया है। हालांकि बर्तन बनाने में एल्युमिनियम का प्रयोग करने के लिए कोई निश्चित आदेश जारी नहीं किए गए हैं तो भी उद्योग को सामान्य रूप से बर्तन बनाने के लिए तांबे तथा पीतल के स्थान पर अन्य सामान का प्रयोग करने के लिए परामर्श दिया गया है।

(ग) भारतीय मानक संस्था ने बर्तनों के लिए ठले हुए एल्युमिनियम तथा एल्युमिनियम मिश्रण (आई० एस० 20-19६9) तथा पिटे हुए एल्युमिनियम (आई० एस० 21-19६9) के दो मानक तैयार किए हैं जिनका प्रयोग स्वास्थ्य के लिए हानिकारक नहीं है। राज्य सरकारों/प्रशासनों से कहा

क्या है कि वे छोटे बतन निर्माताओं पर अपने कसौगी नियंत्रकों के द्वारा बड़ा नियंत्रण रहे और देखें कि निर्माता ठीक प्रकार का कच्चा बाल ही इस्तेमाल करते हैं।

गोरखपुर मोतीहारी रेल लाइन

1973. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बहुत समय पहले नारायण पुल से होकर गोरखपुर से मोतीहारी तक सीधी रेल लाइन थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि 43 वर्ष पहले नारायण पुल (पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे) टूट गया था ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि यह पुल अभी तक फिर नहीं बनाया गया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या इस क्षेत्र को रेल से मिलाने के लिये गंडक नदी पर डुमरिया जवा भैंसालोटन के निकट पुल बनाने की कोई योजना बन रही है ?

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

(ख) जी हां, यह पुल 1924 में बह गया था।

(ग) जी हां।

(घ) डुमरिया या भैंसालोटन में रेल पुल बनाने का अभी कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

नई दिल्ली स्टेशन पर रेलवे इंजन के साथ टक्कर के परिणामस्वरूप मृत्यु

1974. श्री हुकूम खन् कछवाय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने 19 दिसम्बर, 1965 को नई दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन पर एक

70 वर्षीय वृद्ध व्यक्ति की एक इंजन के साथ टक्कर हो जाने के परिणामस्वरूप हुई मृत्यु के कारणों के बारे में जांच कर ली है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी हां, लेकिन यह घटना 18-12-65 को हुई थी।

(ख) सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस ने इस मामले की जांच की थी। जांच से पता चला कि मृत व्यक्ति पिछले 4-5 वर्ष से बीमार था और कहा जाता है कि वह अपने जीवन से तंग आ गया था। वह अपने पुत्र के साथ नयी दिल्ली स्टेशन के पास रहता था। 18-12-65 को वह यकायक एक शॉटिंग करते हुए इंजन के सामने जा लेटा, जिससे उसकी मृत्यु हो गयी। यह आत्महत्या का मामला मालूम होता था।

New Jalpaiguri-Jogighopa Railway Line

1975. श्री P. C. Borooah :

Shri M. L. Dwivedi :

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad :

Shri S. C. Samanta :

Shri Subodh Hansda :

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the broad gauge railway line newly extended from New Jalpaiguri to Jogighopa has been inaugurated;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) the steps taken to extend this broad gauge line upto Gauhati?

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

(a) and (b). The Siliguri-Jogighopa

New B.G. line was opened in stages,

to goods traffic as follows:

- | | |
|---|----------|
| (1) New Jalpaiguri to
New Bongaigaon | 3-5-65. |
| (2) New Bongaigaon to
Jogighopa | 15-6-65. |

The entire line was opened for passenger traffic from 1-1-1966.

(c) The traffic beyond Bongaigaon/Jogighopa is to move partly by the existing metre gauge line, partly by road and partly by the riverine route. The Ministry of Transport have plans for the augmentation of the road as well as river routes of transport. The capacity of the existing metre gauge railway line between Bongaigaon and Gauhati is also being augmented by adopting Centralised Traffic Control. The facilities thus developed are expected to adequately take care of the transport needs of the State for at least seven to eight years. The question of considering extension of the broad gauge line, beyond Bongaigaon upto Gauhati, will thus arise only after sufficient traffic development has taken place to absorb the substantially extra capacity being created now, and a growth rate established, which requires further enhancement of transport facilities.

Special Steel for H.M.T.

1976. Shri D. C. Sharma:

Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

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

(a) whether it is proposed to produce special steel at Bhilai to meet the requirements of the Hindustan Machine Tools; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) and (b). Bhilai Steel Plant is already manufacturing special steels to meet the requirements of Hindustan Machine Tools. Against their order of 430 tonnes, about 98 tonnes have already been supplied and another 22 tonnes is under inspection and will be supplied shortly. The remaining quantity is under processing.

Foreign Trade

1977. Dr. Bhanu Sen:

Shri Dinan Bhattacharya:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan is trying to create difficulties in India's foreign trade; and

(b) if so, the nature of difficulties and steps taken to overcome them?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). On account of hostilities with Pakistan, land route to Afghanistan via Pakistan was closed and India's trade with Afghanistan came to a standstill with effect from 10-9-1965. This trade was, however, resumed by Air with effect from 7-10-1965 and by land route via Karachi from 1-2-1966. During the recent conflict with Pakistan, certain consignments of tea, tea machinery and jute belonging to India, which were in transit through East Pakistan, were confiscated by Government of Pakistan. A Delegation at Ministerial level visited Pakistan on 1st and 2nd March, 1966, to discuss inter-alia the question of restoration of confiscated consignments. However, this subject did not come up for discussion at this Meeting. A further meeting is expected to be held at a later date.

Buyers' and Sellers' Panels for non-transferable specific delivery contract for Groundnut Oil

1978. Shri Himatsingka:

Shri Rameshwar Tanti:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state

(a) whether there has been any opposition to the suggestion made by the Forward Markets Commission for the formation of buyers' and sellers' panels prior to the commencement of non-transferable specific delivery contract for January delivery in groundnut oil; and

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

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

(b) This question is under examination at present.

Export of Coir Mats

1979. Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Rameshwar Tanti:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the manufacturers of coir mats and coir goods have represented for maximum tax credit for coir goods exported from India;

(b) if so, the main features of the representation; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

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

(b) The exporters have represented that as coir goods have to compete in international markets in the face of competition from other substitutes and as production costs, freight, etc., have increased the tax-credit should be raised from the present level of 5 per cent for coir goods and 2 per cent for coir yarn.

(c) The request is being examined in consultation with the Coir Board.

Covered Shed in Parcel Siding at New Delhi Station

1980. Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Gulshan:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no covered shed in the parcel siding at New Delhi Station, resulting in thefts and damage to parcels during the rainy and summer seasons; and

(b) if so, the steps the Railway Administration have taken in this connection?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) There is no covered shed in the parcel siding at New Delhi Station. The parcels are, however, covered with Tarpaulins to protect them.

(b) A proposal to provide a covered shed by the side of platform No. 1 has been approved.

Parcel Office at Delhi Main Station

1981. Shri Onkar Lal Berwa: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2282 on the 10th December, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the enquiry into cases of malpractices and irregularities in the Parcel Office at Delhi Main Station has been completed; and

(b) if so, the action taken against the persons concerned?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) The investigation into the allegations was completed by the Vigilance Directorate and the cases were forwarded to the Northern Railway Administration for conducting departmental proceedings.

(b) The disciplinary authority concerned has initiated departmental proceedings against four parcel clerks and charge-sheets have been issued.

Betel Leaves booked from Tirur Railway Station

1982. Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Gulshan:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of consignments of betel leaves booked from Tirur Railway station to different Railway stations of Northern Railway via Delhi station, which have not reached destinations during the year 1965;

(b) the total amount of claims paid or to be paid by the Railway Administration for these shortages; and

(c) whether the Railway Administration have ordered any enquiry to find out the reasons for these shortages?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) 2,173.

(b) (i) Total amount paid as claim	Rs.
	22,131

(ii) Total amount of claim to be paid	7,355
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(c) Yes.

Lack of Wagons for Rourkela and Bhilai

1983. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that production in Rourkela and Bhilai Plants is being held up due to the non-availability of sufficient wagons to move out the finished products; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to remove this bottleneck?

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

(b) Question does not arise.

Cement Factories in Orissa

1984. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any licences have been issued to Orissa State for the establishment of cement factories in the State during 1965-66; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Industrial Units in Orissa

1985. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state the number and location of Industrial units proposed to be established in Orissa during 1966-67?

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

Small Scale Units in Orissa

1986. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of small scale units benefited by the Industrial extension Service in Orissa during 1965-66; and

(b) the amount of loans granted to such units in Orissa during the same period?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya):

(a) I. Technical Assistance 1965-66
(upto December 65)

1. Number of parties contacted including units visited by Technical officers to render on the spot advice	2517
2. Number of parties given technical advice	735
3. Number of parties given information for starting new industries	603
4. No. of demonstrations given (other than mobile workshops)	56
5. No. of parties given other assistance	1214

II. Mobile Workshops:

1. No. of Centres visited	38
2. No. of demonstrations held	41
3. No. of artisans trained	28

III. Activities of the Workshops

1. No. of parties who visited the Extension Centres/ Workshops for job work	215
2. No. of parties who were actually assisted	203

(b) Lumpsum loans are given by the Centre to the State Governments for utilising for their schemes namely, advancing of loans to Small Scale Units under State Aid to Industries Act, Industrial Cooperatives, Common Service Facility Centre/Workshops, Production Centres. The Central Assistance, according to the revised procedure for the above mentioned schemes is sanctioned at the end of the financial year on the basis of the annual statement of actual expenditure for the first three quarters and the anticipated expenditure for the fourth quarter. The State Governments meet their expenditure out of the "Ways and Means Advances" placed at their disposal by the Ministry of Finance. A provisional allocation of Central Assistance of Rs. 16.60 lakhs as loan for the development of Small Scale Industries or the Orissa Government has been made during the year 1965-66.

Tribal Blocks in Orissa

1987. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Tribal Blocks at present in Orissa State:

(b) the number of such Blocks proposed to be opened during 1966-67; and

(c) the number of Tribal Blocks proposed to be opened in Koraput and

Ganjam districts of Orissa separately during 1966-67?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) At present, there are 62 Tribal Development Blocks and 4 Special Multi-purpose Tribal Blocks in Orissa State.

(b) The State Government propose to open 10 Tribal Blocks during 1966-67.

(c) The State Government have not yet finalised the number of Tribal Blocks to be opened in Koraput and Ganjam Districts during 1966-67.

Handicrafts Industries in Rajasthan

1988. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount has been given by the Central Government to Rajasthan for the development of Handicrafts Industries in the State during 1965-66; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) and (b). Rs. 60,000 towards grant and Rs. 25,000 towards loan, making a total of Rs. 85,000, were allocated to Rajasthan for the year 1965-66.

State Governments draw their actual requirements from time to time from the Ways and Means advance placed at their disposal. Sanction for the expenditure is given during the last month of the financial year on the basis of figures furnished by the State Governments of the actual expenditure incurred during the first three quarters and the anticipated expenditure in the last quarters, any excess or short-payments being adjusted in the next financial year.

S.C. and S.T. Agriculturists in Rajasthan

**1989. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**

Will the Minister of Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent actually on the Welfare of agriculturists belonging to Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes in Rajasthan during 1965-66; and

(b) the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) and (b). The information has been called for from the State Government and it will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

Purchases made by the Department of Supply

**1990. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**

Will the Minister of Supply and Technical Development be pleased to state:

(a) the names of countries from which purchases were made by the Department of Supply during 1965-66; and

(b) the items of purchase and the value thereof?

The Minister of Supply, Technical Development and Social Welfare (Shri Raghuramalah): (a) A statement showing the names of countries from which purchases were made by the Ministry of Supply & Technical Development during 1965-66 (upto October, 1965) is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5758/66].

(b) Item-wise list would involve lot of time and labour which would not be commensurate with the result to be achieved. However, the

total value of purchases made during 1965-66 (upto October 1965) from the various countries has been indicated in the statement being placed in reply to part (a) of the Question.

Manufacture of Watch Components

**1991. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of units engaged at present in the country in the manufacture of watch components and watch assembling separately;

(b) the total number of watches imported during 1965-66; and

(c) the total foreign exchange spent in this regard during the above period?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) There is one unit manufacturing complete watches. There is no unit in the large scale sector manufacturing exclusively watch components, but there are some such units in the small scale sector manufacturing watch cases etc.

(b) and (c). 19,930 watches valued at Rs. 2.85 lakhs were imported during 1965-66 (April—November, 1965).

Small-Scale Inventions Development Board

**1992. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any prizes were given by the Small-scale Inventions Development Board during 1965-66; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Yes, Sir. Prizes have been given by the Inventions Promo-

tion Board during 1965-66.

(b) The details of the prizes are as under:—

Name of Inventor	Name of Invention	Prize Award
		Rs.
1. Dr. Harsh Vardhan	'High Speed Tracing Camera.'	5,000
2. Sh. K.D. Shinde	'Maharashtra Token Yantra' Dibbling Machine.	3,000
3. Sh. Imtiaz Ahmed	'Rope Making Machine'.	2,000
4. Sh. P.G. Bhide	'Improvements relating to Coin Box'.	2,000
5. Sh. R.S. Pillai	'Gram Frying Machine'.	1,000
6. Dr. C. C. John	'A composition for the inhibition of marine Borer Attack on submerged Timber Structures'	1,000
7. Dr. G.S. Sekhon	'A respirator and apparatus in combination therewith for Artificial Respiration during experimental surgery'	1,000
8. Sh. G. P. Sharma	'Adoption of die head on centre lathe for cutting screw threads quickly'	1,000
9. Sh. J. J. Mistry	'An Electrically operated Geyser Valve (Three way valve)'	500
10. Sh. J. N. Singh	'Improved Cock or water tap of polythene'	500
11. Brig. Pritampal Singh	'Three in one Digging Tool (Entrenching Tool)'	500
12. Sh. M. K. Patel	'Improvements pressure Stove'	500
13. Sh. Inder Kishen Behl	'Electric Revolving Mechanism for Table fan and Table Lamp etc.'	500
TOTAL		18,500.00

Industrial Production Centres in Kerala

1993. Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warrior:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a proposal during the Second Five Year Plan to start 9 Industrial Production Centres in Kerala State;

(b) if so, how many of them have been started; and

(c) the total investment for these Centres up-to-date and the number of persons employed in these Centres?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). During Second Five Year Plan, two Production Centres at Ettumanur and Tiruvalla, and 7 Industrial Extension Centres at Kallai (Calicut), Vaniamkulam, Shoranur, Trichur, Muvattupuzha, Alleppey and Attingal were sanctioned. All the nine Centres have been started, but one Industrial Extension Centre (Vaniamkulam) was merged with Industrial Extension Centre for Footwear at Trichur in 1962.

(c) The total investment made for these Centres up-to-date amounts to about Rs. 35.84 lakhs and the number of persons employed (Gazetted and non-gazetted) in these Centres is 308.

Indian Council of Trade Fairs and Exhibitions

1994. Shri Basumatari: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Council of Trade Fairs and Exhibitions is going to be wound up on the March 31, 1966; and

(b) if so, the money saved as a result thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The continuance of the Council beyond the 31st March, 1966 is under consideration.

(b) The question does not arise at this stage.

Technical Problems of Industry

1995. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Supply and Technical Development be pleased state:

(a) whether the suggestion to have a permanent body to keep a watch on the technical problems of industry has been considered by Government; and

(b) if so, with what result?

The Minister of Supply, Technical Development and Social Welfare (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) and (b). Government are not aware of any such special suggestion. The Directorate General of Technical Development is already discharging these functions in respect of the Industries looked after by it.

Wagon Supply on Central Railway

1996. Shri M. L. Jadhav: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been shortage of wagon supply on the Central Railway from Maharashtra to Bengal, Bihar and Punjab States;

(b) whether there has been great difficulty for transport of wagons for Assam on the Central Railway in Maharashtra; and

(c) whether producers have to suffer as a result of the non-availability of wagons by not getting good market rates and deterioration of goods?

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

(a) No.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Foreign Collaborations

1997. Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri Subodh Hansda:

Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have approved more than 75 projects involving foreign collaborations during September-October, 1965; and

(b) if so, the broad details of the collaborations in the projects?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) No, Sir. Only 47 cases involving foreign collaboration were approved during September-October, 1965.

(b) Of the 47 cases, 17 involved foreign capital participation and the

remaining cases involved only technical collaboration. These collaborations were mainly in the field of machine tools, electrical accessories, automobile ancillaries, radio components, cotton textile and paper machinery, hydraulic equipment, switchgears, organic and inorganic chemicals, diesel engines, steel castings and welding electrodes.

Cooperation of Council of Scientific and Industrial Research to Railways

1998. Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri Subodh Hansda:

Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have asked for the increased cooperation of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research in regard to the solution of engineering problems, development of substitute metal products, indigenous components of batteries and protecting coating for metals and such other items of import elimination; and

(b) whether the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research have been able to help the Railways in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). A Central Board of Railway Research was set up in 1960 for the purpose of effective co-ordination between the Railways' research organisation and research organisations under the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, Universities etc. The Director General, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, the Directors of the various National Laboratories and eminent scientists and technicians from various other organisations serve as members of this Central Board. Through this Central Board

and the various Sub-committees appointed under it, the Indian Railways have secured assistance from the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and the National Laboratories in their efforts to develop substitute materials in place of those being imported.

Manufacture of Beer in Bhopal

1999. Shri M. Rampure: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a brewery will be set up at Bhopal with foreign technical know-how to manufacture beer from the water of Bhopal tal which has become undrinkable;

(b) the reasons for getting foreign know-how; and

(c) what would be the production from the factory?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) As setting up further capacity for manufacture of beer is banned, the proposals received for setting up a brewery at Bhopal were rejected.

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

टेलीविजन सेटों का आयात

2000. श्री रामसेवक यादव :

श्री बागड़ी :

श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या टेलीविजन सेटों का आयात करने की कोई योजना इस समय सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) :

(क) जी, हाँ। नियमानुसार सैटों का आयात केवल उन्हीं देशों से किया जाता है जिनके साथ सरकार ने रुपया भुगतान प्रबन्ध किये हुए हैं अथवा आयात ऐसे अन्य प्रबन्धों के अधीन किया जाता है जिन में मुक्त विदेशी मुद्रा का कोई खर्च नहीं करना होता।

(ख) अभी तक निम्न रिसीवर प्राप्त हुए हैं :—

- (1) 23" हंगरी के बने टी० वी० रिसीवर्स, 2000 प्रदद,
- (2) आई ई सी 23" टी० वी० रिसीवर्स, 400 प्रदद,
- (3) सान्यो 16" रिसीवर्स, 600 प्रदद।

युगोस्लाविया से भी 2,000 टी वी रिसीवरों का आयात करने के लिए प्रबन्ध किये गये हैं।

(1) और (3) में उल्लिखित रिसीवरों का वितरण किया जा रहा है।

हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन, रांची

2001. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री मुहम्मद इलियास :
श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :

क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन, रांची के केन्द्रीय प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र से एक लाख 50 हजार रुपये की लागत की मशीनों की चोरी होने के बारे में हटिया पुलिस स्टेशन में रिपोर्ट दर्ज कराई गई; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो चोरी हुई मशीनों का ब्योरा क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री बा० संजीवग्या) :

(क) तथा (ख) : रांची स्थित हैवी इंजिनियरिंग कारपोरेशन लि० की केन्द्रीय प्रशिक्षण संस्था से 22 नवम्बर, 1965 को 80.16 रु० मूल्य के औजार तथा धालने का सामान चोरी चला गया था जिसकी रिपोर्ट हटिया के थाने में लिखवा दी गई थी।

Adivasis

2002. Shri Madhu Limaye: Will the Minister of Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any study of the impact of Government's grain procurement policies on the Adivasis of Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and other States;

(b) whether their attention has been drawn to the riots and disturbances arising out of the hardships caused by these policies to the Adivasis in Ranchi-Bihar, Jagdalpur-Madhya Pradesh in January-February, 1966; and

(c) if so, the action taken to bring relief to the Scheduled Tribes?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) There has been no occasion for such a study.

(b) No such incident has so far been specifically brought to notice.

(c) Does not arise.

सरकारी क्षेत्र में उपभोक्ता उद्योग

2003. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद
श्रीमती रामकुमारी सिन्हा :

क्या उद्योग मंत्री 27 अगस्त, 1965 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 830 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकारी क्षेत्र में उपभोक्ता उद्योग स्थापित करने के प्रस्तावों को अग्रिम रूप दिया जा चुका है; और

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

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री डा० संजीवय्या) :

(क) और (ख) सरकारी क्षेत्र में उपभोक्ता उद्योगों की स्थापना करने के प्रस्तावों की अभी जांच की जा रही है और इस सम्बन्ध में अभी तक कोई अन्तिम निर्णय नहीं किया गया है।

Electricity for Bokaro Plant

2004. Shri Mohammad Elias:

Dr. Ranen Sen:

Shri S. M. Banerjee:

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

(a) the quantum of electricity required for the proposed Bokaro Steel Plant and for further expansion of the Durgapur Steel Plant proposed under the Fourth Plan and when such power will be required; and

(b) the source of the supply of power to the above projects and the steps taken to ensure installation of additional sets and making necessary arrangements for the supply simultaneously with the finalisation of the schemes?

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) and (b). Bokaro Steel Plant will require 237 MW of electric power in the first stage of 1.7 million tonne by 1970-71, out of which 97 MW will be generated in the plant's own power plant, and the balance 140 MW will be supplied by the D.V.C. The D.V.C. will be able to supply the above power requirement for Bokaro in time. For construction power, the D.V.C. have already installed power supply mains and the required power is being drawn.

Durgapur Steel Plant will be requiring 120 MVA of electric power for the 4th plant expansion by December, 1969, and its total demand then including the requirement after the pre-

sent 1.6 million tonne expansion will be 190 MVA. This requirement will also be supplied by the D.V.C. The requirements for expansion have already been intimated to D.V.C. who have since formulated proposals and moved the Ministry of Irrigation and Power for sanction of additional generation, transmission and distribution equipment.

रेलवे सांख्यिकीय प्रतिवेदनों का हिन्दी में प्रकाशन

2005. श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री 3 सितम्बर, 1965 के प्रतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 1509 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रेलवे प्रशासनों के सभी सांख्यिकीय प्रांकड़ों का ब्योरा हिन्दी शीर्षकों के साथ प्रकाशित न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) जो सांख्यिकीय प्रतिवेदन इस समय केवल अंग्रेजी में प्रकाशित किये जा रहे हैं ; उन्हें हिन्दी शीर्षकों के साथ प्रकाशित करने की क्या व्यवस्था की जा रही है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) वर्तमान आदेशों के अनुसार केवल हिन्दी भाषी क्षेत्रों में स्थित रेल कार्यालयों की सांख्यिकीय रिपोर्टों के शीर्षकों को हिन्दी-अंग्रेजी द्विभाषी रूप में प्रकाशित करना और उनमें अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संकों का प्रयोग करना अपेक्षित है।

(ख) सांख्यिकीय रिपोर्ट के शीर्षकों का हिन्दी-अंग्रेजी द्विभाषी रूप में मानकीकरण किया जा रहा है।

World Bank Loan for Collieries

2006. Shri Himatsingka:

Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of Mines and Metals be pleased to refer to the reply

given to Starred Question No. 489 on the 26th November, 1965 and state the latest position about the utilisation of the World Bank Loan to the collieries?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): The last date for utilisation of the World Bank Loan, except for a part under Category I earmarked for new projects, expired on 31-12-1965. A sum of Rs. 13.78 crores was claimed as reimbursement upto 31-12-1965.

Movement of Coal in Block Rakes and Piecemeal

**2007. Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**

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

(a) the percentage of movement of coal in block rakes and piecemeal;

(b) whether it is a fact that the then Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel had agreed in December, 1962 that 75 per cent of the coal supplied from Bengal and Bihar fields would move in block rakes and the balance 25 per cent in piecemeal units;

(c) whether Government have received any complaints from the producers and consumers of coal regarding insistence of the Railways to move coal in block rakes and to discourage piecemeal movement to the detriment of small producers and consumers on way side stations; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) The proportion of coal moved in block rakes and piecemeal is as under:—

Year	Movement in block rakes	Movement piecemeal
1964	61%	39%
1965 . . .	65%	35%

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The progressive increase in block rake movements has not been detrimental to the interests of small producers and consumers of coal for the following reasons:—

- (i) It creates more transport capacity and quicker turn-round of wagons which, in turn, release more wagons for piecemeal movement.
- (ii) Block Rakes are being formed by small collieries by pooling their loading programmes consisting of Box or four-wheeler wagons, distributed to various collieries.
- (iii) Block Rakes of Box wagons are being loaded not only for big consumers but also small consumers served by the same destination.
- (iv) Block Rakes of four-wheeler wagons are being loaded for small consumers at way-side stations served by the same terminal yard, in the shape of directional block rakes.
- (v) Programmes which cannot be implemented in block rakes for genuine reasons are being implemented on a piecemeal basis to the extent of 2,700 wagons per day on an average of which about 2,000 wagons are from the Bengal and Bihar coal-fields.

Railway Carriage and Wagon Workshop

**2008. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:
Shri Yashpal Singh:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of workers working in the Railway Carriage and Wagon Workshop are being paid as unskilled workers;

(b) whether it is also a fact that many of these workers actually do a

large part of the work of fitters, machinists and welders but they are called 'helpers'; and

(c) the reasons for not giving them semi-skilled categorisation?

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

(b) No.

(c) Their duties are not of semi-skilled nature in terms of the Railway Workers classification Tribunal's Award.

Dalli Rajhara-Dantewara Railway Line

2009. Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaia:
Shri Chandak:
Shri Parashar:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1019 on the 25th February, 1966 regarding Dalli Rajhara-Dantewara Railway line and state the details of the various alternatives in transport system required for an integrated development of the industrial, mining and agricultural potential of the Dandakaranya region which are at present under consideration of Government?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): The other alternative rail links which are at present under consideration are:—

- (i) Bhadrachalam Road-Dantewara;
- (ii) Ambaguda-Lanjigarh Road; and
- (iii) Bhadrachalam Road-Kovvur.

Indian Institute of Packing

2010. Shri R. Barua: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to establish an Indian Institute of Packing for dealing with the problems relating to packing and packaging for export; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) A proposal to set-up an Institute of Packaging is being considered in consultation with the trade and industry.

(b) The Institute, when set-up, would be export oriented and would engage itself in promotional, development, research activities, etc. Details of the proposed Institute are, however, still under consideration.

Child Welfare

2011. Shri M. R. Krishna: Will the Minister of Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) the additional steps taken by the Department of Social Welfare to effectively implement the schemes designed for the child welfare since the disappointment expressed by the Indian Council for Child Welfare in their annual conference;

(b) the number of schemes adopted since then for the child welfare and the number of schemes which have been implemented;

(c) the total amount spent on the child welfare programmes so far; and

(d) the total number of children benefited through these schemes?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) and (b). This being the last year of the Third Plan, apart from strengthening the existing schemes, no new Schemes could be taken up.

(c) and (d). The information is being collected and will be supplied.

हरिजन कल्याण समिति, दिल्ली

2012. श्री राम सेवक यादव :
क्या समाज-कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हरिजन कल्याण समिति,
दिल्ली द्वारा कोई शिक्षा संस्थाएं भी चलायी
जा रही हैं ?

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी और उनके
नाम क्या हैं और प्रत्येक कक्षा में कितन
छात्र हैं ?

(ग) क्या समिति द्वारा चलाई जाने
वाली सभी शिक्षा संस्थाओं को मान्यता
दी गई है अथवा कुछ ऐसी संस्थाएं हैं जिन्हें
अभी मान्यता दी जानी है; और

(घ) क्या इस आशय की कोई शिकायतें
मिली हैं कि इनमें से कुछ शिक्षा संस्थाएं
नकली हैं और यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध
में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

समाज कल्याण विभाग में उप-मंत्री
(श्रीमती बग्यशेखर): (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) से (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

Newsprint Factories

2013. Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Maheswar Nalk:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Industry be
pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that three
U.K. experts on the manufacture of
newsprint have visited a few sites for
the setting up of newsprint factories;

(b) if so, the sites recommended
by them; and

(c) the reaction of Government
thereto?

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

team of experts from M/s. Simon
Engineering of U.K. and the Cia
Industrial de San Cristobal, Mexico,
has been entrusted with the work of
preparation of a detailed project
report, in the U.P./Bihar areas based
on bagasse in association with this
Ministry, the National Industrial
Development Corporation and the
Directorate General of Technical
Development. The preliminary study
made by the N.I.D.C. is being used
by this team as basic data. Their
report is likely to be received by
April-May, 1966.

Wholesale Public Sector Industrial Concern in Mysore

2014. Shri Sidheshwar Prasad: Will
the Minister of Industry be pleased
to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Gov-
ernment have recently received a
scheme for approval from the Mysore
Government which seeks conversion
of its wholesale public sector indus-
trial concern known as the G.E.F. into
A.E.G. (India) and G.E.F. Ltd.;

(b) if so, the names of proposed
shares and their percentage;

(c) whether the land acquired by
the Mysore Government for its own
purposes and some other assets have
been transferred to the new German
Company at 1956 prices and whether
the new German counterpart, i.e.
A.E.F. will act as import agents; and

(d) whether the new firm will pro-
duce equipments according to 1958-59
patents and under what circumstances
the Mysore Government have dissolv-
ed their own public sector company?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D.
Sanjivayya): (a) to (d). The proposal
of the Government of Mysore for
forming a public limited company in
which the State Government, Messrs
AEG of West Germany, International
Finance Corporation, Washington and
the public will hold shares is still
under consideration. All the details
mentioned in (b), (c) and (d) of the

question will be governed by the agreement to be finally executed by the parties concerned.

Export of Salt

2015. Shri M. P. Swamy:

Shri Kasinatha Dorai:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to nationalise salt industry with a view to augmenting salt export; and

(b) whether Government propose to set up a Salt Corporation in the public sector for exporting salt to foreign countries?

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

(b) No, Sir.

द्विभाषिक रूप में प्रकाशित रेलवे संहितायें और नियम तथा विनियम

2016. श्री राजबेब सिंह: क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1955-65 तक मंत्रालय द्वारा सभी जोनल रेलवे से सम्बन्धित कितनी संहितायें और नियम तथा विनियम द्विभाषिक रूप में (हिन्दी-अंग्रेजी) प्रकाशित किये गये;

(ख) कौन कौन सी संहितायें द्विभाषिक रूप में प्रकाशित नहीं की गई और उनके कितने भाग का अनुवाद पूरा हो गया है; और

(ग) 1966 में कौन-कौन सी संहितायें द्विभाषिक रूप में प्रकाशित की जायेंगी ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) नियमों और संहिताओं आदि को अंग्रेजी-हिन्दी द्विभाषी रूप में निकालने का निर्णय 1961 में किया गया था 1961 से पहले रेलों को लगभग

10 नियम पुस्तकों और पुस्तिकाओं के हिन्दी अनुवाद भेजे गये थे ।

(ख) निम्नलिखित 7 संहिताओं को अंग्रेजी-हिन्दी द्विभाषी रूप में निकालना उपेक्षित है : —

1. भारतीय रेल सामान्य संहिता ।
2. भारतीय रेल सिब्बन्दी संहिता ।
3. लेखा विभाग के लिए भारतीय रेल संहिता ।
4. यांत्रिक विभाग (कारखाना) के लिए भारतीय रेल संहिता ।
5. मण्डार विभाग के लिए भारतीय रेल संहिता ।
6. इंजीनियरिंग विभाग के लिए भारतीय रेल संहिता ।
7. यातायात विभाग (वाणिज्य) के लिए भारतीय रेल संहिता ।

गृह मंत्रालय के निदेश के अनुसार सांविधिक संहिताओं का अनुवाद विधि मंत्रालय द्वारा और असांविधिक संहिताओं का अनुवाद शिक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा किया जाना अपेक्षित है । तदनुसार सिब्बन्दी संहिता को, जो सांविधिक प्रकाशन है, विधि मंत्रालय को और बाकी 6 असांविधिक संहिताओं को हिन्दी अनुवाद और / या अन्तिम परिशोधन के लिए शिक्षा मंत्रालय को भेज दिया गया ।

(ग) चूंकि इन संहिताओं का अनुवाद अभी हो रहा है, इसलिये अभी यह बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि चालू वर्ष में ये संहिताएं द्विभाषी रूप में प्रकाशित की जा सकेंगी या नहीं ।

रेलवे बोर्ड द्वारा हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी टाइप- राइटर्स की खरीद

2017. श्री राजदेव सिंह : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रेलवे बोर्ड तथा सब मंडलीय रेलों ने वर्ष 1965 में कुल कितने टाइप-राइटर्स खरीदे ;

(ख) हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी के टाइप-राइटर्स की अलग-अलग संख्या कितनी है ;

(ग) क्या सब हिन्दी टाइपराइटर्स में पुराने की-बोर्डों के स्थान पर नये की-बोर्ड लगाने की व्यवस्था की गई है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) 846.

(ख) हिन्दी टाइपराइटर्स 93
अंग्रेजी टाइपराइटर्स 752

(ग) और (घ). वर्तमान हिन्दी टाइप-राइटर्स में पुराने कुंजी-पटल के बदले नये कुंजी-पटल नहीं लगाये जा सके हैं। इसका मुख्य कारण यह है कि इस प्रकार के बदलाव में कुछ यांत्रिक कठिनाइयाँ हैं। लेकिन टाइपराइटर्स निर्माताओं के परामर्श से इसके बारे में जांच की जा रही है।

Correspondence by the Railway Administration in Hindi

2018. Shri Rajdeo Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry as also the offices of Northern, Western and Central Railways do not use Hindi in their correspondence, apart from the replies sent to letters received in Hindi, with Rajasthan,

Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Punjab which are Hindi-speaking areas while according to Presidential Order all letters sent to these States should invariably be in Hindi; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) In accordance with existing instructions, replies to Hindi communications received from the public as well as from State Governments are required to be issued in Hindi. By and large, Hindi communications are being replied to in Hindi. While Railway Administrations are free to originate correspondence in Hindi with Hindi-speaking States, there are no orders to the effect that original communications meant for Hindi-speaking States should invariably be issued in Hindi.

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

Prices of Cotton

2020. Shri Kajrolkar:
Shri Parashar:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Trading Corporation which has entered cotton market has decided to buy the commodity at 10 per cent below the appropriate selling prices, according to quality differentials;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government have formed an Agency called the 'Cotton Buffer Stock Association' which will purchase cotton if the prices of cotton go down; and

(c) whether there are restrictions on varieties of cotton which State Trading Corporation would buy?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is a proposal under consideration to form a joint stock company known as the Cotton Buffer Stock Association with the cotton trade, mill industry, growers and the State Trading Corporation as share holders so that in future such an organisation can help in assuring the growers of reasonable prices for their cotton and the industry their raw material (cotton) at reasonable prices within the floor and ceiling prices of different varieties of cotton.

(c) The State Trading Corporation is making purchases of such short and medium staple cottons at 10 per cent below the appropriate ceiling prices for such cottons whose prices may have sagged below that level.

Looting of Railway Wagon at Nancherla Station, Southern Railway

**2021. Shri Kajrolkar:
Shri Parashar:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a person was killed when a Railway Protection Force Guard opened fire in self-defence on a gang of about 35 persons who attacked him when he tried to prevent them from looting a railway wagon at Nancherla Station in Kurnool district (Southern Railway) on the 7th February, 1966;

(b) the quantity of goods, looted by the gang;

(c) whether the booty was recovered from the gang;

(d) whether the Protection Force guard was wounded in this fight; and

(e) whether he was awarded any reward and if so, the nature thereof?

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

(b) 2 bags of groundnut seeds valued at Rs. 160 were stolen by the miscreants.

(c) Yes.

(d) Yes.

(e) The question of reward pends adoption of the report of the Magisterial enquiry in the case.

Derailment at Tilhar (Northern Railway)

**2022. Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two bogies of the 52 Down Pathankot-Sealdah Express were derailed on the 21st February, 1966 at Tilhar, about 53 miles from Moradabad on the Bareilly-Shahjahanpur section of the Northern Railway;

(b) whether the cause of the accident has been investigated; and

(c) if so, the findings thereof?

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

(b) and (c). The report of the enquiry committee is under scrutiny.

Trade Agreement with Hungary

**2023. Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri R. S. Pandey:**

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether a trade and payments agreement has been signed between India and Hungary; and

(b) if so, the broad details thereof?

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

(b) A Protocol to the Trade and Payments Agreement between India and Hungary was signed in New Delhi on the 23rd February, 1966 by His Excellency Mr. Jozef Biro, Hungarian Minister of Foreign Trade and Minister of Commerce extending the vali-

dity period of the Agreement by two years till the end of 1970. Decisions were also taken about the pattern of commodity exchanges aimed at increasing the total volume of trade between the two countries to Rs. 27 crores, Rs. 29 crores and Rs. 31 crores respectively during 1966, 1967 and 1968 respectively.

The items to be imported by India from Hungary will be machinery and equipments, dumpers, machine tools, scientific and laboratory equipment, heavy chemicals, pharmaceutical intermediates, drugs and medicines in bulk, X-ray films, cinema films (raw), rolled steel products, special tool and alloy steel dye-intermediates, aluminium ingots and wire rods etc. besides fertilisers. India's exports to that country will consist of several manufactured goods such as cotton textiles, hosiery, knitwear and garments, leather footwear and various engineering items such as refrigerators, compressors, air conditioners, kelly filters, petrol pumps, storage batteries etc. besides traditional goods like iron ore, tea, coffee, spices, de-oiled cakes, mica etc.

Steel Supplied by Japan

2024. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain categories of steel supplied by Japan do not conform to Indian specifications given by the Mines and Minerals Development Corporation under a Rs. 2 crore agreement; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

Handloom Industry in Kerala

2025. Shri Mohammed Koya: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the total output of handloom products in Kerala during 1965-66 so far;

(b) its percentage to the All-India production;

(c) the amount allotted to Kerala for the development of handloom industry during the above period; and

(d) the State-wise break-up of the amount granted for the development of handloom industry?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) 57 million metres during April 1965-August, 1965.

(b) 6 per cent.

(c) and (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5759/66]

Welfare of the People of Laccadives

2026. Shri Mohammed Koya: Will the Minister of Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Social Welfare Board has proposed any schemes for the welfare of the people of Laccadives; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) and (b). Certain proposals for Welfare measures for the Laccadives are under consideration by the Central Social Welfare Board.

Manufacture of Small Cars

2028. Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report that a

local automobile firm at Trivandrum—M/s. Aravind Automobiles—have produced a small car costing about Rs. 9,600 excluding labour charges with all-indigenous material;

(b) if so, whether Government experts have examined the car as to its suitability and design for Indian conditions; and

(c) whether the feasibility or otherwise of manufacturing such cheap cars in the Fourth Plan has been considered?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Report of such a car has appeared in a daily.

(b) No, but fuller details of the technical specifications of the car and the manner in which it has been assembled are being called for from the firm.

(c) The question of establishment of such a project during the Fourth Five Year Plan in the country is under consideration.

Meals served on Railway Stations

2029. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that quality of meals supplied in the restaurants at the Railway Stations and in the trains has recently deteriorated; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take steps to improve the quality as well as quantity of the meals served in the trains and the restaurants at the Railway Stations?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). There have been some complaints in regard to the quality of meals supplied. These have been duly investigated and corrective action taken where necessary to improve the quality. As regards quantity, frequent checks are made to ensure that scheduled quantities are supplied to passengers.

रेलवे कर्मचारियों को रात में काम करने के लिए भत्ता

2030. डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :

श्री प्रधु लिमये :

श्री किशन पटनायक :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे में काम करने वाले केवल कुछ कर्मचारियों को रात में काम करने का भत्ता दिया जाता है और अन्य कर्मचारियों को नहीं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस भेदभाव के क्या कारण हैं ?

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

(ख) सरकार के निर्णय के अनुसार अधिभार (weightage) रात की पारी में रखे गये केवल उन कर्मचारियों को दिया जाता है, जिनको अपनी ड्यूटी के दौरान 'निरन्तर' काम पर लगा रहना पड़ता है । रात की ड्यूटी करने वाले सभी कर्मचारियों को अधिभार नहीं दिया जाता । कर्मचारियों के जो वर्ग अधिभार पाने के पात्र हैं, उनकी वर्तमान सूची में केवल ऐसे वर्गों के कर्मचारी रखे गये हैं, जो ऊपर बतायी गई शर्त को पूरा करते हैं ।

12.20 hrs.

RE: MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT AND CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

SITUATION IN WEST BENGAL

Mr. Speaker: I have received notices of seven adjournment motions...

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): What about my short notice question?

Mr. Speaker: Is there any short notice question in his name?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am afraid you are forgetting it. Yesterday when we raised it, you told us...

Mr. Speaker: I remember I had said so, that I would get that short notice question answered or some statement made. . .

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Today?

Mr. Speaker: I shall find out if the hon. Minister could do it today. So, what is the use of interrupting again and again?

श्री सीयं (अलीगढ़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय मेरा नाम पुकारा नहीं गया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कहा है कि जब यह आयेगा तब आपको बत दे दूंगा ।

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): May I seek one clarification from you? You in your wisdom have given a ruling that the hon. Minister should re-examine the case. But, on the other hand, the hon. Minister raised a doubt in our minds when he said that he had to find out the nature of the finding of Justice Mukherjee whom Government had appointed. From this, our conclusion is this that Government did not have any faith in the man whom they appointed.

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

Mr. Speaker: That does not follow from it.

I have received notices of seven adjournment motions and sixteen calling-attention-notices in regard to the situation in West Bengal.

The whole thing is unfortunate, of course, and everybody must be sorry for what has happened there. There is no doubt about it. Some deaths have been there. . .

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated—Anglo-Indian): And loss of property also.

Mr. Speaker: There have been deaths and loss of property also. It is indeed very painful and all of us feel like that.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Is the Chief Minister of West Bengal sorry?

Mr. Speaker: When I express it I express it on behalf of the whole House including those. . .

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What about the Chief Minister of West Bengal?

Mr. Speaker: I would tell Shri S. M. Banerjee that I should be allowed. . .

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He is killing men, and he has shot dead 17 people.

Mr. Speaker: So far as the adjournment motions are concerned, I am constrained to say that it would not be possible to have them admitted, but a statement must be made by the Minister today at some time, so that Members could also put questions and the whole thing might be cleared.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May we know why the adjournment motions could not be allowed?

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): Would you permit me, Sir, to plead with you regarding the admissibility of the adjournment motion? As you have said just now, the most grievous incidents have taken place and the people demented by the piling up of avoidable sufferings have done certain things which we may regret, but that is neither here nor there.

The fact is that the Centre's responsibility is definitely attracted on account of what appears to be virtually a breakdown of the Constitution in the State of West Bengal, and the mass popular upsurge from Alipur Duar in the north to the Calcutta region in the south is a consequence of the bankrupt and repressive policies of the Government of West Bengal.

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

which have already taken a toll of 17 lives. Quite apart from property whose loss you have referred to a little while ago, human lives also have been lost, and these lives are more important than property.

Mr. Speaker: I have referred to that already.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I know you have referred to it. But the stress that we have to place in this Parliament is much more on the loss of human lives than on the loss of property, because I have heard on many an occasion an extenuation of the loss of human lives on the ground that properties have been destroyed. That was not your point of view, but the Government's point of view. . .

Mr. Speaker: I referred only to the deaths. Then, some hon. Member said "Loss of property also", and then I referred to that also.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I know you have referred to it. But I have heard time and again in this House so many times on behalf of Government references to the loss of property, national property in particular, as something very much more to be deplored.

My feeling is that we here are functioning in a comparatively secure pocket of society, and we do not know the kind of psychology which impinges on the mind of people who suffer from week's end to week's end, of those who suffer from hunger and deprivation and all kinds of difficulties.

Therefore, in West Bengal a situation has been created much worse than what had happened in Kerala in 1959 when the President intervened in the matter on the advice of the Government which is functioning even today. I am not suggesting that that kind of thing should immediately be done, but under the Constitution, there are specific provisions which can be invoked in order that the Centre can give directives. For

instance, if only the Opposition leaders now in jail can be released—they can sit down and discuss a way out of the matter—and if a few judicial inquiries could be ordered, possibly the healing touch could be provided to a situation which is going from bad to worse.

I beg of the Government to do something serious in this regard. That is why a discussion in this House on the basis of Government's responsibility in this matter would be very much appropriate.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): You asked me to make a statement regarding the situation there.

Mr. Speaker: They have said that Central responsibility is attracted on account of the failure of the Government to give a directive under the Constitution. That is put down in the notice. Have Government to say anything about it?

Shri Nanda: Yes. In spite of very serious efforts which have been made there to bring about a breakdown and that artificial upsurge which has been created, the Government of West Bengal. . . (*Interruptions*).

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha): What does he mean by this? He says it is an artificial upsurge. What happened in Kerala in 1959? Who was behind that upsurge? The present Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi instigated it. . . (*Interruptions*).

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The Home Minister is backing P. C. Sen. P. C. Sen is a mental case. He is a murderer. The Home Minister is backing him.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: How can we manage with a Government like this? (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Not in this way. I would not be carried away by this.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है, मुझे भर्ज करने दीजिये । आपने यह सवाल उठाया कि काम-रोको प्रस्ताव इस लिए नहीं दिया जा सकता कि इस में केन्द्रीय सरकार की जिम्मेदारी नहीं है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं खुद उन से पूछ रहा हूँ, लेकिन आप बीच में बोल रहे हैं ।

श्री मधु लिमये : लेकिन वह जवाब कहाँ दे रहे हैं ।

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): I am very grateful to you for having posed that question to them on our behalf.

Mr. Speaker: I have not allowed it. I was interrupted.

Shri Ranga: But you have put it to them as the substance of all that we wanted to say and were saying, whether the responsibility of the Union Government is not to be invoked in view of what is happening there and the failure of the Government to maintain peace, and the failure of this Government also to give directions.

What I would like to urge, not in support to the adjournment motion, but only on the merits of this particular point, is this. The Prime Minister went there, and came back. We knew how it had failed. Then the Food and Agriculture Minister was thinking of going there, but he could not go. The Home Minister who has gone to various other places in connection with the trouble in the Mizo Hills and other things. . .

An hon. Member: He did not go there.

Shri Ranga: He would have been expected to have been there and advised them to do the right thing. He could not go, and he has not gone.

Now, what conclusion are we to draw in regard to the activities of this Central Government? The Home Min-

ister does not even take the trouble to seek your permission to take the initiative and begin to make a statement even before we ask for permission to raise this question. What does this show? And look at the daring way in which he faces the House this morning, so insulting, when 13 people have lost their lives. . .

An hon. Member: Seventeen.

Shri Ranga: I would have expected that my hon. friend is as conscientious as myself, as humanitarian as myself, ordinarily. But something has happened after he had become the Home Minister. Therefore, he comes here with an aggrieved demeanour and has the temerity to make a statement by way of that brief sentence that he uttered that everything was done to bring about a breakdown, but the Central Government has discharged its responsibility.

Shri Nanda: When I rose, it was with the intention of getting your permission to read my statement. I have got it ready with me. I wanted to place the facts before the House. If you give me permission, I would read it.

Shri Ranga: He did not even offer his apologies for the deaths of these people.

Mr. Speaker: He might make the statement.

Shri Nanda: With a deep feeling of pain and a sense of distress, which, I am sure, are shared by the whole House, I have to say that a series of regrettable incidents of lawlessness and violence, leading to police firing at several places and calling of troops in aid of civil authority . . .

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon): On a point of information (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: I would request the hon. Member to sit down.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: He is making a statement on a motion. Can I not ask for information on that?

Shri Nanda:I have marked the observance of Bengal Bundh yesterday. This was organised by the United Leftist Front to protest against the Government's food policy and in support of their demand for a judicial inquiry into the recent police firing at Basirhat on the 16th February. Government's efforts to ensure supplies of foodgrains to scarcity areas and especially the policy of the West Bengal Government in regard to arranging for distribution through an effective system of procurement and modified and statutory rationing have been repeatedly explained here and by the Chief Minister in the State Assembly. Those who were responsible for the Bengal Bundh must have been well aware of the possibility of the situation going out of their control despite their professed aim of keeping it peaceful, and of its resulting in loss of lives and destruction to public property. That was why some of us here had earlier appealed to those parties to desist from carrying out their programme, particularly so soon after similar disturbances in Nadia and other places in the State. They did not pay any heed to this warning, and what we all feared would happen has happened.

The incidents were especially severe in the Hooghly district where at Rishra, Konnagar and Hind Motors, Railway Stations violent mobs set fire to trains and railway overbridges, station cabins, goods sheds and booking offices, besides removing fishplates and damaging signalling gear. At Khardah in the 24-Parganas district and at Asansol in Burdwan district also, similar acts of arson, vandalism and violence were committed. At the latter place, the main targets of attack were the office of the Divisional Superintendent of the Railways, the Post Office, the INTUC office and the Government Khadi store. Train communications were disrupted and most

of the scheduled flights had to be cancelled. The police had to open fire to disperse violent mobs at Hind Motors station, Rishra, Konnagar, Khardah and Asansol and according to available reports, twelve persons are reported to have been killed.

Dr. Ranen Sen (Calcutta East): Seventeen.

Shri Nanda: Very much worse if it is seventeen. A sub-inspector of police was done to death by a mob at Konnagar and an Assistant Sub-Inspector of police died of injuries inflicted by a mob at Hind Motors. Units of the Army had to be called out by the State authorities to give support to police forces in maintaining law and order at many of these places. The situation in Calcutta deteriorated towards the evening along the now familiar pattern of attacking police parties, cutting off electricity and setting fire to vehicles. Despite all this, I understand that the Left-CPA has given a call to continue the agitation today.

Some hon. Members: Shame.!

Shri Nanda: Sir, it is with the deepest distress that I am making this statement to the House. Precious lives have been lost, causing intense suffering to a number of families. We express our most heartfelt sympathies for those bereaved. Valuable property belonging to the people of India has been destroyed. The feeling of sorrow is heightened by the awareness of the complete futility of it all, the total lack of purpose and responsibility behind it, knowing from past experience that it is not as easy to prevent occurrences of violence and wanton destruction as it is to incite sections of people against the rule of law. It is really unfortunate that the public life in our country is getting vitiated by the attitude and activities of certain groups who are yet to realise that the problems of improvement of the conditions of life of the common man. . .

Dr. Ranen Sen: Dismiss the Sen Ministry.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Dismiss the Chief Minister. He is a mental case. You are supporting a murderer.

श्री मधु लिमये : आपकी वजह से हो रहा है ।

Shri Nanda: . . . serious enough as they are—cannot be solved by taking recourse to violence, disorder and interference with the normal life of the citizens.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: This tirade means nothing. It shows that the Centre has not the slightest idea of its responsibilities.

Shri Ranga: It has become unpo-
tent, that is all.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I beg leave of the House. . .

Mr. Speaker: I am not asking him to. He may put a question.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I am pressing this adjournment motion because. . .

Mr. Speaker: He should realise. . .

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Let us explain the reasons. Why, you will not allow us to explain how it is a Central matter?

Mr. Speaker: I have heard Mr. Mukerjee in that respect.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: No, Sir, we will quote your ruling.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: We have heard him say that the Centre has not the slightest intention of intervening beneficially or otherwise in the situation in West Bengal. I had expected that the Prime Minister being what she is, possibly some attempt, a remote attempt, would be made to bring the healing touch to the situation which has become so very bad. But here is the Home Minister who, in a hectoring tone of voice, says that the law

and order situation is bad and that people should behave,—(Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Let me finish my submission which is that the fact of Central responsibility being involved, the fact that the Home Minister's statement repudiates any desire on the part of the Government to exercise that Central responsibility—(Interruption)—therefore, under the rules, if we can muster sufficient support, we should have an opportunity of discussing the Adjournment Motion.

Several hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: I have allowed one Member, and now others are also standing. I would ask Shri Banerjee to make his point because he is very impatient.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: There is no question of impatience, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: I was required to hear only one; but now I am allowing another.

Shri Hem Barua: The names are there in the Calling Attention Notice.

Mr. Speaker: Yes; I have them.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, I tabled the Adjournment Motion on the basis of, and replying on, article 353. Article 353 (a) of the Constitution reads as follows:

“-a) notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, the executing power of the Union shall extend to the giving of directions to any State as to the manner in which the executive power thereof is to be exercised”.

Now, article 356 (1) also says:

“If the President, on receipt of a report from the Governor of a State

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

or otherwise, is satisfied that a situation has arisen in which the government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution, the President may by Proclamation—

and so on and so forth.

My submission is this. I shall show how this matter becomes a matter for Central intervention. I have three points. One is, having known these conditions, having known the attitude of the Chief Minister of West Bengal who refuse to talk to the Opposition members and who realise more on calling the army and shooting the people. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: He need not refer to such things as . . .

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I do not impute any motive to him.

Mr. Speaker: He ought to confine himself to the points that he wants to make in support of the admissibility of the motion.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In the State legislature of West Bengal, at Calcutta, the number of the Opposition members has been reduced to 25 or so; many have been suspended. That is my first point. Then, the second point is, the Centre has failed in its duty to issue a direction to the State Government of West Bengal. The third point is, though the Governor has not submitted his report under article 356, otherwise also, a situation is there which deserves the intervention of the Centre.

I may here invite your kind attention to the previous ruling of the Speaker, or rather the ruling of the previous Speaker. An ex-Member of the House, Dr. K. B. Menon, raised the point and some of us did object to that. We said that a situation did not exist in Kerala. Shri Ananthasayanam Ayyangar who was then in the

Chair held that the Adjournment Motion be discussed in the House, on the basis of the report received from Mr. Mannath Padmanabhan. This Government which refuses to recognise the people's will in West Bengal, which refuses to talk even to the Opposition members, brought out an ordinance, a proclamation—(*Interruption*).—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Please sit down.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: If the situation in West Bengal is not controlled, it will become intolerable; Shri Sen, the Chief Minister of West Bengal, is not talking to the Opposition. It is a mental case. They are mad. (*Interruption*). This is the news paper run by Shri Asoke Sen, our ex-Minister.

Mr. Speaker: I have heard him. Order, order. Please sit down.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: This is the statement of Mr. Ajoy Kumar Mukerjee; it is not a communist or a socialist paper. This gentleman is a Congressman; he is an ex-President of the West Bengal Congress Committee. Here, they support a judicial enquiry. They have said that the Government there is run by mad people (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: I have been asking him again and again to sit down. Is this the manner in which they should behave?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: 17 people have been killed; they are being killed like rats. I do not know what will happen; I may walk but here and now, and till the Government. . . . (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: This is for him.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: We want the Ministers here to go and see what is happening in West Bengal. Do they want us to be killed? The Home Minister is supporting a murderer. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: First I have to decide about the adjournment motion. I have disallowed it. I am prepared to allow them to put questions. That is all that I could do. Shri Madhu Limaye also would appreciate . . .

Shri K. N. Pande (Hata): I also want to say something.

Mr. Speaker: As I said in the beginning, I agree that the whole thing is regrettable. We are very sorry for it. That is a matter for sadness for everyone of us.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Not for this government; you saw the Home Minister's statement.

Mr. Speaker: In spite of all that, I have to be guided by certain rules. Therefore, I request members to be content with the call attention notice. I will allow questions to be asked and let us proceed with that business. I will call one by one—Mr. Mukerjee.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I am very sorry, Sir; when you call upon me to ask a question, I normally would have availed of it. But the fact of the matter is, I can see from the attitude of the government that they are determined to see that no discussion on this matter properly speaking takes place. By way of asking questions, it is not possible for me to get the kind of policy assurances which are absolutely essential that I should get. This is the kind of attitude on the part of the government, which on the one hand tries to get us to try help in the solution of the problem in West Bengal—a little while ago, a Cabinet Minister came and told me, "Will you accompany me to West Bengal in order to see that a settlement is arrived at?". I offered from this end, "I shall help you. You can go and get our people out of the jail, discuss the matter and have a settlement". But now the Home Minister is talking in a language which we are not going to tolerate. In view of this attitude on the part of the government, the only thing I can do is, being in a minority

in this House, to register our uttermost indignation with the ways of this government by leaving the House. That is the only gesture we can show.

Shri S. M. Bamerjee: Will you allow them to convert the entire country into a slaughter house?

(Shri H. N. Mukerjee and some other hon. Members then left the House).

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): I want to know whether this government propose now or soon after the situation comes under control to make some kind of probe to determine as to how the present situation was allowed to develop into what it has developed into, and then to proceed to fix responsibility on those who have the duty of governing West Bengal?

Shri Nanda: In any such situation, when developments of this serious character occur, it is certainly the responsibility of the Government to look into the matter as closely as possible. In this case also, it is the responsibility of the Union Government to assist the Government of the State and we will do that.

Shri Ranga: I was hoping that he would give a reasonable, sensible and responsible enough answer to this very important and relevant question. From his reply it is clear that in spite of whatever this government has been doing, they have been behaving in such a shameless manner towards the opposition, towards democracy, by refusing to talk to the opposition leaders and seek their cooperation and win public support in order to mend matters. All that I would like to do is this. I did not wish to do that before; I was only waiting for some sign of repentance on the part of the government. All that I can do is—it is very much against my usual practice in this House—to dissociate myself from this part of the discussion this morning. I am sorry.

(Shri Ranga and some other hon. members then left the House).

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): I do not know whether the Home Minister will be prepared to answer this question, but I would like to put it to him. The statement that he read out in the House leaves no doubt in the minds of those who have cared to listen to it that the Government of West Bengal, having known that this particular type of situation will arise, has miserably failed to protect the lives and properties of the people of West Bengal. In view of its having so failed to keep law and order, which we shout here is merely a State subject, in view of its having felt itself so effeminate, inefficacious and incompetent to maintain law and order, will the government consider here and now the possibility of dismissing this government of West Bengal?

Shri Nanda: The hon. member draws some conclusions from my statement which do not emerge from that statement. In spite of the provocation and all that has been done there, government has tried to do its best to save property and what is more important to save lives. It has to do that job and they have done it.

Shri Hem Barua: The loss of property is regrettable, but the loss of human life is still more regrettable and it is unforgettable. Our government have functioned in a very limited way and they have encouraged the West Bengal Government to let loose leonine violence in West Bengal. I am very sorry that when our Prime Minister visited Calcutta, she did not see the leaders of the opposition parties on the ground that they were behind prison bars. She could have gone to the prison, not to stay there permanently but for a brief period, and met the leaders there.

Mr. Speaker: What is the clarification he wants? -

Shri Hem Barua: I want to know whether the Government propose to function in this limited way so far as

West Bengal is concerned, because there is failure of the government to give food to the people and ensure security to the people in the State, or they want to take some positive steps and meet the leaders of the opposition parties like Prof. Samar Guha, who was to meet the Prime Minister, but who was hurried back to the prison before he could meet her? Are government going to meet the leaders of opposition parties and come to a settlement in bringing about peace in the State or would they like to function in the limited way they are functioning today?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): I tried to catch your eye earlier, but you were looking in the other direction.

Mr. Speaker: I was charged that I had stiffness on my left. If there is stiffness on both sides, then I am quite normal.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: I think that unnecessary things have been read into the statement made by the Home Minister, as he himself has pointed out. It is not only a matter of deep regret, but of very great sorrow that such things should have taken place and specially that so many lives should have been lost. But I assure hon. Members will appreciate that when there is an attempt to remove sleepers or fish-plates and so on, then action has to be taken. It is not true that the Central Government is not fully in touch with happenings.

When I went to Calcutta, I was placed in a rather difficult situation, because certain plans had already been laid for yesterday. In those circumstances, it was difficult to hold the hand of the State Government or say that they should not protect the average citizen who was not concerned with the bundh. However, we do want the full support of the opposi-

tion members, specially those who come from Bengal, in solving this matter. I want to assure them that there is no question of any rigidity of attitude in this matter. We have consulted some of them already and we hope to consult more of them.

The time of his going has not been fixed, but the Home Minister has already made some plans for going to Calcutta. And it was in that connection that we have called even some opposition members to go. We are genuinely anxious to find some way out.

Having said this, Sir, I must again repeat what I said on a previous occasion, that it is easy to start a movement of this kind, but it does very soon go out of hands, and when there is question of law and order breaking down or ordinary life being completely disrupted then it becomes much more difficult to take any of the actions which one would take in the normal course. I would, therefore, beg of the hon. Members, through you, Sir, that in this we should again sit together and try to evolve some method of dealing with these happenings. I want to say that the Chief Minister of West Bengal, though it is not for me to speak on his behalf, himself is not adopting a rigid attitude. It is true he did not meet members of the Opposition on an earlier occasion but, again, it was because of the plan which had been laid for the bundh on the 10th of this month. He felt that with this plan for violence, unless there was less rigidity on their part the meeting would serve no useful purpose. But I think now we can look at all these matters afresh if we have the co-operation of the hon. Members opposite.

Shri Frank Anthony: Sir, I can understand the conciliatory approach of the hon. Prime Minister—especially she is a lady—but so far as the Home Minister is concerned, I do not understand why he should attempt to be apologetic. Reading the newspapers

it appeared to be clear that what happened was the handiwork of professional, political saboteurs. There was organised Vandalism and violence (Interruptions). Well, the papers have it. According to several of them... (Interruptions). Well, the papers have I read in the newspapers. According to at least two newspapers, Sir—I do not know whether they are correct—violence and vandalism erupted simultaneously in five areas. I want to know whether that is correct?

Shri Nanda: It is so.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Mr. Speaker, you began by striking a right note, I think, by expressing distress about the developments that have been taking place (Interruption). Sir, one is filled with deep dismay and distress at what has been happening, and it has been going on for a period of time. I am not here to pass a judgment, but one does feel a hurt in one's heart, as the President had to point out, recently speaking in Delhi, that violence is in the air. But where shall we go? The Prime Minister said now that she wants to make an effort. I do not know if Government has taken a very serious view not only in the limited sense that there is violence and sabotage, removing of fish-plates and all that, but also that there is distress on the part of the people and it needs to be met in an imaginative way. How does Government help to prevent violence? Shall we go on having indefinitely this chain action, shooting by the police, then violence, then more shooting and then more violence? Does not Government feel called upon to try to make an imaginative approach? I find that the Prime Minister was good enough to strike at least a sympathetic note. I think she was very sincere about it. But how does she explain that her colleagues in Bengal are trying to do everything possible to put an end to this? It is not enough to blame this party or that party. I think the whole country is standing to lose. I do not think our prestige is

[Shri Nath Pai]

going higher either by the colossal failure of the Government or I think by the unfortunate response of the hungry crowds. We are all standing to lose in the eyes of the world.

Sir, this is the only democracy that functions from Tokyo to Accra. We know how other countries have gone down the drain of dictatorship. We cannot afford this kind of thing to go on indefinitely. India remains the only democracy. We want to see that this is not crippled. Here it will not help us by pointing out accusing fingers at one another. Much more will have to be done.

Sir, the Prime Minister did not reply to a pertinent, simple question. A respected leader of the Opposition had an appointment to meet the Prime Minister. What happened? He was hustled into the jail. Who assumed the authority to prevent a well known professor to meet the Prime Minister. Will the Prime Minister deny this, that Professor Samar Guha had an appointment with her? He is a man who is not known for violence. This shows the callousness on the part of the administration.

Mr. Speaker: He may now . . .

Shri Nath Pai: I want to sit down, Mr. Speaker, by asking this question (Interruption). It is very serious matter. It is not a matter to laugh. Houses are burnt, lives are lost. Mr. Speaker, I fail to understand how anybody can bring himself to laugh derisively.

Mr. Speaker: He might put the question now.

Shri Nath Pai: Will Shri Nanda tell us, or the Prime Minister for that matter, one thing? Do not they also consider that it is not enough to say that the crowd tried to pull down fish plates. I have the courage to say that it is bad enough. It is regrettable. It is unfortunate. But could they tell us that they have taken this challenge of food? Mr. Speaker, moving in my

constituency—I just came—I saw agonizing spectacles. I saw women in the queue crying, weeping, touching my feet and asking: "How are we to support our babes"—whom they carried in their arms. "What do we do?" They asked. I had no reply. Though in some parts of the country people are very patient, very quiet, very disciplined, Bengal points the portentous way for the country. Unless the Prime Minister and her colleagues will sit down and try to do something more than throw in the face of the people the argument that this is a provincial matter and it is not a union matter, the position will become worse. Is it not that the whole fabric of democracy is threatened? When that is the position, are we going to take this procedural approach? What is it that she proposes to do in an imaginative manner, to meet this problem in a wider way and not in terms of blaming somebody. Somebody may be blame-worthy. Let us have a judicial inquiry. But let us not say that with that our responsibility is finished. I would like to know from the Prime Minister—she made a good beginning—what is it that she or Shri Nanda want to do. Cannot the leaders be released? Cannot negotiations be held?

Mr. Speaker: Now, let me hear them also.

Shri Nanda: Sir, as the hon. Members has said, certainly it touches the heart of any anybody who has seen those pathetic scenes. It is not that the Centre is denying its responsibilities. They are doing everything possible to relieve hardship. Time and again it has been explained as to what efforts are being made. More will be done. Whatever is possible will be done by the nation as a whole. The sentiments expressed by the hon. Member is possibly true. It is not that one party or one section has to do it. After all, all of us have to sit together and do it. It is a matter for the whole nation. The future of the nation is at stake. Therefore, we are

trying to do everything possible and we are prepared to do everything more that is possible to bring about that sense of security and stability in the nation so that we can grapple with our problem successfully.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब प्रधान मंत्री जी बोल रही थीं तो मैं अचरज कर रहा था कि * *

अध्यक्ष महोदय, उन्होंने जो जुमला कहा (व्यवधान) . . अब आप शांति से सुन लीजिये । दर्द हो रहा है इसलिये बोल रहा हूँ । . . . (व्यवधान) . . . सुन लीजिये । अध्यक्ष महोदय, उन्होंने जो जुमला कहा कि आन्दोलन शुरू करना आसान है लेकिन उसके ऊपर नियंत्रण करना मुश्किल है . . (व्यवधान)

Shri A. P. Sharma (Buxer): Sir, not only the words of the hon. Member should be expunged, but he should be asked to go out of the House.

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या किया है मैंने ? यह संसदीय नहीं है ।

Mr. Speaker: He should withdraw these words.

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या वापस लें ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने जो लफ्ज यह कहे हैं .

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने कहा कि मुझे अचरज हो रहा था, मैंने यह नहीं कहा कि "हूँ" .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह नामुनासिब . . .

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं अपनी बात को जब पूरा करूँगा तो आप समझ जायेंगे । . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं, मैं समझा या नहीं, आप इसको वापस लें ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरी बात सुनने के बाद अगर आपको ऐसा लगेगा तो मैं उसके बारे में सोचूँगा । . . . (व्यवधान)
आप मेरी पूरी बात सुन लीजिए

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने सोच लिया । आप वापस लें . . .

श्री मधु लिमये : लेकिन क्या वापस लें ? मैंने यह कहा था कि मुझे अचरज हो रहा है । मैंने यह नहीं कहा था कि वह हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने समझ लिया जो आपने कहा था । आर्डर आर्डर । . . . (व्यवधान) . . . जो आपने कहा था वह मैंने समझ लिया था । इसलिये मैं कह रहा हूँ कि आप उसको वापस ले लीजिए ।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप मेरी पूरी बात सुन लीजिये । . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप वापस ले रहे हैं या नहीं ?

श्री मधु लिमये : लेकिन उसमें गलत क्या है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप मेरे साथ बहस नहीं कर सकते ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है (व्यवधान) . . . मैं व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठा रहा हूँ । वह बिल्कुल ठीक है (व्यवधान) ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर । . .

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं बहुत अदब के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ . . (व्यवधान)
. . . मुझे व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाने का अधिकार है । . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आपसे कह रहा हूँ कि यह लफ्ज आप वापस लेंगे या नहीं . .

श्री मधु लिमये : इसी के बारे में व्यवस्था का प्रश्न

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप वापस नहीं लेते तो आपको बाहर जाना होगा . . . (व्यवधान) . . . मैंने कहा कि या तो आप वापस लें या

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हूँ । किस नियम के अन्तर्गत आप ऐसा कह रहे हैं ? क्या यह अशिष्ट है या असंसदीय है ?

13 hrs.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर । मैंने आप से कहा कि या तो आप अपने वह अलफाज वापिस ले लें या फिर आप को हाउस से बाहर जाना होगा ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं बहुत अदब के साथ कह रहा हूँ .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब मैं इस पर और बहस नहीं करूंगा ।

श्री मधु लिमये : इस तरह की बातें इस सदन में कई मत्तबा हुई हैं और माननीय सदस्यों ने कई दफ्ते कहा है तो मेरे साथ यह अन्याय क्यों होता है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आप से कहा कि आप वापिस ले लें या आप बाहर चले जायें ।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप नियम संख्या तो सुनिये .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं कोई नियम संख्या नहीं सुनता ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं अकेला आदमी पड़ा हूँ, छोटे दल का आदमी पड़ा हूँ, इसलिये

मिरे साथ अन्याय न किया जाय । आखिर यह संसदीय प्रणाली काहे के लिए होती है ? हर एक मेम्बर के अधिकारों की रक्षा करना आप का कर्तव्य है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आप को नामावद्ध करके कहता हूँ कि आप इस हाउस की कार्यवाही में बाधा डाल रहे हैं . . .

श्री मधु लिमये : आप व्यवस्था का प्रश्न सुनिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य हाउस की कार्यवाही में बाधा डाल रहे हैं और स्पीकर का जो कहना है उसको नहीं मान रहे हैं ।

The Minister of State in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): Sir, I move:

"That Shri Madhu Limaye named by the Speaker, be suspended from the service of the House for the rest of the session".

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने सुना तक नहीं कि क्या उन्होंने कहा ?

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That Shri Madhu Limaye, named by the Speaker, be suspended from the service of the House for the rest of the session."

The motion was adopted.

An. hon. Member: Sir, it is too harsh (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: When there is a motion, I have to put it to the House.

Another hon. Member: Why was it not moved by the Leader of the House?

Mr. Speaker: Any member can move it.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Sir, I would request you to reconsider the decision.

Mr. Speaker: The motion has been adopted already.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : बाकी पूरे सेशन के लिए इस तरह से निकाल कर बड़ा अन्याय हो रहा है। ऐसा कर के हमारे साथ अन्याय हो रहा है। सात दिन के लिए निकाला जा सकता था लेकिन पूरे सेशन के लिए निकाल कर के गला काटा जा रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मोशन मंजूर हो चुका है अब इस पर डिबेट नहीं हो सकती।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) : मेरी एक बात सुन लीजिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइये।

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I want to make one submission. I would request the Leader of the House to come to the rescue of this Opposition Member. Such things have happened before in this House but such strong action has not been taken against any Member. The proposal for suspending him from the service of the House for the whole of the session is very harsh and also unprecedented. I would appeal to the House to consider this proposition. If he is to be suspended, let the suspension be only for one week.

Shri Nath Pal: Mr. Speaker, I would like to appeal to the Leader of the House and the Prime Minister to ponder and reflect for a minute upon the gravity of the sentence that has been passed on a Member. I do not think we will be adding to our own prestige if we try to meet what we think a fal-

lure on the part of a Member with this kind of intolerance. If it is disagreement about the appropriate language, it has not been finally decided by you as a scholar of parliamentary practice. I will not support the words used by Shri Limaye. I think I would not use them. But when Shri Limaye says that he did not accuse her of being this (Interruptions). If there was insult, he tried to realise from the position by saying "I never accused". Even the use of that may be, according to your judgement with which we must all agree, wrong. Even if he has used that word in that way—I do not defend what he said—I am equally appalled by the spectacle that straightway we proceed to inflict the highest punishment on him of suspending him from the service of the House for the whole session. I want Shri Satya Narayan Sinha not to be just precipitating this kind of thing; Government must not precipitate such a thing for a wrong action said to have been taken by a Member by taking this drastic, radical, unwarranted and unjustified sentence of suspension of a member for the rest of the session.... (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He should address me. When such a motion is moved, there cannot be any debate. I have to put it to the vote. I have allowed him to make some observations. Now he should conclude.

Shri Nath Pal: So far as we are concerned, this has come to us as a rude shock. I may be young, but I have been a Member for ten long years. It is very rarely that the House loses its sense of tolerance. What is great of this House is that it is a tolerant House. We want this House to continue to exist for times to come. It may be endangered by our misbehaviour. But it can be equally endangered by this kind of intolerance. There is only one appeal I want to make to the spokesmen of the Government, to the Prime Minister and Shri Satya Narayan Sinha. Let them

[Shri Nath Pai]

reflect for a minute..... (Interruptions).

Sir, you will remember, that on an earlier occasion, when you were the Deputy-Speaker, one member of Shri Madhu Limaye's party was suspended and he had to be removed by the Marshall. He was suspended for seven days. I wrote a letter about this to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. He replied: I agree with you; perhaps the punishment was too harsh; anyhow it is nearly over; otherwise, I would have asked for a re-consideration. Here is a man who symbolises the great concern for democratic working. In spite of the fact that the motion was moved by a member of his party, he was ready and willing to reconsider that decision. So, I make an appeal to you: let us not be so intolerant and harsh. Democracy does not function by intolerance.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: I cannot allow a regular debate if so many Members want to speak.

Shri Hem Barua: As a Member suspended on a previous occasion, I want to say something.

Shri Nath Pai: I want to move a formal amendment to the motion.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Nath Pai must concede that the motion has been carried.

Shri Kapur Singh: Unfortunately, I was not in the House when the impugned words were spoken, but I understand that certain words have been spoken to which exception has been taken and certain meanings have been ascribed to those words which meanings the hon. Member denies. I merely wish to make a respectful submission. As my hon. friend, Shri Nath Pai, has stated, though the dignity of the House and the privileges of the House are great, that dignity and those privileges also require that compassion, mercy, a sense of balance and tolerance of this House should be

equally great. I, therefore, pray that no sentence should be passed on the hon. Member which would even remotely suggest that a vindictive view has taken of what has been said by him.

Mr. Speaker: There is one thing that I must make clear. There is some confusion that such deterrent or, what might be called, vindictive punishment, as suggested by Shri Kapur Singh . . .

Shri Nath Pai: *Prima facie* it looks so.

Mr. Speaker: . . . has been awarded or given to a certain Member because he has used certain words that are objectionable. That is what has been argued; but Members do not realise this much that I only requested him to withdraw those words. There was no question of any punishment being given. He could easily have done it. Then I requested him that if he was not prepared to withdraw the words, he might withdraw himself.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह तो मैंने सुना नहीं ।

Shri Kapur Singh: If that is the position, it requires reconsideration.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बड़े अदब के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैंने वह सुना नहीं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्रापोजीशन के मेम्बर साहबान बैठे हुए हैं और वे जानते हैं कि मैंने इतनी बार कहा, लेकिन माननीय सदस्य कहते हैं कि उन्होंने सुना नहीं । वह मेरे साथ आग्रह करते रहे कि मैं चला आऊंगा, लेकिन पहले मेरी बात सुनिये । अब वह कहते हैं कि मैंने सुना नहीं है ।

Shri U. M. Trivedi: We all heard it.

Mr. Speaker: I am just giving the sequence.

Shri Nath Pal: He had said something, one sentence only.... (*Interruption*). I am advocating the cause of my Parliament. Shri Limaye did say this sentence—the proceedings will show it or the tape-recorder will show it—

“मैंने कब कहा है कि मैं नहीं मानूंगा ?”

Mr. Speaker: I remember that.

Shri Nath Pal: But when did he say that he was not going to obey?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बड़ी गजीब बात है। मैं श्री नाथ पाई से कहूंगा कि अगर कोई माननीय सदस्य मेरी बात तो न माने, लेकिन यह कहे कि मैंने कब कहा है कि मैं नहीं मानूंगा तो यह ठीक नहीं है। माननीय सदस्य इस को अलाहिदा कर के, डीटेच कर के, न देखें, बल्कि वे होल कन्टेक्स्ट को देखें। मैंने श्री मधु लिमये से कहा कि वह अपने लफ्ज वापस ले लें। क्या मैंने उन को कोई बुरी बात कही? लेकिन चाहे वह बात गलत हो या दुरुस्त—मैं तो मानता हूँ कि मैंने दुरुस्त कहा था—, माननीय सदस्य को अपने लफ्ज वापस लेने चाहिए थे और इस बारे में ज़िद नहीं करनी चाहिए थी। मैंने उन को दूसरा चांस दिया कि अगर वह अपने लफ्ज वापस नहीं लेते हैं, तो वह हाउस से बिदड़ा करे।

श्री मधु लिमये : यह मैंने नहीं सुना।

मैं अब भी आप की आज्ञा मानने के लिए तैयार हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर वह ऐसा कहते हैं, तो यह बड़े अफ़मांस की बात है। माननीय सदस्य इस बात पर इनसिस्ट कर रहे थे कि पहले उन की बात सुनी जायें। वह आग्र्य कर रहे थे। यह सवाल नहीं है कि चूँकि उन्होंने वे लफ्ज कहे, इसलिए उन को यह सज़ा दी जा रही है। सवाल यह है कि मैं बार-बार कहता रहा, अपील करता रहा मैं ने इतना सब किया, इतनी पेशान्स दिखाई, लेकिन वह

मेरी बात नहीं माने। क्या इसके बावजूद मेम्बर साहबान यह समझते हैं कि मुझे कुछ नहीं करना चाहिए था? इस के बाद मैंने उन को नेम किया और जब नेम किया, तो उन को पनिशमेंट दी जानी थी।

Shri Hem Barua: On a previous occasion when I was suspended for seven days, the hon. Leader of the House, Shri Satya Narayan Sinha, was so good (*Interruption*)—that is a fact—

Shri Kapur Singh: As a rule he is good.

Shri Hem Barua: He contacted me over the phone and said that he was ready to reconsider the whole matter. In this particular case also Shri Nath Pal has already appealed to him and to the Prime Minister also to reconsider this. I move an amendment. . .

Some hon. Member: No, no.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): What are all these arguments? What prevents the gentleman from withdrawing his words?

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: Our House has been claiming to lead entire Asia in the matter of democracy. The words uttered by him, in translation, will naturally go in the international press and will be quoted for or against this House in parliamentary parlance as a low standard. Therefore I submit that in spite of my sentiment of chivalry that our Prime Minister is a woman, in spite of the fact that people behind her—the Ministers and Deputy Ministers—may be very anxious to proclaim their loyalty to her, we do expect of you as a seasoned politician and a man of long experience of parliamentary democracy that you should not allow such irresponsible or extra-responsible, whatever it may be, sentiments or proposition to be made and immediately pass that without giving us a chance to

[Shri N. Sreekantan Nair]

speak. It is a disgrace; it is a shame and I walk out of the House.

(Shri N. Sreekantan Nair then left the House)

The Leader of the House (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Sir, you have made it perfectly clear that whatever sentence has been passed by the House against him was not due to the remarks which he has made but because of his defiance of your ruling when you asked him to get out of the House for at least one day.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने वह सुना नहीं ।

Some hon. Members: Both.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Both, maybe. But, as to the appeals which have been made, two days ago I said and said it with distress that with the things which are happening in the House we are reaching the limit really. You are also fully aware of it. Every day in this House and outside how people talk about what things are happening in this House for the last ten days or since we started the Budget session. It is a matter of regret for all of us concerned, but with the things which have been happening, as I said, the matter is reaching the limit—it has reached the limit. Sometimes there is a little feeling this side also. Still, today after the appeal which has been made, if the hon. Member is prepared to apologise unconditionally, I would request the House to reconsider the sentence which has been passed against him.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर सदन-नेता यह कहते हैं कि मैंने आप की आज्ञा का उल्लंघन किया और उस के लिए मैं खेद प्रकट करूँ, तो मैं फिर खुलासा करता हूँ । मैंने आप का यह कहना नहीं सुना था कि मैं सदन छोड़ कर चला जाऊँ। (Interruptions). मैं शूट बात नहीं बोलता हूँ । जहाँ तक शब्दों को वापस लेने का सवाल है, मैं सिद्धांत

पर ज़ाँगा । जो हल्ला करना चाहते हैं, बे करे । जहाँ तक शब्दों को वापस लेने का सवाल है, उसके बारे में मैं आप के साथ वहुत कर रहा था या वयान कर रहा था । लेकिन अगर किसी को गलतफ़हमी है कि मैं सदन छोड़ने की आप की आज्ञा का उल्लंघन करना चाहता था, तो यह मेरा इरादा नहीं था । अगर उन को गलतफ़हमी हुई है, तो मैं उस के लिए खेद प्रकट करने के लिए तैयार हूँ ।

(Interruptions).

मैं अध्यक्ष महोदय की आज्ञा के अनुसार सदन छोड़ कर चला जाऊँगा ।

Shri Kapur Singh: This might be accepted. He has apologised.

Mr. Speaker: I hope, the House would accept this much. Does the House accept this much?

Some hon. Members: No, no.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Now I would appeal to the House to be indulgent enough. If he expresses that, this would mean that he goes out of the House.

An hon. Member: He should withdraw the words also.

श्री मधु लिमये : अगर मेरे शब्दों के लिए यह सजा नहीं है और आप की आज्ञा है कि मैं चला जाऊँ, तो मैं आप की आज्ञा का उल्लंघन नहीं करना चाहता हूँ । मैं चला जाता हूँ ।

(Shri Madhu Limaye then left the House).

Shri D. C. Sharma: Those words should be expunged from the proceedings.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती (अज्जर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे बोलने का अवसर दीजिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस बात पर नहीं ।

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : इस बात पर नहीं, मैं एक आवश्यक बात कहना चाहता हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री कछवाय ।

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे अवसर दे दीजिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य बैठ जायें ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब मैं खड़ा हूँ, तो अब माननीय सदस्य बैठ जायें ।

I had said that the motion is carried. These are on record. So, it can be rescinded by the House only.

An hon. Member: Those words should also be expunged.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Sir, I beg to move:

"That in view of the apology offered by Shri Madhu Limaye, the order of the House suspending him from the service of the House for the rest of the session, be rescinded."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That in view of the apology offered by Shri Madhu Limaye, the order of the House suspending him from the service of the House for the rest of the session, be rescinded."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: In view of what has happened, the *portion which he had said and which I had taken exception to would be expunged.

Shri Kachhavaia.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ, मंत्री महोदय

अध्यक्ष महोदय : टपक क्वेश्चन की जरूरत नहीं है ।

श्री जादेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : मेरी बात सुन लीजिये, मैं कभी कभी बोलता हूँ, हमेशा नहीं बोलता हूँ । आप इजाजत देंगे तो बोलूंगा ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मेरे सुझाव को अच्छी तरह से देख लें, ऐसा गन्दा वाद-विवाद कभी अच्छा नहीं होता लोक सभा की कुछ मर्यादाएँ हैं, अगर उन मर्यादाओं को बारबार भंग किया जायगा तो हमारी लोक सभा का बड़ा भारी अपमान होगा और खास कर जब कि उसका सम्बन्ध हमारे प्रधान मंत्री से हो । मैं कांग्रेसी बिल्कुल नहीं हूँ, कांग्रेस का विरोधी हूँ, लेकिन इतना होने पर भी हमारे प्रधान मंत्री का कुछ मान है, उनका विदेशों में अपना मान है, वह एक देवी हैं । और देवी के प्रति ऐसे शब्दों का उच्चारण करना प्रत्यन्त ही बुरा है । मैं उन के प्रति बहुत घृणा प्रकट करता हूँ और आप से निवेदन करता हूँ कि इस प्रकार के मामलों में आप कठोर अनुशासन से काम लीजिये । अगर इसी तरह से बार बार उनकी अवहेलना की जायगी तो यह रोग बढ़ता चला जायगा । मैंने ये शब्द केवल इस सदन की मर्यादा के लिए कहे हैं, मान के लिये कहे हैं यह किसी पार्टीबाजी का सवाल नहीं है भार सरकार का यह कर्त्तव्य है कि वह ऐसे काम न करे कि जैसे उनको यहाँ शब्द सुनने पड़े ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं इन के एक-एक शब्द की प्रीति करता हूँ । हाउस इस वक्त अपनी जिम्मेदारी को सम्भालें । इस वक्त हमारी डेमोक्रेसी खतरे में है । हम गार्डियन हैं डेमोक्रेसी के । अगर हर एक मेम्बर अपना फर्ज नहीं समझेगा तो हम इस

[अध्यक्ष महोदय]

को कायम नहीं रख सकते। दुनिया देख रही है कि हिन्दुस्तान में क्या होता है। हमारे जो मुखालिफ हैं वह इस बात को बड़ी बेचैनी से देख रहे हैं। वह चाहते हैं कि हम गिरें। इसको सम्भाले रखना हमारा फर्ज है। और यह हमारे कंधों पर एक बोझ है। अगर हम कहीं फिसल गये तो आने वाली नस्लें हमें कभी माफ नहीं करेंगी। जो कुछ सिद्धान्ती जी ने कहा है मैं उसको प्रोढ़ता करता हूँ कि हर एक मेम्बर को चाहिये कि वह इस का जरूर ख्याल रखे।

श्री काशी नाथ पांडे (हाता) : आपने सिद्धान्ती जी की हर बात का समर्थन किया, लेकिन आखिर में उन्होंने दूसरी ही बात कही है। उन्होंने कहा है कि गवर्नमेंट को चाहिये कि ऐसे काम न करे कि ऐसा सुनना पड़े। हम इसका समर्थन नहीं करते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इतना कह देना कि ऐसा न करे, यह कोई ऐसी चीज नहीं है।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : मैं एक सदस्य के नाते ऐसा अनुभव करता हूँ कि लोक सभा और जितनी भी विधायक सभायें हैं, इन सब के द्वारा देश का गौरव सुरक्षित रहे। उस सम्बन्ध में सिद्धान्ती जी ने शब्द कहे हैं। उनका जो अन्तिम वाक्य था, उस के सम्बन्ध में, मैं समझता हूँ कि उस पर पांडे जी को कोई आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने भी यही कहा है कि कोई आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिये।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मेरा कहना आपके द्वारा पांडे जी से यह है कि पांडे जी भी इस बात का अहसास करें कि देश में जनतंत्र पर जो आघात होने वाला है, विधान सभाओं

में जो गड़बड़ आरम्भ हो रही है, जहाँ उस में छोटी संख्या में बैठे हुए विरोधी दलों का दायित्व है, वहाँ बहु-संख्या में बैठे हुए सत्तारूढ़ दल का भी दायित्व है सरकार का दायित्व भी विशेष रूप से है। जहाँ हम अपने कर्तव्य का पालन करें, वहाँ आप भी अपने अधिकारों में सीमा से इतना आगे न चले जायें कि विरोधियों को इन बातों का सहारा लेना पड़े। इस लिये आप भी अपने दायित्व से बच नहीं सकते।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : जिस सन्दर्भ में ये बातें हो गईं, वे बातें आपने नहीं सुनी

अध्यक्ष महोदय : स्वामी जी आप खत्म कर दीजिये।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मुझे इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ नहीं कहना है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : फिर आपको कहने की कुछ जरूरत नहीं है। स्वामी जी आप बैठ जाइये।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : आप जो भी निर्णय देंगे वैसे करूंगा, लेकिन सुन तो लें।

हम ने स्थगन प्रस्ताव दिये हैं, उस के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह अब खत्म हो गया है, अब आप बैठ जाइये।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मेरा निवेदन सुन लें, मैं बैठ जाऊंगा, अगर आप कहेंगे तो मैं बाहर निकल जाऊंगा, लेकिन मेरा निवेदन सुन लें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप इस बात के लिये तैयार हैं कि मैं जरूर आपको कहूँ, तो मैं तो नहीं कहता कि आप बाहर निकलें।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मेरा निवेदन सुन लें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप इसी तरह से कहते रहेंगे और हर एक आदर्मी इसी तरह से खड़ा हो जाय, तो यह चलता रहेगा ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा निवेदन सुन लें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : स्वामी जी, ऐसी ज्यादाती ठीक नहीं ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : : आप मेरा निवेदन सुन लें, चाहे जो कुछ आप कहें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसका मतलब यह है कि आप जब चाहें बोल लें और मैं आपकी मिन्नत करता रहूं, तो भी आप न मारें ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं भी मिन्नत करता रहा हूं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने 10-12 दफ़ा कहा कि आप बैठ जाइये ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं हर दफ़ा बैठ जाता हूं लेकिन मेरी बात सुन लें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस वक्त निवेदन का वक्त नहीं है । मैं इस वक्त नहीं सुनना चाहता ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मेरा भी पालिया-मेन्ट में बोलने का अधिकार है, अपनी बात कहने का अधिकार है, अगर आप नहीं सुनेंगे तो कौन सुनेगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आप से कहा कि आप बैठ जाइये । मैं आपकी बड़ी इज्जत करता हूं, इस वास्ते कि आप के गेरुवा कपड़े हैं । लेकिन नाजायज आपत्ति न उठाइये । मैं आपका बड़ा आदर करता हूं । इस वक्त इतना सब और किसी से न करता, मैंने

बार-बार आप से कहा है कि आप बैठ जाइये ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं भी आपका बड़ा भारी आदर करता हूं लेकिन मैं किसको अपनी बात कहूं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइये, मैं वक्त दे दूंगा, इस वक्त आपको मानना होगा

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): On a point of order, Sir. On the Calling Attention Notice you called a large number of people who were not signatories to the Calling Attention Notice and . . .

Mr. Speaker: I have not yet taken up the Calling Attention Notice

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: He was answering certain questions.

Mr. Speaker: I would request the hon. Members to let that remain as it is.

13.25 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

AUDIT REPORT, RAILWAYS 1966, APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS, RAILWAYS FOR 1964-65, ETC.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): Sir, on behalf of Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri, I lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:

- (1) Audit Report, Railways, 1966, under article 151(1) of the Constitution. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-5744/66.]
- (2) Appropriation Accounts, Railways, for 1964-65, Part I—Review. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-5745/66].
- (3) Appropriation Accounts, Railways, for 1964-65 Part II—Detailed Appropriation Ac-

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

counts. [Placed in Library.
See No. LT-5746/66].

- (4) Block Accounts (including Capital Statements comprising the Loan Accounts), Balance Sheets and Profit and Loss Accounts, Railways, for 1964-65 [Placed in Library, See No. LT-5747/66].

**REPORT OF SALT DEPARTMENT FOR
1964-65 ETC.**

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): Sir, on behalf of Shri D. Sanjivayya, I lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:

- (1) Report of the Salt Department for the year 1964-65. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-5748/66].
- (2) (i) Annual Report of the Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Limited, Ootacamund, for the year 1964-65 along with the Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.
- (ii) Review by the Government on the working of the above Company. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5749/66].
- (3) (i) Annual Report of the Travancore Titanium Products Limited, Trivandrum, for the year ending 31st December, 1964 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (3) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 read with clause (c)(iv) of the Proclamation dated the 24th March, 1965, issued by the Vice-President, discharging the functions or

the President, in relation to the State of Kerala.

- (ii) Review by the Government of Kerala on the working of the above company. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5750/66].

MEMORANDUM AND ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION OF HINDUSTAN ZINC PRIVATE LTD., UDAIPUR AND ANNUAL REPORT OF SINGARENI COLLIERIES COMPANY LIMITED, KOTTAGUDEM COLLIERIES AND ITS REVIEW BY GOVERNMENT

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Mines and Metals (Shri Mehdi): On behalf of Shri S. K. Dey, I lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:

- (1) Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Hindustan Zinc Private Limited, Udaipur, [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5751/66].
- (2) (i) Annual Report of the Singareni Collieries Company Limited, Kottagudem Collieries (Andhra Pradesh) for the year 1964-65 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619 of the Companies Act, 1956.
- (ii) Review by the Government on the working of the above Company. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5752/66].

13.27 hrs.

**RELEASE ON PAROLE OF MEMBER
(Shri Ananda Nambiar)**

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House that I have received the following communication, dated the 8th

March, 1966 from the Superintendent, Central Jail, Cuddalore:

"I have the honour to inform you that Shri Ananda Nambiar, Member, Lok Sabha, was realised on parole on the 7th March, 1966, for a period of one month."

Shri Sezhiyan (Perambalur): I want to know whether any conditions have been put on him.

Mr. Speaker: I am told, the conditions have also been received. He can see if he wants.

13.28 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

MINUTES

Shri D. N. Tiwary (Gopalganj): I lay on the Table a copy of the Minutes of Sittings of the Committee on Public Undertakings relating to Thirteenth Report on the Management and Administration of Public Undertakings (Planning of Projects).

Mr. Speaker: The statement by the Leader of the House.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha.

13.29 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (**Shri Satya Narayan Sinha**): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House for the week commencing 14th March, 1966 will consist of:

- (1) Further discussion on the General Budget for 1966-67.
- (2) Submission to the vote of the House of Demands on Account (General) for 1966-67.

(3) Discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1965-66.

(4) Consideration and passing of the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Amendment Bill, 1966.

(5) Discussion and voting on:

Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1966-67.

Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1965-66.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): How can you find time for all these things?

Mr. Speaker: Whatever we can finish, we will finish; the others will be carried forward.

Shri Sezhiyan (Perambalur): On 24th February, 1966, in the course of reply to Starred Question No. 180 and supplementaries thereon regarding the raid on astrologer's house, the hon. Leader of the House was pleased to intervene and say:

"The reply of the Government is not yet over and I think some explanation about that must be given on behalf of the Government or by the Minister concerned."

More than three weeks have passed, but no statement has come forward either from the Government or from the Minister. I want to know from the Leader of the House whether this statement will be made next week.

Mr. Speaker: What was the subject?

Shri Sezhiyan: It was about the raid on the astrologer's house. So many supplementary questions were put and the Leader of the House said that a statement would be made by the Government or by the Minister.

Mr. Speaker: After that, there was half-an-hour discussion. I am told that notice had been received.

Shri Sezhiyan: The Leader has specifically stated:

"The reply of the Government is not yet over and I think some explanation about that must be given on behalf of the Government or by the Minister concerned."

I want to know whether the explanation is coming. I am not worried about the discussion. They are two separate things.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: You have perhaps allowed half-an-hour discussion.

Mr. Speaker: That explanation would be given then.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Half-an-hour discussion will be there when the explanation will be given.

Shri Sezhiyan: Will the half-an-hour discussion be taken up next week?

Mr. Speaker: That will be seen.

श्री कम चन्द कछवाय (देवास): देश के अन्दर इस विषय के विवाद को ले कर हर प्रान्त में झगड़े खड़े हो रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: हर हफ्ते आप इसको उठाएँ ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: मैं निवेदन करता हूँ कि यह ऐसा विषय है, जिस पर यहां चर्चा होना बहुत जरूरी है। जब तक इस पर चर्चा नहीं होगी लोगों में असन्तोष बढ़ता जाएगा।

पड़ले सप्ताह में सरकार ने आश्वासन दिया था कि अगरबत्ती मजदूरों के लिए वह विधेयक लायेगी। लेकिन मंत्री महोदय ने

इसका खुलासा नहीं किया कि वह उसको कब तक लाने वाले हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसका खुलासा हो जाना चाहिये।

श्री सत्यनारायण सिंह: उस हाउस में पास हो चुका है,। यहां बहस के लिए वह आएगा।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: बीड़ी नहीं, अगरबत्ती।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) पंजाब में विभाजन के प्रश्न को लेकर इस सदन से बाहर कांग्रेस कार्यकारिणी, संसद सदस्यों की परामर्शदात्री समिति और कबिनेट सब-कमेटी विचार कर रही है। समाचार पत्रों में आए दिन इसके बारे में समाचार आते रहते हैं। उससे पंजाब के अन्दर बहुत तनावपूर्ण स्थिति हो गई है। पंजाब जनसंघ के अध्यक्ष ने आमरण अनशन प्रारम्भ कर दिया है और पन्द्रह तारीख को एक सत्यासी आमरण अनशन पर बैठने जा रहे हैं...

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आप कहना क्या चाहते हैं ?

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री: मैं कहना यह चाहता हूँ कि ऐसी स्थिति जो केरल और बंगाल में उत्पन्न हुई है दिल्ली के बंगल में पंजाब में न हो। इसलिए उचित यह है कि पार्लियामेंट इसके ऊपर विचार करे। और देश के प्रतिनिधि बैठ कर इस पर विचार करें। अगले सप्ताह की कार्रवाई में यह चर्चा अवश्य ले ली जाए ताकि स्थिति को बिगड़ने से बचाया जा सके।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: स्वामी जी भी कह लें जो कहना चाहते हैं।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल): यहां पर यह कहा गया है कि बंगाल में जो स्थिति

है वह विरोधी दलों की वजह से पैदा हुई है। किन्तु यह सरकार का काम है कि ऐसी स्थिति पैदा करने का वह दूसरों को मौका न दे और जब वह मौका देती है और कुछ हो जाता है तो फिर सरकार कहती है कि दूसरों ने यों किया है, आन्दोलन खड़े किए हैं।

अभी पंजाबी सूबे के ऊपर बड़ी देर से से 19 वर्ष से हम चर्चा करते आ रहे हैं। और कहते हैं कि यह नहीं बनेगा, नहीं नहीं बनेगा। इस मांग को मानने के लिए जब मास्टर तारा सिंह ने अनशन किया था तो मैंने भी दिल्ली में अनशन किया था। उस समय इसी सभा में यह पास हुआ था कि पंजाबी सूबा नहीं बनेगा और इस सभा की कारवाई में भी यह लिखा हुआ है और मेरे पास भी रखा हुआ है। फिर उसी प्रश्न को लेकर कांग्रेस की कार्यकारिणी ने यह निश्चय किया है और उसकी घोषणा भी कर दी है कि वह बन जाना चाहिये। इसको लेकर जैसा कि शास्त्री जी ने भी कहा है गम्भीर स्थिति उत्पन्न हो जाएगी। मैं यह कहना हूँ कि देश के कोने कोने में ऐसी स्थिति बनेगी और उसका दोष आप फिर विरोधी सदस्यों को देंगे। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि सरकार स्वयं अगले सप्ताह की कार्रवाई में इसको स्थान दे और इस पर विचार होना चाहिये, जाति से इस पर विचार हो जाना चाहिये।

Shri D. C. Sharma: I am not entering into any discussion on the merits or demerits of Punjabi Suba. I want to ask one question. A Parliamentary Committee was appointed, of which the Chairman is no less a person than the hon. Speaker of the House. I do not think that the report of that Committee has been submitted to anybody; if it has been submitted to anybody, at least no Member of Parliament is cognisant of it. Secondly, it was broadcast all over the world, especially in India, that a Cabinet Sub-Committee had been established to go into this question. What has that

Cabinet Sub-Committee done? What are its findings? At what stage these findings are being considered? We do not know. My only question is whether to bypass the Parliamentary Committee and the Cabinet Sub-Committee, about which we had been speaking so long and so often, is a good Parliamentary practice.

श्री बूटा सिंह (मोगा) : जब पिछले हफ्ते हाउस के नेता ने हाउस का बिजनेस एनाउंस किया था तो मैंने भी ऐसी हिमाकत की थी जैसे हमारे स्वामी जी ने की है...?

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : ऐसा क्यों कहते हैं। ये शब्द इनको वापिस लेने चाहियें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : स्वामी जी के लिए आप नहीं कह सकते हैं। अपने लिये कह सकते हैं। दूसरे मेम्बर के लिए नहीं इनका इस्तेमाल होना चाहिये

श्री बूटा सिंह : अपनी बात

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उनका नाम क्यों लिया है ?

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अपने लिये जो चाहें कह सकते हैं, दूसरों के लिए नहीं कह सकते हैं। उनको ये शब्द वापिस लेने चाहियें। मुझे इस पर आपत्ति है।

श्री बूटा सिंह : अपने लिए कहा है। स्वामी जी के लिए नहीं कहा है।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मेरे लिए पहले और पीछे अपने लिए कहा है।

श्री बूटा सिंह : मैंने बिल्कुल यत्न किया था कि.....

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : इस शब्द को वह वापिस लें। इस पर मुझे विरोध है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इनके लिये आपको नहीं कहना चाहिये । अपने लिए जो चाहें कहें ।

श्री बूटा सिंह : अपने लिए मैंने कहे हैं । अगर यह समझते हैं कि इनके लिए कहे हैं तो मैं वापिस लेता हूँ ।

मैंने भी यत्न किया था कि पंजाब के जो लोग सरहदों पर रहते हैं उनके बारे में कुछ विचार किया जाए तो आपने रूलिंग दी थी कि जिस मामले के बारे में कोई मोशन नहीं है, हाउस के सामने वह मामला किसी शकल में नहीं है, न क्वेश्चन में है न रिपोर्ट में है उस पर विचार करना न सदन के नेता का और न ही आपका कोई मौका बनता है । जो मामला स्वामी जी और शास्त्री जी ने उठाया है इसके बारे में भी वही शर्त लागू होती है । न तो कोई मोशन है पार्लिमेंट के सामने और न कोई प्रश्न है और न कोई रेजोल्यूशन है ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जो पार्लिमेंटरी कमेटी बनी है उसने अभी तक अपनी कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं दी है । शर्मा जी ने जो कुछ कहा मैं उसके साथ अपनी सहमति प्रकट करता हूँ । इन हालात में किसी किस्म की बात कहना या किसी किस्म की धमकी देना पंजाब को जलाने की या पंजाब में ऐसे हालात पैदा करने की धमकी देना, मैं समझता हूँ ऐसी बात है जिस पर एतराज हो सकता है और इसका मैं बड़े जोर से विरोध करता हूँ । इस मामले पर कोई विचार नहीं होना चाहिये तब तक जब तक कि पार्लिमेंटरी कमेटी की और कैबिनेट सब-कमेटी की कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं आ जाती है ।

श्री सत्यनारायण सिन्हा : करीब करीब जो मैं कहना चाहता था उन्होंने कह दिया है । आप तो पार्लिमेंटरी कमेटी के अध्यक्ष हैं । अभी उस कमेटी की कोई रिपोर्ट सामने नहीं आई है । कैबिनेट सब-कमेटी की भी रिपोर्ट

अभी तक नहीं आई है । इस बीच वर्किंग कमेटी जो कांग्रेस की है उसकी सिफारिशें सामने आई हैं । मैं समझता हूँ कि जब तक कोई मामला साफ न हो जाए, जब तक आपकी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट न आ जाए, हाउस क्या डिसकस करेगा । मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि क्या कहा जाए ।

13.40½ hrs.

FIXATION OF MINIMUM PRICE FOR SUGARCANE DURING 1966-67

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): Government have considered the question of fixation of minimum price of sugarcane payable by sugar factories during the season 1966-67 which would commence in October-November, 1966 and for which plantings are in progress at present. The Government have decided that the basic minimum price would continue to be the same as during the current season, namely, Rs. 5.36 per quintal (Rs. 2 per maund) linked to a recovery of 10.4 per cent or below subject to an increase of 4 paise per quintal for every 0.1 per cent increase in recovery above 10.4 per cent. The prices payable by individual factories shall be fixed on the above basis before the commencement of the next crushing season in October-November, 1966.

13.42 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further discussion of the general budget. Shri D. N. Tiwary may now continue his speech.

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी (गोपालगंज) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अपना भाषण प्रारम्भ करने के पहले मैं आप का ध्यान इस स्थिति की तरफ आकषित करना चाहता हूँ कि यहाँ पर बजट डिस्क्शन हो रहा है और कोई कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर यहाँ नहीं हैं। न फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर हैं न प्लैनिंग मिनिस्टर हैं न कोई और है।

Shri Maurya (Aligarh): It is terrible.

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा (बाढ़) : पहले इस के बारे में चर्चा हो चुकी है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने इस बात की हिदायत भी दी थी कि जब इतनी महत्वपूर्ण बहस हो तो कोई न कोई मंत्री यहाँ पर रहना चाहिये। लेकिन उस हिदायत का पालन नहीं किया गया।

Shri Maurya: Twice or thrice we have already warned Government. This is really intolerable.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कहा हुआ है कि किसी मंत्री को बुला लिया जाये। एक मंत्री तो जरूर रहना चाहिये।

13.43 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair].

Shri Maurya: It is strange that an army of 53 Ministers cannot spare even one Cabinet Minister to be present here.

Shri Buta Singh (Moga): Unless the Treasury Benches are represented by a Cabinet Minister, Shri D. N. Tiwary should not begin his speech.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri B. R. Bhagat is there.

An hon. Member: He is not a Minister of the Cabinet.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam (Banda): Three Ministers are there. Moreover, this is lunch-time.

2760 (Ai) LSD—7.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: I have drawn your attention to this fact so that I may know whether to begin my speech or I should sit down.

Shri Buta Singh: The hon. Speaker has given his ruling already that a Cabinet Minister should be present here.

Shri Ram Sewak (Jalaun): That was only during the discussion on the President's Address.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The budget is an important as the President's Address.

Shri Buta Singh: You are doing something contrary to what the Speaker had ruled.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are three Ministers present here.

Shri Maurya: It is a question of principle; at least one Cabinet Minister must be here at the time of the discussion of the general budget. There is no question of saying that three Ministers are here. At least one Cabinet Minister must be here.

Shri Buta Singh: That means that the Speaker's ruling can be overruled by you?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When the hon. Member Shri Buta Singh speaks, a Cabinet Minister will be here.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: Why is there this discrimination that when he speaks a Cabinet Minister will be here but when I speak a Cabinet Minister will not be here?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): The hon. Leader of the House is just coming—and he is here now.

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : गत सन्ध्या मैं बतला रहा था कि बिहार में खनिज पदार्थों

[श्री डा० ना० तिवारी]

की बहुलता होते हुए भी वहाँ गरीबी बहुत अधिक है। क्या कारण है कि आज तक उस को प्रोव करने का प्रयत्न नहीं किया गया। बाहर के लोग जा कर बिहार की घरेलू की छाती फाड़ कर फायदा उठाते हैं और वहाँ के लोगों को केवल कुलीगरी या क्लर्की करने के अलावा कुछ हाथ नहीं आता।

मैंने कल बतलाया था कि बिहार की पर कैपिटल इनकम लोएस्ट है। बिहार में डिपेन्डेंस ग्रान ऐग्रिकल्चर तीन तीन प्लैन के बाद भी बढ़ती गई। सारे देश में कृषि पर निर्भर लोगों की संख्या 70 प्रतिशत है। बिहार में वह 86 प्रतिशत है और नार्थ बिहार में वह 90 या 91 प्रतिशत है। खेद तो यह है कि इस सदन में तीन तीन प्रधान मंत्री यू० पी० के हुए...

श्री मोर्य : इलाहाबाद के हैं।

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : और हमारे लीडर आफ दि हाउस आज नार्थ बिहार के हैं। लेकिन अभी भी पूर्वी यू० पी० या नार्थ बिहार की तरफ उन लोगों का ध्यान नहीं गया। मालूम नहीं कि यह लोग शरमाते हैं कि अगर नार्थ बिहार या पूर्वी यू० पी० के मामले को ले लेंगे तो पैरोकिअल कहलाने लगेंगे या और क्या है। जहाँ पर प्रति व्यक्ति आमदनी 82 या 86 रु० प्रति वर्ष है वहाँ के लोग कैसे जीवन यापन करेंगे इस की चिन्ता न प्लानिंग कमिशन को है न फाइनेन्स मिनिस्ट्री को है, न लीडर आफ दि हाउस को और न प्राइम मिनिस्टर को।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should try to conclude his speech now.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: I have just begun.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj): He had begun yesterday.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: Two or three minutes were taken on the question of a Cabinet Minister being present here.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yesterday, the hon. Member had taken 14 minutes, and today he has already taken 3 minutes; so, in all, he has taken 17 minutes.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: Two or three minutes were taken in the discussion whether a Cabinet Minister should be here or not.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are many other Members belonging to the hon. Member's party who are wanting to speak.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: I shall finish shortly and I shall not take more than five minutes.

मैं बतला रहा था कि ऐसे चंक की, जो कि केरल से बड़ा है, गुजरात से बड़ा है और जो पंजाबी सूबा बनने जा रहा है उस से भी दुगुना होगा, भ्रवहेलना कर के, उन्हें सदा गरीबी में रख कर और अगर प्लानिंग कमिशन या फाइनेन्स मिनिस्ट्री समझती है कि देश तरक्की करेगा तो यह उनका भ्रम है। प्लैन के माने होते हैं एक सारा शरीर। अगर शरीर के किसी अंग को कमजोर रखा गया तो शरीर स्वस्थ नहीं कहा जा सकता है। उसी तरह से देश के किसी अंग को बहुत गरीब रखा गया तो यह नहीं हो सकता कि देश समृद्धिवाली हो जाये, ताकतवर हो जाये।

नाथ बिहार में कोई इंडस्ट्री नहीं है सिवा चीनी मिलों के। हालांकि वहाँ बहुत सी इंडस्ट्रीज हो सकती हैं लेकिन आज तक इस के लिये कुछ नहीं किया गया। आप देखिये कि वहाँ पर कितना डिस्ट्रिक्टमिनेशन है। वहाँ पर बिजली का रेट सारे देश से दुगुना है। वहाँ पर 24 पैसे, 25 पैसे बिजली का रेट है जब कि सब जगहों पर 10 या 11 पैसे है। फूड अवेविलिटी के बारे में भी वही दशा

है। आपने एकानामिक सर्वे में दिया है कि 15 या 16 औंस अबलेबिलिटी होगी, लेकिन बिहार में 11 औंस। हर मामले में आप देखेंगे कि बिहार के साथ और खाम कर नार्थ बिहार के साथ डिस्ट्रिक्मिनेशन किया जा रहा है। मैं आप से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर कौन सी प्लेन वहाँ के लिये बनाई गई। न प्लैनिंग मिनिस्टर और न फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर को कभी सोचने का समय मिला कि वह इस स्थिति को सुधारें, जो बैकवर्ड एरियाज हैं उन को तरजीह देने पर विचार करें।

श्री मोय : एक फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर बिहार के हैं।

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : मैंने तो कहा कि लीडर आफ दि हाउस ही बिहार के हैं।

मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि नार्थ बिहार को कृषि करने वाली जमीन बहुत उपजाऊ है। लेकिन अधिक उत्पादन करने के लिये साधनों की आवश्यकता है। साधनों में से कौन सी चीजों की आवश्यकता अधिक है? पानी, बिजली और फर्टिलाइजर। इन तीनों का ही दाम वहाँ बहुत महंगा पड़ता है। वहाँ पर कोई भी बिजली ले नहीं सकता। इस संबंध में न यहाँ के कृषि मंत्री को न लीडर आफ दि हाउस को चिन्ता है न प्राइम मिनिस्टर को चिन्ता है। लेकिन वहाँ के लोगों को साधन नहीं दिने जाते हैं जिस से कि वह कृषि का उत्पादन बिहार में बढ़ा सकें। अभी बिहार में बिजली का रेट बढ़ा दिया गया, पानी का रेट भी बढ़ा दिया गया है। अगर आप समझते हैं कि इस रेट पर किसानों को अधिक पैदा करने के लिये प्रोत्साहन दे सकेंगे तो यह भ्रम है।

मैं अधिक समय न लेता हुआ कल और आज की बातों को केवल दो मिनट में कह कर समाप्त करता हूँ। मैंने कहा था कि . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If every hon. Member goes on exceeding the time in this manner, then how am I to accommodate more number of Members who want to speak?

Shri D. N. Tiwary: I wanted five minutes out of which I have taken already three minutes, and I shall finish in two minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has taken already five minutes. कृपा करके खत्म कीजिए।

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : मैंने कहा था कि जब बजट बनाया जाय तो प्रान्त और केन्द्र के बजट के कारण जितना भार किसानों पर पड़ा है या गरीबों पर पड़ा है उसको देख कर ही कोई टैक्सेशन लगाया जाय। अगरचे दोनों जगह को स्टेट्स की और यहाँ की कर व्यवस्था को न देख कर कर लगाते चले जायेंगे तो लोगों की रीढ़ टूट जायगी और वह पनप नहीं सकेंगे। दूसरी बात मैंने कही थी कि किरासीन और डिजिल आयल के ऊपर से कर हटाया जाना चाहिये। यह गरीबों और किसानों के नित्य इस्तेमाल की चीजें हैं। इनका अधिक दाम होने से न उत्पत्ति बढ़ सकती है और अन्न की पैदावार कम हो सकती है। तीसरी बात मैंने यह कही थी कि जहाँ तक कि स्टेट और केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों की बात है उनके वेतन मान में, उनके महंगाई भत्ते में कोई सामंजस्य ऐसा होना चाहिए कि एक न बहुत ऊँचा हो और दूसरा न बहुत नीचा हो। लेकिन आज क्या है? प्रेशर से या जिस तरह भी हों आज सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के एम्प्लायीज का महीना बढ़ता जाता है। मैं नहीं कहता कि वह नाजायज है। लेकिन स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के पास साधन नहीं हैं कि उनके कर्मचारियों का महीना या महंगाई भत्ता बढ़ सके। बिहार में नानगजेटेड एम्प्लायीज बढ़ोतरी के लिये आन्दोलन करने के लिये जेलों में सड़ रहे हैं क्योंकि बिहार के पास न साधन होता है और न उनकी डिमांड

[श्री डा० ना० तिवारी]

मंजूर होती है। ऐसा डिस्क्रिमिनेशन सर्विसेज में न कीजिए। प्रार्विशियल और यूनिवर्सल गवर्नमेंट की सर्विसेज में डिस्क्रिमिनेशन नहीं होना चाहिए। हां, स्थान और काल की वजह से थोड़ा डिफरेंस होता है। लेकिन वह इतना अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए कि मालूम पड़े कि एक फेवर्ड है और दूसरा डिस्क्रिमिनेटेड है। इन मुद्दाओं के साथ जो बजट प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, मैं उनका समर्थन करता हूँ।

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Bhagalpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I thought that after Jaipur, we of the Congress Party—it is my Party also—had rededicated ourselves to socialism, that the Budget would be an indicator for the Fourth Five Year Plan to expedite the nation's progress towards socialism; I thought this Budget would guide us to the steps that the Indian economy has to take to reach the goal of self-reliance; I also thought that this would be a Budget which would help at least in achieving the objective of the Third Five Year Plan of increasing the national income, producing enough food and lessening the concentration of economic power and wealth as also increasing the average per capita income in the country.

The Economic Survey given by the Finance Minister points out the ills and malaise of the economy and thereby implied that the objectives of the Third Five Year Plan could not be fulfilled. In Part A of the Budget speech, the Finance Minister details and diagnoses the disease of the economy. But in Part B, his proposals reflect a pitiable mixture of retreat before the aggressiveness of the corporate sector and a few colourless concessions to the middle classes.

What does the Finance Minister say in the Economic Survey? He says it is a year of great strain all round. It is true there is inadequate performance of industry. It is true that balance of payment position was very difficult—though Government gave

Rs. 2 crores to the industrialists of this country to roam about the world; whereas the Speaker of the Lok Sabha could not get £ .10 for his treatment, some industrialist could get £.10,000 to roam about! So the balance of payment position was difficult!

Then there was Pak. hostility which consumed some of our resources. Then there was a pause in aid from that senior partner of the commonwealth, UK, which was very kind to us in stopping aid. Debt service payments had increased from Rs. 100 crores to Rs. 120 crores per year. Prices continued to rise.

All this had upset our economy. A perfectly true analysis in the first part of the Budget speech of the Finance Minister. He also said that the States are merry-making by spending Centre's money and showing bravado by overdrafts on the Reserve Bank. All this gave the Finance Minister a big deficit.

All this is absolutely true. I thank him for giving this very correct analysis in the first part of his statement. But I would like to know what were the efforts made actually by the Finance Minister to reverse this trend of upset. It has now become a consistent policy of Ministers of this Government to give a dark picture so that someone in Holland may ring a bell or some children could go about collecting their pocket money for us, so that the Finance Minister may have a trip to America to get a little more of PL-480 assistance or some other extra aid for this country.

But I do not take such a dismal view in the light of the fact that there has been a substantial increase in monetary circulation, though it is said that the capital market is very stringent. Rich friends in this country talk day in and day out about money market stringency, though the monetary circulation has increased by 5.6 per cent. Though equity prices have shown a decline, the profits of industry

have not. Last year, 221 companies declared their balance sheet; a majority of them showed a good profit for themselves.

Again, for the first time, PL 480 assistance has been taken as a factor of strength for the Indian Budget, as a great achievement for us, for we Congressmen and our Government. That PL 480 assistance is considered in such terms to this country is a matter of shame to us, all of us, and this big bureaucracy, the so-called intelligent men in this country who show that pattern of democracy. . .

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Fossilised.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: . . . these fossilised men who think in such terms, that PL 480 is a fortuitous addition to the exchequer of this country, but which has actually made the economy much more unstable.

I ask what are the signals that are beaming in respect of the Indian economy from this analysis? There are contradictory pulls, some are good, others are bad. But I say all these things should not have allowed us to come to the conclusion to which the Finance Minister has come. Industrial production has shown a setback, but in essential basic industries like cement, steel and oil, we have gone up. Even defence expenditure, about which we had fears, has risen by only 25 crores or so. Even the Tashkent spirit has helped us to avoid a further escalation, not in war, but in expenditure. In spite of all this, there is no sign of an attempt on the part of Government to improve the economy. I thank the Finance Minister once again for referring to the current year's 'difficulties and disturbances' and for saying that any attempt at immediate remedial measures must form part of an integrated long-term policy. Perfectly all right. He says that any attempt to achieve specific immediate objectives, to quote him,

must be in consonance with the national policy of "promoting growth while furthering the social objective of reducing inequalities of income and wealth". Very nice, absolutely in keeping with the Congress's socialist policy resolutions. He has also proclaimed in the first part of the budget that the compulsion of development might make it necessary to increase the tax, but it would be desirable to extend it, to quote him again, "to cover more fully those who benefit from development". Very nice, absolutely and 100 per cent correct. He also says that the budget is not merely a balance sheet of the Government, but "is a major instrument of implementing our plans and policies".

But after all this analysis, when he comes to the second part of the budget, the operative part containing the proposals, I find a shadow, a great gap between profession and performance. I do not know whose shadow or ghost it is, whether it is the shadow of the tea planters, or the shadow of the stock exchange or that of the 'man-eaters' in the words of Shri T. T. Krishnamachari. Certainly, it is the shadow or ghost of the tea planters or the stock exchange or the 'man-eaters' who are looming large in this country. They have certainly almost made the Finance Minister nervous and prevented him from taking a proper perspective view of the ills and malaise of the economy with a view to applying the necessary correctives, ills and malaise of the economy that he himself suggested, which I have quoted already. He has done nothing except for one thing. He has made some simplifying attempts for complicating accounting procedure and rounding off some income-tax figures. The rest of the efforts are to remove the so-called psychological irritants for those who are singing the chorus of stringent money market, those who are singing the adverse investment conditions in this country, who are talking of so many impediments in this country. Therefore, the Finance Minister comes to the familiar game, and that familiar

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game is to raise the excise duty on consumer goods, which he says is not raising revenue, but for restricting consumption. If it is so, why excise duty on cloth, why not physical control on the import of cotton? So, this is an argument which does not go down the throat of a student of economics like me. Nobody will be befooled by this argument.

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He has, in his budget, said that inflation is the great trouble of the Indian economy, but along with that he has resorted to a surge of indirect taxation on the people of this country, and thereby has not made any attempt to reduce inflation but to add to the inflation in this country. By putting up excise duties, he has shown that he has absolutely thrown away the concern that he showed in the first part of his budget against inflation, and has added to it.

I want to remind the Finance Minister of what he has said in his Economic Survey, of taking more from those who had benefited from development and mopping up incomes which serve no functional purposes. Where are those good policies which you laid down in the first part that you shall take more from those who have benefited from development? Are these indirect taxes from those who have really benefited in this country?

Three Plans have made the poor poorer and the rich richer. Every year the Plan only puts up 3 lakhs or 4 or 5 lakhs people in the upper strata of income who go happy-go-merry in this country, and the rest are where they are. I throw out a challenge. Who are the partners in the national income? The partners are four, rent, interest, wage and profit. I want to know from the Government, let them put up facts and figures that in these years, compared to the price rise, how far the first partner, rent, the second partner interest, and the third partner

wage have increased. I know you have given Rs. 500 for the Secretaries, Rs. 250 for the Deputy-Secretaries, and now only yesterday Rs. 100 for the Under Secretaries, the big army that are developing the plan, for implementing the series of plans in our country. I know that, but compared to the price rise which are the partners in the national income which have benefited? Only one partner, and that is profit, the fourth partner in the national income, has benefited in this country. Therefore, I say the Finance Minister did not take care to implement his own professions, what he said in the first part of the budget.

श्री शीव : कथनी और करनी में अंतर है ।

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: I agree, that is what I am saying. Why this difference between profession and performance? Why that shadow which comes between the first and second parts of the budget? What happened to the Monopolies Commission's Report? Why not take that dirty piece of report, because that says that while concentration has been there, it has benefited the economy of the country? Why not take the help of that report? Therefore, I say this budget is a mechanical adjustment, giving no relief to the needy.

Income-tax in the lower brackets have been to some extent lessened, but the excise duty has completely neutralised the same, and concessions have been given in direct taxes. What are the concessions in direct taxes? The expenditure tax has been removed. I lodge my strongest protest against the abolition of the expenditure tax. When Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari came first, he imposed the tax. Mr. Morarji Desai removed it. Again, when Mr. Krishnamachari came, he put the tax. and thanks to Mr. Sachindra Chaudhuri now, it has been removed. This only shows that this Government can throw up any good principle under

the pressure of those who always sing the song that it is not workable.

What are the arguments given for removing it, along with the gift tax? Under the gift tax, who will benefit? Only the higher strata, not the lower. I say that day is not far off in this country when charity and business will be synonymous. Charity will be opened, trusts will be opened, and there will be mutual taking from each other, as the structure of the gift tax is today in this country, thanks to the Finance Minister.

I say this expenditure tax is a matter of principle. They say the revenue was very marginal. I ask the Minister sitting here, our Law Minister, who the other day said that he knows economics also: if the revenue was very marginal in expenditure tax and gift tax, may I know why they were irritants to the businessmen? If the revenue was very marginal in this direct taxation, why remove it? The fact is not that. The fact is that there is pressure of the business tycoons in this country who try to control the democracy in this country, they want to make it an industrial democracy in the name of a few business houses, they have been trying to sabotage the entire plans in the past few years. So, the giving of this concession in direct taxes must be viewed in the perspective of the objective which the Finance Minister has laid before us in the first part of this budget.

He is also giving preferential treatment to foreign capital coming to this country. Very good, you must invite equity capital, because you have shown inefficiency, therefore how you can do your own investment. Therefore, give that, but why not give the maximum return to the equity capital coming from foreign countries instead of surrendering your sovereignty to this fertiliser company by giving them the right to distribute and fix the price. I have made observations like this in this House many times, but I say once again that if Government leaves price control and distribution policy in the

hands of this distributing company from America, they will not only go to the district and village, but will mortgage our economy and our democracy. We shall take all possible action to resist it. Therefore, I say even in this sphere, Government should think of it.

I remind the Prime Minister of her great, late, lamented father who, when he saw the agreement with VOA after it was signed, took courage to revoke it. I call upon the first woman Prime Minister to take courage in both hands and scrap this fertiliser deal. I do not say do not bring in the capital. Bring in the capital, give the maximum return of 20 or 25 per cent, but do not surrender the sovereignty of the country in the matter of distribution and price control.

Therefore, in this budget, where are those professions of the Finance Minister saying that it is a budget designed to give a good start to the Fourth Plan, for the growth of our development? On the other hand, what do we find? The growth of development of this country has slowed down, and the Finance Minister has accepted the inevitability of a further slow down of planned development, especially in the public sector, as a compulsion on him. On the one hand, non-plan expenditure will go up, and there will be no increase in development expenditure. I ask: where is the sign of economy in the budget?

Much against my wish I shall quote the Labour Government, this senior partner of the Commonwealth who had betrayed us all these times. I go back to January, 1965, when the Wilson Government decided to have economy in the budget. The Cabinet decided that by 1970 they will have a general cut in expenditure by 3½ per cent per year. That means by 1970 they will have a total cut in non-planned expenditure of 23 per cent, and every year they are presenting a white paper. When Mr. Wilson is going to the polls, it is a great strength to his party that 3½ per cent should be

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cut in the annual non-planned expenditure. Where is that sign—I ask Shri Bhagat, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance—of urgency to cut the expenditure? Where is that sense of urgency shown? No; there is nothing.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Only two minutes, Sir. This Government is following the Parkinson's law. But I must say that even Parkinson's law has been outdone, outmoded and outdistanced by the present extension law, so to say, of the Government. Nobody wants to retire from Government in this country. They never retire unless they want to. Unless one wants to retire, one dies in service. Somehow or other, they just manage to stick on. This country may live without a Gandhi, Nehru and Shastri, but the administration cannot live without those experts who are pervading everywhere, even after they reach 58 years of age. I would just give an example to bring home this point to the Government.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Even after 68.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: I accept the amendment of the hon. lady Member. In March, 1965, the number of persons of 58 years of age and over was 132. Out of them, 62 were under re-employment. This is how they go on. I shall give just another example, of this extravagance. In the community development blocks, the number of Jeeps, pick-ups and station wagons is 4,557. What was the total cost of these vehicles? It was Rs. 5,57,22,020. What is the annual expenditure on repair and maintenance of these vehicles? It was Rs. 1,23,30,658 in 1963-64 and Rs. 1,33,69,000 in 1964-65. This is the economy of this Government.

Therefore, I will conclude by saying that I do not find in this budget any

sign to lessen the inequality of income and wealth. On the other hand, I find there is lessening of development; there is no economy; no reduction in the inequality of income and wealth. Let me say one word in conclusion. The late Winston Churchill was a great man; he was a good man; he was a great politician, a good leader. But he did not know that the poor man existed. Similarly, the Finance Minister in this country is a very honest man, a good man. But I doubt if he knows that the poor man exists in this country.

Finally, let me conclude. Let not history write that the Congress party won freedom, but lost democracy in this country. I therefore call upon my Government, on my good friends over there, leaders in the Treasury Benches, to take courage to meet the wishes of the people. 500 millions of our countrymen are still struggling hard to find the socialist things in the socialist government of this country. Let the Government show them something to-day and we will see the day after.

Shri Eswara Reddy (Cuddapah): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it has now become clear from the Finance Minister's budget speech that due and proper attention has not been paid to the famine-affected areas and sufferers in the scarcity areas. The Food Minister's announcements in connection with this do not give or promise adequate relief to the scarcity affected areas. It seems that the Government does not realise or understand the magnitude of this problem. About seven or more States in this country are affected by drought and especially the agricultural labourers in the rural areas of these affected areas are the worst sufferers. They are already overburdened and poverty-stricken and backward, and they have no employment, no food, no fair price shops in the villages, and they form the bulk of the affected population in the rural areas. Even the peasantry also is feeling helpless, unable to feed the

members of their family, unable to feed their cattle and unable to carry on the future agricultural operations. As days pass on, the situation is going from bad to worse. But the Finance Minister does not give any suitable answer as to how he is going to meet this situation which is very grave. It seems he is interested more in creating capital markets for the monopolists, and in creating a favourable climate for investments by foreign capitalists.

Shri C. Subramaniam has outlined some proposals as to how to combat the scarcity conditions. Let us see how they are being implemented at the lower level. I, for instance, come from a district called Cuddapah which is a part of Rayalaseema, comprising four districts contiguously and which has a population of 70 lakhs. In the economic history of India, it is known as the blackest spot on the famine map of India. The rainfall there being on an average, between 15 and 30 inches, and without adequate irrigation facilities this area has become vulnerable to recurring famines. I do not want to dilate or waste the time of the House by enumerating the series of famines that ravaged the Rayalaseema area in pre-Independence days. Just after Independence, in 1952, we had the severest famine there, and even the official reports say that it was unprecedented. In between 1952 and 1966, we had four more famines. We did not have even breathing space to recuperate from the ravages of the first famine, before another famine struck on our heads. This year, we are again in the clutches of famine.

I undertook an extensive tour in the affected areas of my district and submitted my appraisal of the situation, my suggestions and proposals to the Prime Minister, to the Food Minister and to the Minister of Irrigation and Power. Let me tell you how the State officials, for whom our Food Minister is all praise, are tackling this issue. At the outset, I have to point out the very absurdity of the criterion that the local officials are enunciating

as to the declaration of scarcity areas. They proceed on the basis of a taluk. If they find that the total yield of that taluk is more than 50 per cent, that taluk will not be declared as a scarcity area or a drought-affected area, though there are many villages which are completely drought-stricken. But when the whole taluk is not declared as a famine-affected area, those villages which are completely affected can at best get kist remission but will not get any part of the relief works. This is very absurd. After all, the kist remission is no relief measure. If this criterion or principle is extended a little, we will see its absurdity very glaringly. Suppose a district has a total yield of 50 per cent, then that district will not be declared as an affected area. Suppose the State has got 50 per cent of the normal yield, that State will not be declared as an affected area. In the same way, if the whole nation has got 50 per cent of the normal yield, everything is supposed to be OK, and there is no scarcity, no drought, nothing of the sort. And so, there will be no famine relief works. This is a very absurd thing. This is how the officials are trying to minimise the extent and serious nature of the affected areas. What I demand, therefore, is that every village which is given the kist remission should also be entitled to have relief works such as minor irrigation works, loans, road construction, supply of fodder, opening of fair price shops and so on every village which is given kist remission should be eligible for these relief works.

Now let us see, even in these declared areas, which have been affected by scarcity or drought, what the Government is doing, and what are the relief measures that have been implemented in these areas. In the whole of Rayalaseema, comprising four districts, the Government has given about Rs. 60 lakhs. Out of the total population of about 70 lakhs, to put it at the minimum, at least 30 lakhs to 40 lakhs of persons are seriously affected by drought; and so, when this sum

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of Rs. 60 lakhs is divided among all these affected persons, it comes to just Rs. 2 per person. Is it a relief? With just Rs. 2 per year, per person. How are you going to alleviate the distress of these people with this niggardly grant? It will not be sufficient even to wipe out the tears that they shed for the whole year. This is a very sorrowful state of affairs and these measures are very insignificant and very meagre. Unless and until major, medium and minor irrigation projects are taken up immediately in the famine-affected areas of Rayalaseema, unless electrical schemes already sanctioned are given priority and taken up, unless large-scale well construction is taken and pump sets are given, there can be neither immediate provision of work nor permanent relief for the future. The second stage of the Tungabhadra high level project should be taken up immediately. It irrigates the areas of Anantapur and Cuddapah districts. The first stage is going to be completed very soon. Necessary amount should be allotted for this project and it should be completed as early as possible, so that at least in some areas of Rayalaseema famine can be eradicated soon.

As far as I know, measures to combat scarcity conditions proposed by Mr. Subramaniam are only suggestions and guiding lines for the States to do the whole job. He told the Lok Sabha recently that his assistance will be about Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 crores to the States. But looking at the magnitude and enormity of the problem, it is very insufficient and does not touch even the ring of the problem. No State with its limited resources can tackle this issue successfully. The Centre alone has to take the entire responsibility if justice is to be done to the famine-affected areas. Therefore, I appeal to the government to set up a famine control board at the Centre with Rs. 500 crores at its disposal for the whole plan period, to commence relief works immediately in all the scarcity affected areas of the country.

This is not a new idea of mine. There is already a flood control board at the Centre to check the devastation caused by floods. But floods are not the only result of the vagaries of the monsoon; they cause famines also. Why should our government close their eyes to this aspect and to the other side of the same coin? Mr. Subramaniam proposes to set up a Desert Development Board and a committee for the agricultural development of hill areas also. Why not in the same way set up a famine control board? We hear a famine cell has been opened in the Planning Commission, but a cell can only plan or give some suggestions; without any funds at its disposal it cannot do the job.

Ours is a vast country with uneven development. There are developed areas, backward areas and famine-affected areas. Is it not the first and foremost duty of the government to come to the rescue of the most affected areas, whose very existence is in danger, and to see that they catch up with the rest of their brethren in the advanced areas? Government recognise social disparities and they are giving some concessions, though not very satisfactory, priorities and reservations to the scheduled castes and tribes, who are most socially suppressed and oppressed. Similarly, famine-affected areas are also suppressed and oppressed by natural calamities. If they demand some priorities and preferences to rescue them from natural calamities, why should there be any objection? If government persists in this adamant attitude of keeping regional imbalances for ever and keeping famine areas as famine areas for ever, the forces of disruption will emerge and take undue advantage of this dissonance; and, they may strike at the very roots of national integration. Sooner the government realises this danger, the better for the country and the people. Otherwise, out of its own folly and blunder, government will be creating more Nagas and Mizos right in the heart of India. So, I appeal

to the government again to understand the needs and mood of the people—they are in a very desperate condition—and take the entire responsibility to do something concrete and substantial for them. The centre alone can and should alleviate their distress by setting up a famine control board with adequate funds at its disposal.

In conclusion, I may draw your attention to one point. Recently the Provincial Kisan Committee held its conference. It decided to stand by the famine-stricken people of Rayalaseema in their effort for the redressal of their grievances from the government. If the government is not going to take up this issue, there may be very great resentment, discontentment and agitation. Under such conditions, we have to stand by them and see that their grievances are redressed. But the government seems to postpone the matter as long as they can. When an agitation is started and people want to assert themselves, they say, this is all violence instigated by political parties and all sorts of slanderous statements are made. Even before that time comes—I do not say it as a warning—I am appealing to the government to understand the feelings of the famine affected areas of all the States and come to their rescue. No State can take that responsibility on its own and tackle the issue successfully. Only the centre can do that work.

Shri Ravindra Varma (Thiruvella): Sir, I rise to support the budget proposals that have been presented to the House by the hon. Finance Minister. It is indeed a very difficult task for any Finance Minister to frame the budget of a country like ours especially so when the country has before it the twin tasks of defence and development. I must say that the Finance Minister has addressed himself to this difficult and delicate task with a commendable amount of diligence. Sir, I do not support the budget since I consider it to be a revolutionary budget, calculated to introduce socialism in one year or to sound the death knell

of capitalism and the private sector in one year. I did not expect that the Finance Minister or any Finance Minister would come before the House with proposals in a budget which would enable the country to achieve the essence of a revolution in the course of a month or twelve months.

Sir, it is neither a revolutionary budget nor a regressive budget; it is a realistic budget. It is neither a depressionist budget, as the hon. member for Rajkot said yesterday, nor is it a defeatist budget, as my hon. friend, opposite, Mr. Mukerjee, said yesterday. I would call it a moderately deft budget. No one likes taxes. It is not given to many Finance Ministers to go before a Parliament and say, "Lo, and Behold! I will wave my magic wand and taxation would disappear." I can recall, in recent days, the example of a distinguished Prime Minister of a friendly country—who is no longer the Prime Minister of that country—Mr. Khrushchev, who promised that very soon there would be an attenuation of taxation, that taxation, perhaps like the State itself, in theory, would whither away. I am not suggesting that Mr. Khrushchev had to pay the penalty for it. But it has not fallen to many Finance Ministers or Prime Ministers to make such promises which almost sound empty promises to the people.

Sir, one has to remember that the Finance Minister has had to work within the four corners of the conditions in which we find ourselves today. He could not ignore the economic conditions that obtain in this country. He could not ignore the kind and extent of resources that we have. He could not ignore the social objectives that this country has adopted. He could not ignore the declared goals of the party to which he belongs, the party which is running the government of this country; nor could he ignore the methods through which his party and his government want to achieve these goals, namely, the methods prescribed by democracy. Nor, was it possible for him to ignore the

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fact that we have accepted a system in which for some time at any rate, there would be co-existence of the private sector and the public sector. Given all these facts, which cannot be wished away, I do believe that the Finance Minister has formulated his budget proposals with considerable degree of diligence.

Sir, what we can expect of the Finance Minister in such circumstances is that he should maintain the direction in which we want our nation to go, the pace with which we want to progress towards socialism which is our accepted objectives. I do submit that nothing in this budget has put a limit on the public sector. Nothing in this budget has provided for any enlargement of the private sector. Nothing in this budget has facilitated the concentration of wealth or ownership in the hands of a decreasing number of people.

Now, my hon. friend, Shri Masani, the Member from Rajkot, who spoke yesterday, painted a picture of unrelieved misery and failure. He was very eager to prove that he too was a success in the profession of prophets or astrologers. He read out from his previous speeches and tried to show to the House how his prophecies of gloom and doom had virtually come true. I do not want to grudge him the pleasure and the privilege of being a prophet or a false prophet of gloom or doom. But the picture that he painted was unrealistic, the picture was not one that could be sustained by reference to facts.

Sir, it is up to him, especially in a year like this, to paint a one-sided picture and to refuse to look at the other side of the picture. But this House cannot ignore the other side of the picture. What is the other side of the picture. He said yesterday that agricultural production had fallen. It is true that agricultural production has fallen during the year that has

elapsed. But can it be said that there has been no increase in agricultural production in this country? It cannot be forgotten that from 50.88 million tons in 1950-51 agricultural production in this country has gone up to 88 million tons today.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta (Alwar):
What about the increase in population?

Shri Ravindra Varma: Surely, there is an increase of population today, but I am now speaking about the increase in our agricultural production. I am very glad the hon. Member is concerned at the increase in population. I shall refer to it if I get the time.

It is true that agricultural production increased by 10.5 per cent in 1964-65, 3 per cent in 1963-64 and there was a decline of 5 per cent in 1962-63. But, I would like to point out, in this connection, that even in a country like the Soviet Union the rate of growth of farm output has increased only by one per cent in the year 1965 as against 12 per cent in 1964.

Sir, there was a reference to industrial production. It is true that industrial production has not been able to keep up the pace of improvement in the last year for reasons which are very well known to the hon. Members of this House. Sir, there was an increase of 7 per cent in 1964-65, 8.5 per cent in 1963-64 and 7.7 per cent in 1962-63. The rate of growth during the first months of last year was as high as 7.3 per cent. Here again I would like to refer to the case of the USSR and point out how the rate of growth was 8.6 per cent in 1965 as against 7 per cent in 1964, and how it was only in 1965 that they succeeded in stemming the steep fall in the rate of growth in industrial production in the USSR.

Again, Sir, if you turn to the production of machinery you will find

that we were producing Rs. 10 crores worth of machinery a decade ago whereas today we produce Rs. 500 crores worth of machinery. The generating capacity has gone up from 1.7 million kw in 1950 to 8.5 million in 1965. In the same way we have made phenomenal progress in education. We need not go into each of the sectors of our social life to point out how in the last 15 years, "in spite of the planning" which Shri Masani bemoans this country has achieved progress. Whether it be in the case of production of steel or of the capacity for refining petroleum or of the increase in our exports, we will see that there has been steady progress.

Now, Sir, I do not want to deny the fact that the last year, no doubt, was a year in which all our expectations were not fulfilled. The reasons for these are not unknown to Shri Masani. Everyone knows that in the last year we had to face a severe drought of the kind which no one can recall in this country. It is known that this affected agricultural production and industry, and that this in turn affected our capacity for exports. It is known too that during the last year we had to face the heavy burden of increasing our defence potentialities. We had to face the challenge that Pakistan flung against us. We had to face the possibility of double aggression on our frontiers. We could not do that without increasing our expenditure on defence. Sir, we must also remember that in the midst of this pre-occupation with increasing our defence potential, we had to face the fact that many of our friendly countries which were extending aid to our country chose to switch off the assistance that they had guaranteed to this country. So, without assistance which was guaranteed from outside, with the increased responsibility for increasing our defence potential in a short time, having to face the problems posed by the unprecedented drought, I do admit there was some kind of a set-back in the rate of progress. It is not possible for this House to ignore these factors

when it tries to evaluate the achievements of the previous year.

My hon. friend, Shri Masani while referring to the budget proposals of the Finance Minister, said yesterday, that he found that the remedies and objectives that the Finance Minister had outlined, formulated in Part A of his speech were un-exceptionable, but he could not agree with the manner in which he had tried to translate these objectives into proposals for taxation. Shri Masani bemoaned what he called over-dependence on foreign aid. The Finance Minister himself has stated in his speech that we do not want to be externally dependent on foreign assistance. We do not want to avail of any foreign assistance which means an abridgement of our sovereignty. My hon. friend from Bhagalpur, a few minutes ago, referred to some strings being attached to foreign aid and almost suggested that we had accepted an abridgement of our sovereignty in the assistance that we had accepted. I stoutly deny this. I do not think that this Government is a government or this party is a party which would put up with the acceptance of any assistance that would be an affront to our national dignity or an abridgement of our sovereignty. This position has been amply made clear by the Finance Minister in his speech.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha): Nothing else than tall talk.

Shri Ravindra Varma: I know very well that there can be all kinds of assistance. I know too that many countries have offered assistance to this country. We have received assistance from the Soviet Union; I do not deny it. But, after all, we can seek and receive assistance only according to the capacity of the country that offers assistance. Why is it that when we go through the extent of assistance that we have received from different countries, we find a tremendous disparity between professions, or perhaps willingness, and the actual extent of assistance that we have received? I do not wish to enter into that question at length because I want

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to deal with some other points. I do not want to be deflected from what I want to say.

Sir, as far as development is concerned, we must remember that in this country we are facing the problem of achieving rapid economic development for 450 million people through democratic methods. It is a gigantic problem. We have tried in the past few years to harness our internal resources with the maximum of goodwill from all sections of our people. We have tried to maximise the foreign assistance that we can get from every quarter, on the basis of equality, on the basis of national self-respect. It is wrong to suggest, as the hon. Member from Rajkot did yesterday, that we are depending and over-depending on foreign assistance. If he only cares with his excellent acumen for, statistics to tally up the total of the amounts budgeted for by all the States and the Centre he would find that foreign assistance is responsible for not even 10 per cent of the total money spent by the Governments of this country for the betterment of the living conditions of our people. While the total budget shows that Rs. 5,800 crores are being spent by the States and the Centre, the total foreign assistance that we have received per year is about Rs. 450 crores or 500 crores or perhaps a little more, but not more than that. Now, if my hon. friend from Hajipur will bear with me, if it is possible to total up the budgets of expenditure and income of the panchayats of this country, the local bodies of this country, so that a total picture may be evolved of the way the national resources are mobilised and spent, then one would see that the foreign assistance that we receive amounts only to 2.5 or 3 per cent of the total budget of this country.

Shri Masani says that increasing foreign aid from Rs. 450 crores to 700 crores or 800 crores will be too much. He says it will be too much to expect. He asked the question yesterday: who will give us this assistance? It is not

the first time that Shri Masani asks this question. Sometimes it appears to me that it is perhaps much easier to satisfy the World Bank, or AID or Sir Norman Clipping, or some one else, about the conditions under which we function in this country, about the stability of this country, about the economic viability of this country, then to convince the hon. Member for Rajkot, because, these world organisations are only concerned with stability, with economic efficiency. My hon. friend opposite, the Member for Rajkot, is not satisfied with that. He will be satisfied only if his philosophy of freedom for the few is accepted. He will be satisfied that these undertakings are viable, are functioning well, and he will think that we are qualified for foreign aid only when we adopt his economic philosophy, namely, the philosophy *laissez faire*.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should conclude.

Shri Ravindra Varma: Sir, you should give me more time because I want to deal with the points raised by some hon. Members who spoke before me. I hope you will bear with me.

Now I want to refer to the question of increase in Governmental expenditure to which many hon. friends who spoke before me made reference. Many hon. friends referred to the proliferation of personnel in administration. No one is more conscious of this and of the fact that this has to be avoided even in a welfare State, in a democracy, than the hon. Finance Minister who has made special reference to the fact that it is essential for the Government to set an example by practising austerity and by cutting out relentlessly every avoidable item of expenditure.

But it is one thing to say that there should be economy; it is yet another thing to describe it as a panacea. Another suggestion of Shri Masani's was a cut across the board, or some

such American expression, a general cut of 2 to 3 per cent applicable to all item of expenditure other than defence expenditure. This time he exempted defence expenditure, I do not know why. I say so, because, formerly his party has often talked of the virtues of delinquency, and argued that it is possible for us to avoid expenditure on defence if we enter into a military alliance with some other country. I am grateful to him that this year he did not repeat that argument. But the suggestion that if there is a 2 to 3 per cent cut across the board it would lead to economy is a dangerous suggestion. I am not against economy; I am for economy. But, then, one must understand what retrenchment would lead to, what is meant by non-development expenditure. Yesterday, the hon. Member for Barh also complained that there had been a tremendous increase in non-developmental expenditure. What is the connotation of the word "non-developmental expenditure"? How was the figure of 2770 crores arrived at by the hon. Member for Barh? If the non-project expenditure or non-developmental expenditure means expenditure which does not lead to the production of physical commodities, then I suggest that it is a rather dangerous definition. A State like ours has to spend money on education. A State like ours has to spend money on public health, on public utilities and social service. These do not produce physical commodities. But you cannot classify them as non-developmental or unnecessary expenditure. That would be a dangerous classification. If, therefore, there is an item-wise analysis of expenditure it will be seen that our Government, which believes in the ideal of a welfare State, has spent money, has increased expenditure on services which lead to "investment in men", "in human resources", so that the ability of men, the potentiality of men may increase, so that the personality of men may flower, and that certainly is not a non-developmental expenditure.

Sir, Shri Masani referred to the increase in the expenditure on police. I

am sure Shri Masani is a very diligent student. He must have seen, therefore, that the suggestion was not for increasing expenditure on traffic police in Delhi, though perhaps an efficient traffic police is very necessary. The expenditure was and is to be on border security police. Now it is very easy for this House to appreciate, given the circumstances in which this country is situated, with troubles on the border, in the hill areas of our country, across the frontier, how it is very necessary for us to have an efficient border security force. The expenditure on border security is not borne under the head "army". It is borne by the police because the border security force is classified as a police force. Ignoring all these things, if you say that any addition to the expenditure on Police is, an avoidable administrative expenditure, unproductive expenditure, expenditure meant only for the preservation of law and order or for waving the lathi over the heads of the people, I say that it is a distortion of facts which this House cannot entertain.

Sir, I do agree that there is an absolute necessity today, especially when expenditure is increasing, to see that there every pie that is spent by the Government is scrutinized and reduction in expenditure made where possible. Take, for example, the Community Projects Administration. I do not know whether the Community Project Administration, like Malvillo is more sinned against than sinning I expect some will say it is more sinned against than sinning. But let us look at the facts. Rs. 300 crores has been spent on this account. Out of this hardly Rs. 100 crores has been spent on programmes, and nearly Rs. 200 crores have been spent on administration, and incidentals.

Shri Masani had a three-fold solution to offer to the Finance Minister. He said that if one of these could be accepted by the Finance Minister, he could achieve the miracle for which every Finance Minister thirsts, to abolish or reduce taxation. He urged that the Finance Minister should not

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give to the States the loans that he is proposing to give or he must decide on a 2 to 3 per cent over the board cut or he must decide that capital expenditure would be met only from capital receipt, from public debt and public borrowings.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He should conclude now. He has already taken 20 minutes.

Shri Davindra Varma: I cannot deal another five minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He can take another minute or two. I have to accommodate other Members.

Shri Ravindra Varma: I cannot deal with some of the arguments in one sentence.

I was saying that it is not possible for me to deal with every one of these three suggestions. Sir, you have only underlined the fact that I do not have the time to do so. In fact, I am thankful to you for this support. But if you look at the items for which these loans are given or are proposed not unproductive items, that they are items for which a State can legitimately expect support from the Centre. I would wish Shri Masani and hon. friends opposite to consider what would have been their attitude if instead of Congress Governments in the States, there were a few governments run by Opposition parties. At that time if there were budgetary deficits, confusion or financial indiscipline, and the budget could be balanced only by support from the Centre, and if that support were not forthcoming from the Centre, I wonder what arguments would be advanced by my hon. friend opposite, Shri Masani and his friends.

Sir, I shall not deal with the other two suggestions of Shri Mansani except to say that they stem from the social philosophy in which he believes,

namely, the philosophy of *laissez faire* which Members on this side of the House cannot accept.

Sir, I do not want to deal at length with the taxation proposals but I must submit that to say that the taxation proposals put an inequitable burden on the corporate sector will be a travesty of truth. There is a list of concessions to the corporate sector. Abolition of expenditure tax, revision of the rates of gifts tax, abolition of tax on bonus shares, decision to give up the 12.5 per cent tax on domestic companies, changes in the base for the levy of dividend tax and the favourable change in the rate of surtax. If these are not concessions, what are concessions I would like to know.

I wish to conclude with a reference to my hon. friend, Shri Hiren Mukerjee, who, unfortunately, is not here now. He said yesterday that this Budget meant a "good-bye" to socialism and he attacked pragmatism. When an hon. Member of Shri Mukerjee's persuasion attacks pragmatism, I do not know what exactly he means and whether he is arguing for dogmatism. I do not even know whether he can define what is dogmatism and what is pragmatism. I sometimes feel that some of the devotees of dogma are so hesitant to leave the strange paradise in which the rule "To each according to his want, from each according to his capacity" is inscribed on the portal. They would only insist that this motto should be implemented from tomorrow especially it is others who are in power. His dialectical predilection or affection for the Planning Minister is something, that is, understandable, and I do not want to go into that question; however, when the hon. Member, Shri Mukerjee, referred to dogma and pragmatism, I wondered what constituted deviationism and pragmatism in his view, what constituted orthodoxy and heterodoxy, and who was the apostle and who the apostate. I wonder whether Professor Mukerjee can give a consistent answer to these questions at any time.

Sir, the need to improve our budgeting technique is something to which all of us have made reference time and again. I do not want to deal with it. There is necessity to reduce the gap between estimates and actuals; there is necessity to see that unspent surrenders every year do not total up to crores of rupees; there is necessity to hold the price line; there is necessity to maintain the value of the rupee; it is necessary to see that indirect levies do not add to the burden on the poor. As my hon. Friend, the member for Bhagalpur, said, it is necessary to see that nothing is done which would lead to the growth of monopoly or concentration of wealth; that everything is done to prevent the concentration of wealth and power in the hands of a decreasing number of people. Everything should be done to see that regional and social disparities are ended.

Sir, I wish to conclude by referring to the way in which the two hon. Members opposite, Shri Mukerjee and Shri Masani, concluded their speeches yesterday. Both of them were obsessed with the fact that in a few months' time we are going to have the general elections. Both of them invoked the wrath of the people of this Government and this party. Shri Masani became almost indignant and said that we have been here for too long and the people are going to punish us for our mismanagement. Shri Mukerjee did even better. He is always indignant, and quivering with indignations, when he sees that people of this persuasion are on the Treasury Benches, whenever he realises that in spite of all the "revolutionary efforts" that have been made and are being made, people have repudiated these prophets of a false revolution. He, however, concluded his speech by saying that the indignities that the Ministry is committing will be wiped off by the people as is being done in Calcutta, Maharashtra and other parts of India. I wonder whether what Shri Mukerjee said was something that he wanted to say by way of imprecation or incitement or incantation. From the reports

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which appear in the press it seems very clear that it was not a pious piece of prophecy. I suspect that there is something deeper in this. The House has to evaluate the opposition that has been voiced by the hon. Members to whom I referred in the light of these undeniable facts.

Sir, I support the Budget proposals.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the most striking virtue of this Budget is its simplicity. There is no doubt that the Finance Minister has made neither any tall claims about the Budget nor has he indulged in any fiscal adventurism like his predecessors. Whatever may be the reaction of the vested interests, I feel that this Budget is somewhat refreshing as it is quite different from other Budgets.

A beginning, though a modest one, has been made in the direction of removing one by one those obstacles to increased production and other economic evils which have been prevailing in our society. The question crops up again and again in our minds as to why our Finance Minister could not do a little better in this direction. When we see the limitations around him, we have to say that it is a good beginning; but he has to go a long way to broom out all the rubbish and dust of economic evils which have been left by his predecessors so as to be able to give us a real production oriented socialist Budget.

An hon. Member: What a compliment she is paying!

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: By abolishing the expenditure tax, which according to my friend from Bihar was only irksome to the business class, he has done a great service to the income-tax department because they were busy achieving nothing. The administrative expenditure on expenditure tax was much more than the returns which used to be gained by the expenditure tax.

[Shrimati Savitri Nigam]

Sir, nobody can deny that by abolishing the capital gains tax on bonus in the hands of shareholders and reduction of the impact of dividends tax as well as reduction in the rate of sur-tax, the hon. Finance Minister has definitely tried to revive the capital market to some extent. It is quite apparent that if given an opportunity he would not feel shy of giving more concessions to the corporate sector in order to give a fillip to investment, saving and capital formation. I lay a great emphasis on these three things—investment, saving and capital formation. The relief given to bonus shares has been a good step as there was no justification for taxing the national gains.

I am surprised to hear some criticism regarding the slashing of the gifts tax, but in my opinion he has given a new push to money circulation and a discouragement to tax evasion. There is no doubt that a wholesome effect has been made by this small concession offered to the corporate sector which will go a long way. About 35 per cent development rebate which has been offered to industries on the priority list, like tea, newsprint, will be helpful in boosting up the morale of the capital market and in creating a suitable climate for the improvement of these industries.

There is no doubt that the Finance Minister has shown considerable foresight by raising the income-tax exemption limit on personal allowance by Rs. 500. Increasing the personal allowance from Rs. 4,600 to Rs. 4,800 is all right; but I cannot understand the logic of qualifying it by adding "to a married individual having more than one child". Why is this premium being given, because this is against the family planning programme?

15 hrs.

[SHRI SHAM LAL SARAF in the Chair.]

It should have been given only to those who have not more than 1 child to ensure that the people are encouraged to have smaller families. Only

yesterday, my niece wrote to me that because of listening to your advice in the matter of family planning, her husband will have to pay Rs. 100 more because she has got only 1 child. Time and again, the sad plight of salaried class has been mentioned in this House. The dearness allowance which has been given to the Government servants from time to time has been neutralised by the rise in the price index.

There is no justification in keeping this Annuity Deposit scheme at all. I would beg of the hon. Minister of Finance to abolish it altogether.

I have no soft corner for any business or trade class. I want to give a fair deal to everybody who works in the interest of the nation. What surprises me most is that because of ideological reasons the people lose balance out of enthusiasm even when they discuss a serious matter. Yesterday, when one of the economic experts chosen by the Treasury Benches to speak on behalf of the Congress Party and the other one who spoke today were emphasizing the need of Bank Reform, Policy Reform, Social Reform, Economic Reform and all that, I felt like telling them, "What you need is Chloroform." By living in slogans and by our idealistic approach, we will only add to the chaos which is already in. We should be more practical to find out ways and means so that we may get out of this difficult financial position.

The percentage of sur-charge on the corporate sector and otherwise is pretty high and it may lead to slacken the pace of industrial production all the more. So, I would suggest that the hon. Finance Minister should reduce it from 10 per cent to 5 per cent.

Now, I would take the cause of the common man. From the common man's point of view, the proposals to increase excise duties on sugar, khandsari and diesel oil have been rather harsh. There is a great fear

in the minds of the people and in all of us that the prices may go up and the poor common man may be hit hard all the more because already the cost of living is constantly going up. If, like cigarettes, other luxury items had been taxed more, I would have welcomed it. But khandsari which is specially the poor man's food should not have been taxed. As the Finance Minister knows it very well, any such taxes are bound to lead to rise in prices.

Then, I could not appreciate why the Plan expenditure is going to be less by Rs. 140 crores from next year. If he had imposed some cuts on the Planning Commission which has been referred to by so many Members as a Pinjarpole for giving refuge to the retired officers and all those people who are unwanted in every other department are shunted out to the Planning Commission.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): And also who are defeated in the elections.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: If any cut would have been imposed by the Finance Minister on the Planning Commission, I would have welcomed it. But I could not appreciate this cut of Rs. 140 crores in the Plan expenditure from next year. When we have accepted the method of planned development as our instrument to fight poverty and hunger . . .

Mr. Chairman: She should conclude now.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: The other Member was given 35 minutes. I have taken only 5 minutes.

Mr. Chairman: She has taken 10 minutes more than the time allotted.

An hon. Member: Ladies should be given more time.

Mr. Chairman: I accept that.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: When we have accepted the method of planned development and we have decided to raise the standard of living of the teeming millions of people by this planned development, this sort of cut is quite undesirable and, I think, it will be restored. The Finance Minister may put this question, when I am asking for the abolition of Annuity Deposit Scheme, when I am asking for restoring this cut, from where he would fill up that gap of Rs. 140 crores. I may give the answer that could be done very easily. One of the most effective methods would be to put a severe check on our non-productive expenditure and a more effective economy drive to be implemented by all Government Departments at all levels. Who could believe that 35 per cent of our total national income is being spent on the administrative set-up only? Why not our experts have a little more imagination to find out some suitable ways and means to economise expenditure by such schemes like voluntary retirement scheme or switching over of the people who are going to be retrenched because of economy drive to some technical departments? We know there is a great shortage of technical personnel in our country. Why can't this army of *chaprasis* and other Class IV Government servants be given some technical training and be absorbed in other technical department.

I would like to point out another very unhealthy tendency which has been growing in our country, that is, indiscipline which is prevailing amongst the States. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to why the States were allowed to indulge in such unauthorised withdrawals from the Reserve Bank and what was the Reserve Bank doing at that time? Could not the Reserve Bank report it to the Government in time? Why are other States which have not withdrawn these sums going to be punished for that? You are aware that already our country is facing a very big economic crisis. The foreign ex-

[Shrimati Savitri Nigam]

change reserves have reached to a very dangerous zone. Instead of the Food Minister who has demanded food from all corners of the world and who has brought a lot of humiliation because of this demand—bells are being rung and food coupons are being surrendered—if our Finance Minister had made this demand from the Indians who had settled abroad to send some foreign exchange to their home-land, to help their mother-land, I am sure, the results would have been very very helpful.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia (Sikar): There is the National Defence Remittance Scheme.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Sir, the price index has already shown an upward trend. I want to ask the economic experts and the Finance Minister as to why they have not been able to adopt some dynamic method in these Budget proposals to eradicate this evil. Unemployment, rising prices and the rising cost of living are the biggest drags on our economy.

The capital growth has been very tardy. Everybody knows it. Share market has been very dull. I would appeal to the Finance Minister not to depend too much on the army of experts but to adopt a house-wives' approach and to make the best out of the worst. Only by tightening up administrative machinery of the Finance Department, the Reserve Bank, the Income-tax Department, I am sure the hon. Minister can very easily fill up the gap.

There are many other evils responsible for this critical position. But the greatest evil is the black money to which nobody has made any reference so far. The whole House is aware and you are also aware that the Government has failed miserably in getting this money unearthed by two big disclosure schemes. And they have been. गुनाह बेलज्जत

First of all I was quite opposed to make any compromise with those people who have been dishonest and to put any premium on dishonesty. Once Government have decided to unearth this money by disclosure schemes, those schemes should have been made so flawless that more and more people would have been encouraged to unearth the black money which is in circulation and which is creating a havoc as far as our economy is concerned.

I would like to make the suggestion—it is still not too late—, if the hon. Finance Minister becomes humble enough to take the advice of the hon. members of this House, that he should revise these schemes by bringing in certain amendments and by this I am sure, he would be doing a greatest service to this country.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. member may conclude now.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: I am concluding. In the end, whatever people may say, we cannot deny one fact that this budget has strengthened the hands of our Government in seeking the co-operation of all international institutions, in increasing larger flow of long term assistance and in solving the foreign exchange crisis, as this mild budget will surely act as a catalytic agent to achieve proper and healthy growth of our economy. This budget has also made one thing clear in the minds of private and public sectors that there is a great room for the growth of both these sectors as far as national economy is concerned, as far as industrial production and all types of production in this country are concerned.

श्री ह० च० सोय (मिहभूम) : माननीय सभापति जी, कल माननीय सदस्य, श्री माल-बीय, ने इस बजट की आलोचना करते हुये कहा कि भुवनेश्वर प्रस्ताव के द्वारा, जो कि कलिंग पार्टी ने पास किया था, देश में व्याप्त

आर्थिक असमानता और आर्थिक क्षेत्र में मौजूद शोषण को दूर करने का जो आदेश इस सरकार को दिया गया था, उसके अनुसार तुरन्त कार्यवाही की जाये। उसके बारे में तो हमारी शिकायत है ही, लेकिन इस सरकार से हमें यह भी शिकायत है कि संविधान में राष्ट्र की ओर से उन चार करोड़ लोगों के प्रति जो प्रतिज्ञा की गई थी, जिनको हर तरह से शोषित और दलित रखा गया है, इतनी पंच-वर्षीय योजनाओं के पूरा होने पर भी उस प्रतिज्ञा को पूरा करने की दिशा में किसी विस्म की तरफकी नहीं की गई है और असमानता और शोषण दूर नहीं हुये हैं।

पिछले कुछ वर्षों से हम यह आशा करते रहे हैं कि बजट में इस बारे में कुछ संकेत मिलेगा। बितने ही फिनांस मिनिस्टर आये और गये, लेकिन फिर भी बजट में इस संबंध में किसी विस्म की चर्चा ही नहीं होती है। सम्भाषित महोदय, मैं समझता हूँ, कि आप उस दलाके में गये हैं, जहाँ हमारे देश के सब से पिछड़े लोग रहते हैं। जमशेदपुर में जो बहुत बड़ी फैक्टरी है, उसको देख कर लगता है कि बिहार का वह क्षेत्र बहुत ही आगे बढ़ा हुआ है। आप रांची के हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारखाने में भी गये हैं। उस को देख कर लोगों को धोखा हो जाता है कि भारत का सब से समृद्ध दलाका यही है। जहाँ आप जमशेदपुर और रांची गये हैं, वहाँ आप उस दलाके के भीतरी क्षेत्रों में भी गये हैं, जहाँ आप ने नये आदिवासी लोगों को देखा होगा। उन लोगों की अवस्था से यही सुन्नत मिलता है कि इन सब पंच-वर्षीय योजनाओं के बावजूद हमारा विकास उचित ढंग से नहीं हो रहा है, जो कि सोशललिस्ट कहे जाने वाले देश के लिये सज्जा की बात है।

संविधान बनाने वालों ने डायरेक्टव प्रिसिपलज के रूप में संविधान में दलित और शोषित समाज के बारे में सरकार को

खास हिदायत दी थी कि उसके विकास और प्रगति के लिये जल्द से जल्द उचित कार्यवाही की जानी चाहिये। संविधान बनाने वालों को इस बात का भी डर था कि शायद आने वाली सरकार और शासन इस संबंध में कार्यवाही न करें। इसलिये उन्होंने संविधान के अनुच्छेद में यह व्यवस्था की थी कि दस बरस के बाद एक बमीशन की बहाली हो, जो इस बात की जांच करे कि इन लोगों के विकास के लिये जो कार्यवाही की गई है, उसमें वहाँ तक सफलता मिली है।

संविधान की इस व्यवस्था के मुताबिक डेवर बमीशन के द्वारा इस बारे में जांच की गई। आप ने पढ़ा होगा कि डेवर बमीशन ने साफ शब्दों में कहा कि राष्ट्र ने संविधान में इन दलित और शोषित वर्गों के प्रति जो प्रतिज्ञा की थी, उनके विकास और उत्थान के लिये जो प्रतिज्ञा की थी, उसको पूरा करने में हमारी भारी असफलता हुई है। डेवर बमीशन ने यह भी कहा कि इस संबंध में हमसे जो गलतियाँ हुई हैं, आगे उनका सुधार कैसे किया जाये। लेकिन मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि डेवर बमीशन की रिपोर्ट में जो मुख्य मुख्य रीकमेंडेशनज दी गई थी, उनको कार्यान्वित करने की ओर सरकार ने अब तक कोई कदम नहीं उठाया है।

उदाहरण के लिये डेवर बमीशन ने कहा कि कारखानों के नाम पर, नये शहरों को बसाने के नाम पर और दूसरे कारणों से हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को जो लगातार उनकी जमीनों से उच्छेद किया जा रहा है, उसकी जल्द से जल्द रोक थाम की जाये और जमीन संबंधी वर्तमान कानून में जो अड़चनें या गलतियाँ हों, उनमें जल्द से जल्द ऐसा परिवर्तन किया जाये कि जो जमीनें उनसे ली गई हैं, वे उनको वापस मिल जायें। लेकिन इस बारे में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है।

[श्री ह० प० सोय]

इसके प्रतिरिक्त काका कालेलकर की अध्यक्षता में एक बैंकवर्क क्लासिज कमीशन नियुक्त किया गया, जिस की ओर से कई रीकमें-डेशन दी गई। लेकिन, जैसा कि आप जानते हैं, ग्यारह बरसों के बाद भी आज तक सरकार ने उनको कार्यान्वित करने के लिए कोई कदम नहीं उठाया है। इस से यही प्रकट होता है कि संविधान जैसी पवित्र पुस्तक में राष्ट्र की ओर से जो काम करने की प्रतिज्ञा की गई है, सरकार उस को नहीं करना चाहती है।

आपने यह भी देखा होगा कि डेवर कमीशन की रिपोर्ट, बैंकवर्क क्लासिज कमीशन की रिपोर्ट या शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स एंड शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज की सालाना रिपोर्ट पर चर्चा करने की बात जब होती है, तो—यह कहते मुझे अफसोस होता है—मिनिस्टर आफ पार्लियामेंटरी एफेयर्स की तरफ से, जो कि अब लीडर आफ दि हाउस हैं, समय की दिक्कत बताई जाती है, जिस के कारण इन रिपोर्ट्स पर बहस नहीं होती है। हम को यह देख कर भी हैरानी होती है कि जब कभी इन रिपोर्ट्स पर डिस्कशन यहां स्वीकार कर लिया जाता है, तो अक्सर माननीय सदस्य उस डीबेट में उपस्थित नहीं होते हैं। आखिर इस बीमारी का क्या कारण है ?

श्री प्रोफ़र लाल बोरबा (कोटा) : माननीय सदस्य कांग्रेस को छोड़ दें, तो तभी यह बीमारी दूर होगी।

श्री ह० च० सोय : मैं माननीय सदस्य के कहने पर कांग्रेस को नहीं छोड़ सकता। वह स्थिति में सुधार करना होगा।

युगों-युगों से हमारे राष्ट्रीय जीवन में जो इतना बड़ा कलंक चला आ रहा है, जो हम ने पाप किया है, लोगों के प्रति हम ने जो गलतियाँ की हैं, लोग उस के प्रायश्चित की बात सुनने तक की हिम्मत नहीं करते हैं। यह कैसी बात है ?

पंजाबी सूबे का जो मामला चल रहा है, उस से हमें पता चलता है कि हमारी सरकार केवल दबाव से ही काम करती है। हम लोग बिहार में झारखंड की मांग करते थे। हम ने यह सोचा था कि अगर हम राष्ट्रीय एकता को दृष्टि में रखते हुए प्रजातांत्रिक प्रणाली से चलें, तो हमारी जो भी कमजोरियाँ हैं, हमारे प्रति जो भी अन्याय किया गया है, वह दूर हो सकता है। लेकिन मैं देखता हूँ कि यह सरकार केवल दबाव को ही मानती है, उस से ही चलती है। जैसा कि मैंने अभी बताया है, युगों युगों से, हजारों बरसों से, जो इतना बड़ा शोषण चल रहा है, जिस की ओर हमारे संविधान का भी संकेत है, सरकार उस को दूर करने के लिए कुछ नहीं करना चाहती है। सरकार क्या समझती है ? सरकार यह समझती है कि जब तक उस के साथ नागा लोगों की तरह युद्ध नहीं किया जायेगा, तब तक इस सम्बन्ध में वह कुछ भी करने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। अभी जब मिजो लोगों ने युद्ध किया, तो जयप्रकाश बाबू जैसे उच्च नेता ने कहा कि उन को स्वतंत्र राज्य देना चाहिए। इस के क्या माने होते हैं ? यह कि जब तक लोग युद्ध न करें, सरकार मानती नहीं है। जहां इस ओर पर्याप्त बातें हम लोग करते हैं, वहां दूसरी तरफ हमारी सरकार इस देश के बाहर भी फौजें भेजती है कांगों में।

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य बजट पर बोलें ।

श्री ह० च० सोय : मैं यह इस लिए कह रहा हूँ कि मैं उनका दृष्टिकोण बदलना चाहता हूँ । मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार अपने बजट के प्रस्तुत करने के दृष्टिकोण को बदले । हमारे देश के नेता लोगों को बड़ी चिन्ता है कि कांग्रेस के राजनीतिक अधिकारों में असुनता बनी रहे । इस के लिए उन्होंने वहाँ फौजें भेजी और खर्च भी किया । कहीं कांग्रेस की हम चिन्ता करते हैं, लेकिन अपने देश में दो करोड़, चार करोड़ ऐसे लोग हैं, जिनके राजनीतिक अधिकार कोई कीमत नहीं रखते । इस लिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि संविधान ने जो हिदायतें हमें दी हैं, उस पर जल्द से जल्द अमल करना चाहिए । ऐसा न हो कि हम जहाँ राष्ट्रीय एकता के नाम पर प्रयत्न होने की मांग को स्वीकृत किये हुए हैं, फिर मांग शुरू न कर दें । जहाँ इस तरह लोगों की मांग स्वीकार की जा रही है, नागाओं को बिलकुल स्वतन्त्र करने की बात की जा रही है तो क्यों न हम अपने शारङ्ग की मांग को फिर शुरू न करें ।

इस लिये सभापति जी, इन्हीं बातों को ध्यान में रख कर मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस और अपना दृष्टिकोण बदले और पिछड़े हुए और दलित लोगों के बारे में सबमुक्त संविधान के निर्देश के मुताबिक जल्द से जल्द अपनी की हुई गलतियों का सुधार करे और उस पर उचित कार्यवाही करके इनका उचित विकास करे ।

Shri H. V. Kouljagi (Belgaum): I thank you very much for the opportunity you have given to me to speak on this budget. As you know, the Finance Minister was all of a sudden called upon to shoulder this responsibility and he had very little time to prepare this budget and to study the economic situation in the country.

However, within the short period at his disposal he has prepared and presented the budget, and in my opinion, he has done his best under the present circumstances.

It is difficult for any Finance Minister to satisfy all views and all sections. Even yesterday, some hon. Members belonging to the Congress Party, to which party the hon. Finance Minister himself belongs, criticised the budget and said that he had not carried out fully the policies of the Congress. So, it is a very difficult job for any Finance Minister to satisfy all views. In my humble opinion, the hon. Finance Minister deserves our sympathy and congratulations.

In spite of all the best efforts of the Government we see that the administrative expenditure is increasing year by year, as compared to the increase in our national income. That is not a healthy sign and we almost see that we are going beyond our means. Secondly, we find that Government are running nearly thirty corporations in the public sector. We have invested very huge amounts in these corporations, but the yield that we are getting from them is very meagre. I would request the Finance Minister to see that at least in the future we get a reasonable yield from these corporations.

No doubt, there is some increase in our per capita income but in spite of that, when we go to the villages, we see altogether a dismal picture there. We still see there the poor man and the common man in his tattered clothes and living in his old insanitary houses. No doubt, there is some appreciable development in the villages such as the building of roads, the provision of drinking water, wells, health services etc. But, in spite of all that, we see that the benefit has not reached the poor man and the common man. The condition of the agricultural labourer is not so good, and during the last two years it has gone worse, especially due to the failure of the crops. The wages

[Shri H. V. Koujalgi]

of the labourer have not gone high as compared to the rise in the prices. The wages which the labourer gets is not even sufficient for his maintenance since the prices of the essential commodities have gone very high. So, one can safely say that the criticism that has been made by some Members that the rich have become richer and the poor have become poorer seems to be true.

The country is facing so many difficult problems. Especially the food problem has become a chronic one. Recently, we have seen agitations in many States, and still these agitations are threatening in many States. Government must see that we secure self-sufficiency in food at least within the next five years. We are expected to be self-sufficient as early as possible, and we are not expected to go from country to country asking for food every year. The hon. Food Minister has told us on more than one occasion that incentive prices should be given to the growers. Accordingly, each State has fixed prices in the respective areas, but in practice we find that the foodgrain which is sold at the rate of Rs. 50 to 60 per quintal in some parts like the Punjab or Rajasthan is sold in other States like Maharashtra or Gujarat at the rate of Rs. 100 to 150 per quintal. The pity of it is that the grower does not get the price fixed, but on the other hand, the profit goes to the middleman. Sometimes we see that even the States which are dealing in these foodgrains are purchasing at a lower rate and selling at a higher rate, thereby making a profit. That is highly objectionable, and there should be no such thing. It has been stated on more than one occasion that . . .

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member may resume his seat and conclude his speech on Monday next. Now, we have to take up the Private Members' Business.

15.29½ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

EIGHTIETH REPORT

Shri Hem Raj (Kangra): I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Eightieth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 9th March, 1966."

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Eightieth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 9th March, 1966."

The motion was adopted.

15.30 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS—contd.

Mr. Chairman: Further discussion of the following Resolution moved by Shri Bibhuti Mishra on the 25th February 1966:—

"This House is of opinion that with a view to bring socialism in the country forthwith and to execute the Five Year Plan successfully, Government should bring about radical changes in its administrative set-up without the least delay".

Shri Bibhuti Mishra might resume his speech.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र (मोतिहारी): समाप्ति महोदय, पिछली बार मैं कह रहा था कि प्रशासन में काफी सुधार होना चाहिये और उस सिलसिले में मैंने कहा था कि प्रशासन सम्बन्धी कार्यों में सुधार लाने के लिए जो कमेटी बने उस कमेटी के जिम्मे वैदेशिक कार्य

सभापति महोदय : आपके रेजोल्यूशन के लिए दो घंटे हैं। आप 29 मिनट ले चुके हैं। इसका आप ख्याल रखें।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : पांच मिनट में मैं खरम कर दूंगा।

श्री कपूर सिंह (लुधियाना) : फिर हमारे लिए क्या बचेगा ?

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो सुधार सरकार लाने जा रही है, उस में वह एपलबी की जो रिपोर्ट है, उसका भी ध्यान रखे। वह अमरीका के रहने वाले हैं। अमरीका एक डेमोक्रेटिक कंट्री है। जिस तरह से हमने अमरीकी विशेषज्ञ की राय ली है उसी तरह से हमें रूसी विशेषज्ञ की राय भी लेनी चाहिये और रूसी को भी रखना चाहिये। हमें देखना चाहिये कि वहां किस तरह से कामकाज चलता है। हर तरह के एक्सपर्ट्स को बुला कर उनकी राय ले कर सरकार को प्रशासन में सुधार लाना चाहिये।

आज हमारे यहां सेंटर है और स्टेट्स भी हैं। इसके साथ साथ लोकलबाडीज भी हैं, ग्राम पंचायत भी हैं। ये सभी सोचते हैं कि हम एक दूसरे से इंडिपेंडेंट हैं। इसके बारे में एपलबी, ने भी लिखा है कि जो डिस्ट्रिक्टलाइजेशन है वह इंडिपेंडेंट होने की भावना को भी जन्म दे रहा है। इस बारे में और ज्यादा डिस्ट्रिक्टलाइजेशन को आगे बढ़ाते समय सरकार को इस बात का भी ध्यान रखना चाहिये कि यह डिस्ट्रिक्टलाइजेशन ऐसा न हो कि हर स्टेट इंडिपेंडेंट हो जाए जैसे कि मुगल राज में हुआ था। इस वास्ते एडमिनिस्ट्रिटिव रिफार्म्स करते समय इस पर भी आपका पूरा पूरा ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

एपलबी रिपोर्ट में लिखा है :

"The constitutional effort to specify scopes of national and state powers so precisely would appear to raise the most serious

barriers before national needs to develop and execute national programs in the interest of the national economy and the national public".

ऐसा मालूम होना चाहिये कि सेंटर और स्टेट में कोई फर्क नहीं है, एक चीज है। आपको यह भी देखना चाहिये कि कहीं ऐसा न हो कि एक स्टेट तो डिवेलप हो जाए और दूसरी स्टेट डिवेलप न हो, वह पिछड़ जाए। अगर ऐसा हुआ तो लापसाइडिड हमारी इकोनोमी हो जाएगी और लापसाइडिड एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन हो जाएगा। इस पर सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिये और कार्रवाई करनी चाहिये।

आगे वह कहते हैं :

"Language usage and sentiment seem to support minimizing Central powers. 'Autonomous states' is a phrase in wide use and as used of tremendous influence on modes of action. Yet the constitution does not provide for autonomous states and their creation would destroy India as a nation".

यह जो भावनायें पैदा हो रही हैं कि स्टेट्स फ्रैटोनीमस हो जायें और कुछ नेताओं द्वारा भी इसी तरह की बातें की जाती हैं, हमारी पार्टी के नेताओं द्वारा तो नहीं लेकिन दूसरी कुछ पार्टियों के नेताओं द्वारा, उसका नतीजा यह होगा कि डिस्ट्रिक्टलाइजेशन तो एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में क्या हो पाएगा, डिस्ट्रिक्टलाइजेशन हो जायेगा हमारा। इसलिए सरकार को एडमिनिस्ट्रिटिव सुधारों को इसको दृष्टि में रखते हुए लागू करना चाहिये।

इसी के मुतालिक वह आगे कहते हैं :

The power that is exercised organically in New Delhi is the uncertain and discontinuous power of prestige. It is influence rather than power its method is making plans, issuing pronouncements.

[श्री विभूति मिश्र]

holding conferences. In reference to two different programme fields I have been authoritatively informed at both the Centre and in the states that the Centre's administrative function is performed by annual or semi-annual conferences. Any real power in most of the development field is the personal power of particular leaders and the informal, extra-constitutional, extra-administrative power of a dominant party coherent and strongly led by the same leaders.

सभापति बहोबय : एक मिनट में आपको जो कहना हो कह लीजिये। आप चार मिनट ल चुके हैं।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सुधार इस ढंग से हमें करने चाहिये। जिससे हमारा देश मजबूत हो और आगे बढ़ सके।

हैंसन ने ग्रानो किताब में लिखा है :

Public Enterprise and Economic Development, p. 53:

"The State has no alternative but to provide the initial impetus, to control almost every aspect of economic life, and to set itself up, in many branches of industrial, agricultural and commercial activity, as owner and manager. To do this, it needs a body of servants who are not only honest, educated and adequately remunerated but possessed of a variety of administrative talents. Those in the higher reaches of the hierarchy must have an unusually marked ability to plan, to execute, to co-ordinate, to adjust. They must know where to seek the best advice, be able to distinguish between good advice and bad and possess a flair for detecting what is and what is not possible from the political and social point of view".

मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन बातों को भी ध्यान में रखा जाए।

Mr. Chairman: Resolution moved:

"This House is of opinion that with a view to bring socialism in the country forthwith and to execute the Five Year Plan successfully, Government should bring about radical changes in its administrative set-up without the least delay".

There are three amendments by way of substitute resolutions. I shall take them all as moved.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Kindly remember to give me a chance to speak on my point of order regarding this.

Mr. Chairman: Very well.

Shri Khadilkar (Khed): If the movers of amendments are not present in the House, would it be proper to take them as moved?

Mr. Chairman: I am sorry.

Amendment No. 1 by Shri Yashpal Singh—he is not present.

Shri B. K. Das (Contai): I beg to move:

"That for the original resolution, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House is of opinion that with a view to bring about the socialist pattern of society based on a democratic structure and to achieve this objective through the successful working of the Five Year Plans and the democratic institutions in the country the administrative machinery should be so reformed and geared as to make it fully efficient, purposeful and responsive to the social need' . . . (2).

Mr. Chairman: Amendment No. 3 by Shri Limaye. He is not present. The original resolution and the amendment moved are before the House.

श्री काशीराम गुप्त (अलवर): सभापति महोदय विभूति मिश्र जी ने जो प्रस्ताव रखा है उसकी भावना का तो मैं समर्थन करता हूँ किन्तु जो तरीका उन्होंने बताया है उससे मैं सहमत नहीं। जो कार्य वह करने जा रहे है उसके आधार पर यह बनता है कि वह गाड़ी को आगे करते हैं और छोड़े को पीछे। आखिर यह जो प्रशासन है इसमें क्यों इस प्रकार की कठिनाइयाँ हो रही हैं? इसके बारे में अगर वह गहराई से विचार करेंगे तो उनको मालूम होगा कि सबसे पहले खराबी उनके अपने दल की कार्य प्रणाली और अपने दल के सिद्धान्तों के प्रचार में है। वह नारा लगाते हैं प्रजातन्त्रीय समाजवाद का लेकिन उनको देखना चाहिये कि जो समाजवाद आया बाहर के देशों में उसमें व्यक्तिगत सम्पत्ति को आय के साधन के रूप में स्वामित्व देना जो या उसको वर्जित कर दिया गया था। किन्तु हमारे देश में उसको वर्जित नहीं किया गया है साथ ही यह भी घोषणा की गई है कि स्वामित्व को यथासम्भव कम किया जाय। किन्तु जो प्रणाली अपनाई जाती है वह ठीक इसके विपरीत है और उसका नतीजा यह होता है कि सरकार की मशीनरी जो है वह केवल पूँजी पतियों के लाभ के लिए ही काम कर सकती है। उनका उसमें दोष मानसिक है या नहीं यह प्रलम्ब बात है।

वह प्रणाली वैसी है यह मैं उदाहरण देकर बताता हूँ। सब से पहले शहरी जायदाद को मैं लेता हूँ। अगर आपको समाजवाद लाना है तो आपको यह फैसला करना होगा कि मकानों की मिलकियत के रूप में किसी को मकानों को किराये पर देकर रुपया कमाने का अधिकार होगा या नहीं होगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि जब तक आप यह अधिकार देंगे तब तक शहरों के मकानों के बारे में समाजवाद नहीं आ सकता है। जो भी शहरी जमीन है उस पर सरकार का कब्जा होना चाहिये और उसे सरकार मकानों के लिये दे। उसके जो कीमत का आधार है वह बाजार भाव नहीं हो सकता है। यही कारण है कि आज

गरीबों को मकान वहाँ नहीं मिलते हैं जब तक एक निश्चित नीति इसके बारे में हम नहीं अपनायेंगे, शहरी मकानों से किराये के रूप में आमदनी करने की बात को समाप्त नहीं करेंगे और इसके बारे में घोषणा नहीं करेंगे तब तक जो लाभ आप चाहते हैं नहीं उठाया जा सकता है।

इसी प्रकार प्राइवेट सैक्टर में किसी आमदनी को अधिक से अधिक कितनी सम्पत्ति रखने का अधिकार होगा उत्पादन के साधन के रूप में, श्रमिकों के रूप में या किसी और रूप में कितना रखने का अधिकार होगा इसका जब तक आप निश्चय नहीं कर लेते हैं तब तक प्रशासन की प्रणाली को सुधारने या क्रान्तिकारी परिवर्तन लाने की बात करना बिल्कुल बर्मान है। कैसे वह क्रान्ति करेंगे जब उनके सामने कोई तस्वीर ही नहीं है।

वैसे ही आप गांवों में एक झगड़ा उठा रहे हैं। गांवों में आपने जमीन की सीलिंग की और 300 रु० मासिक आमदनी की सीलिंग उस पर लगा दी। लेकिन शहरों में लोग लाखों की आमदनी करते रहें, लाखों का व्यापार करते रहे, उस पर आप कोई सीलिंग नहीं कर सकते हैं क्योंकि जो शहरी सम्पत्ति है उस पर कोई भी सीलिंग करने का आपने विचार नहीं बनाया है। इस के नतीजे क्या हो रहे यह आप देखिये। संयुक्त समाजवादी पार्टी जो नारा लगाती है 1,000 रु० की आमदनी का वह भी गांव वालों को नसीब नहीं होता। गांव वालों के लिये जितने समाजवादी पक्ष हैं उन्होंने तय कर लिया है कि 250 या 300 से ज्यादा आमदनी नहीं होनी चाहिये। अगर इस तरह से होता है तो देश से डिस्परिटी कैसे दूर हो सकती है। इसलिये जो इमारत ही नहीं बन पाई है उस को पहले बनाने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये।

आज भुवनेश्वर प्रस्ताव की बड़ी आबाज उठाई जाती है। लेकिन उस का नतीजा

[श्री काशीराम गुप्त]

क्या हुआ। आप ने नारा लगाया कि चावस मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करेंगे लेकिन दशा उसके बिपरीत हो गई। इसका कारण यह है कि आप अपना निश्चित विचार ही नहीं बनाते। आज कांग्रेस दल में संघर्ष चल रहे हैं। वह क्या है। मान लीजिये कि इस दल के चार माननीय सदस्य यहां बोलते हैं तो एक दक्षिण पन्थ की बात कहता है दूसरा बाम पक्ष की बात कहता है, तीसरा बीच के तरीके से बोलता है और चौथा गोल मोल तरीके से कहता है। जब आप अपने फैसलों को ठीक प्रकार से लागू करने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं तब आप किस आधार पर प्रशासन प्रणाली में क्रान्तिकारी परिवर्तन करने की बात करते हैं।

मेरा निवेदन है कि जब तक आप उसकी मूल भूत बातों को तय नहीं कर लेते अगले तीस चालीस सालों के लिये कम से कम तब तक अगर आप कोई सुधार करेंगे तो वह गड़ड़े में पड़ जायेगा।

मैं पूछता हूँ कि आज क्यों भ्रष्टाचार चलता है। आप जब कोई आधार देते हैं कि इम्पॉन्ट और एक्सपॉन्ट लाइसेंस के बारे में हमारी यह नीति होगी तो वह स्थिर नहीं होती और लोगों को मोका मिल जाता है भ्रष्टाचार को बढ़ाने का। जब आप अधिकार देते हैं शहर में जायदाद बनाने का तब आप यह नहीं सोचते कि किस को वह अधिकार मिले, जो किराये की आमदनी खायेंगे उन को मिले या जो खुद घर में रहेंगे उनको मिले। नतीजा यह होता है कि भ्रष्टाचार फैलता है। कौन नहीं जानता है कि आज दिल्ली नगर निगम में कितना भ्रष्टाचार होता है और वह किसी के काबू में नहीं है। वहां पर सारे सदस्य कहा करते हैं कि नगर निगम में भ्रष्टाचार क्यों होता है। लेकिन आप कितना ही प्रशासन को ठीक कीजिये जब तक आप उस की जड़ को नहीं पकड़ेंगे तब तक कुछ नहीं होगा।

इसी प्रकार से आप को अप्रॉपरेटिव सेक्टर का जिक्र करते हैं। कहते हैं कि को अप्रॉपरेटिव उन लोगों के हाथ में आ गया है जो शोषक हैं। वह क्यों जाता है शोषकों के हाथ में। राजनीति के लोग जब स्वयम् शोषक बन जायें, जब वे स्वयम् उससे अपना फायदा करने लग जायें तो उस से जनता का फायदा कभी नहीं हो सकता। आज जितने भी हमारे मजदूर संघ बनते हैं उन सब पर राजनीति के लोग छाये रहते हैं। अभी एक सदस्य कह रहे थे विरोधी पक्ष के मजदूर संघ के सदस्य उनके संघ वालों को पत्थर मारते हैं। वह कहते थे कि हमें पत्थर क्यों मारते हो पत्थर अफसरों, को मारो। आज देश में जो कुछ हो रहा है उस के रहते हुए प्रशासन में सुधार करने की बात कहना गलत होगा। आप कोई भी सुधार करने की बात करें तो उस से पहले आप मूलभूत सिद्धान्तों को ठीक करें। उन में परिवर्तन करने के लिये जो ठोस उपाय करने हों उन को क्या क्या प्राथमिकता देनी है उन्हें देखना चाहिये। अन्यथा आप इस को बेलफेअर स्टेट कहिये। बेलफेअर स्टेट ज्यादा अच्छा शब्द है। इस के कहने से कहीं कुछ बिगड़ नहीं जायेगा। आप ने व्यक्तिगत स्वतन्त्रता सम्बन्धी अधिकार दे रखे हैं। आप को डर क्यों लगता है ऐसा कहने में। लेकिन अगर आप प्रजातान्त्रिक समाजवाद कहना चाहते हैं एक अखिल भारतीय ट्रेड यूनियन की तरह का तब उनका क्रिटिसिज्म क्यों न किया जाये।

अभी प्रशासन को ठीक करने के लिये आप ने एक कमेटी बनाई है जिस के सभापति शायद हमारे श्री मोरारजी देसाई हैं। उन को आप क्या आधार देंगे। आप उन को अपनी तरफ से क्या डाइरेक्टिव दे रहे हैं, प्रशासन में करने के लिये। क्या यही उन का काम होगा कि किसी का ग्रेड कम कर दें या यह कहें कि यह कम यह ज्यादा लेवें। अगर ऐसा हुआ तो श्री बैनर्जी की बात बन जायेगी। उन्होंने

1,000 रु० से ऊपर 100 रु० देने की बात उठाई थी। अब शायद 1,000 से 2,000 रु० वालों तक 100 रु० दिये जा रहे हैं। क्या यही उन का ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव रिफार्म है।

श्री मधु लिमये ने एक आवाज उठाई। वह कहते हैं कि चुनाव से होना चाहिये। चुनाव प्रणाली लेनी है तो अमरीका की प्रणाली लो, शिश्यन और अमरीकन दोनों प्रणालियों को मिला कर उस का घोल मेल कर के कोई प्रणाली अपनाते नहीं हैं इसका यह नतीजा हो रहा है। इसलिये इन सब दृष्टियों से इस पर विचार होना चाहिये।

Mr. Chairman: There are a number of speakers, and the time at our disposal is little. Five minutes each.

Shri Khadilkar: Minimum ten minutes, it is not possible.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Let us increase it by another hour.

Shri P. Venkatasubbalah (Adoni): At the outset, I would like to congratulate Shri Bibhuti Mishra, our veteran Congressman and also Secretary of the Congress Party in Parliament, who has moved this resolution for the consideration of the House.

Shri Mishra is wedded to socialism, as is the case with every member of the Congress Party which has accepted socialism as its principle. It is time and again being reiterated and reaffirmed by our election manifesto and also by the resolutions passed at the plenary sessions of the Congress.

From the ideal of a socialistic pattern of society, we have come to a firm decision that unless socialism is adopted and executed and implemented successfully and expeditiously, we will not be able to bring prosperity to this country and also remove the inequalities that exist in this society. For these radical reforms to be imple-

mented and executed to bring prosperity to the country, it is entirely necessary that the machinery that is to implement and execute it should be reformed, reoriented to the changing pattern, and it must be able to deliver the goods as intended.

We are suffering from a hangover of British bureaucracy since we got independence. The British left our country for good, leaving us an administration which is considered to be very efficient and also foolproof. We were given a band of administrators with administrative capacity, but lacking in human touch, who were also trained in the steel frame of the bureaucratic setup of government. Our planners and administrators did not think a while, nor thought seriously, first to give a new look, new touch, new orientation to the administrative machinery, and they have gone on all these years in spite of planning. They did not give much care or thought to this vital link of our national economy, for reforming our administration so as to cater to the aspirations and needs of the country. In all the five year plans that we have drawn up, this aspect of the matter has not received the attention that it deserves.

So, from the village panchayat administration right up to the Central Government's level, we see an administration which is not alive to the human problems, which is not receptive to the various schemes that we have undertaken, but having the same old type of thinking and also the old type of redtapism and inordinate delays in administration. Where there is delay, where there is redtapism, it is the breeding ground for corruption. Corruption emanates from these administrative delays and also from bureaucratic management.

We were very honest in our intentions, we were very honest in implementing our schemes for which we worked, for which we have planned

[Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah]

all these years, for which we sought the help of other countries also. We made our five year plans so as to reach the common man, but we have completely failed in getting them implemented and reaching the common man. That was our weakest link in our pattern of things.

So, Sir, whether you take the administration at the State level, or the district level or the administration here at the Centre, we see that the officers move in the old groove. I do not find fault with them, because they have become a prey and have become the victims to the type of administration that has been handed down to us. When one gets into it, it is just like a spider's web. However well intentioned a man might be, if he is inducted into this steel frame of thinking, he will only identify himself with that type of thinking, and he may not be receptive to the aspirations of the people. So, our planners or administrators should have thought that even before we implement all those schemes they must have revolutionised this administrative machinery, this type of machinery, these checks and counter-checks also, the long line of administrative officers, starting from the despatching clerk to the Secretary to the Government,—all trying to put a halt to the problem that was asked to be tackled by them. They do not see that here is a human problem behind them, behind every paper they got, because their training and upbringing and the set-up have been like that. Unless all these matters are tackled in a very radical manner, we will not be able to achieve good results.

Colossal expenditure is being incurred in so many of our projects and schemes, and the expenditure that is being incurred on administration alone is much more disproportionate than what it should really be. We must realise the urgency and the importance of administrative reforms in this country. I am happy that the Central Government has thought it fit to form

an Administrative Reforms Commission. I do not know what the terms of reference are. But I am happy that it is being headed by a man like Shri Morarji Desai who has been in the public life of this country for the last 30 to 40 years, who knows well both the administration and the organisations, and who has had an intimate touch with the people. I hope this Administrative Reforms Commission will be able to get into touch with the problems, will be able to grapple with the problems and come to right conclusions. On the same pattern, there are other administrative reform committees being set up at the State level. I do not know what are the terms of reference of these State administrative reform committees. But one thing is sure. Unless the cobwebs are removed from our administrative machinery, whatever be the political ideology—whether it is a welfare State or socialism of the type that Shri Kashi Ram Gupta referred to, it will not succeed. Whatever ism it is, that should be suitable to the common man; that ism must go to the welfare of the common man, and you must see that all these inequalities in our social pattern as well as our economic ills are done away with.

We have been noticing a sad spectacle of the amenities or the benefits that are sought to be provided by the democratic government being misused by a few influential people who have got the wherewithal of having a convenient power as well as political wirepulling to make use of, to the best advantage of a few people. So, the entire benefits are denied to the common man. In this context, therefore, I heartily commend the motion that has been moved by my hon. friend Shri Bibhuti Mishra.

Mr. Chairman: Before I call upon Shri Banerjee, I would refer to the point of order he raised last time. I must dispose of that now. He asked, since the Government has already set up an Administrative Reforms Commission, whether this resolution could

be taken up for discussion here. Since this Parliament has not set up a committee like that, nor has it said anything with regard to that, I rule the point out of order. There is no point of order. Shri Banerjee may now start his speech.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the resolution of Shri Bibhuti Mishra, but I do not know whether he really feels that socialism is going to be established by such a resolution. All social reform is necessary in this country and I am one with him when he feels that the goal of socialism has not yet been achieved, despite all the assurances given by this Government.

Let us go back to 1947, when we became independent. Since after Independence, we have been hearing speeches from the various leaders who are in power today that we are moving towards a socialistic society and than towards a socialist society. I do not know what we will achieve. Shri Kashi Ram Gupta suggested that at least let us have a welfare State. Now, the country is coming to a pass where the welfare State is going to be a farewell State. That is exactly what I feel, with the present happenings in the country.

Now, an Administrative Reforms Commission has been appointed with a very eminent person like Shri Morarji Desai as its Chairman.

15.56 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

I have no doubt that Shri Desai will consider all aspects of the problem, but the tragedy here is that when this Commission has been appointed, with Shri Morarji Desai as Chairman and some eminent Members of Parliament as its members, nearly 6,000 to 10,000 man working in the Central Secretariat and some subordinate and attached offices are likely to face retrenchment or they are going to be declared surplus. I am surprised at this, because

an assurance was given outside this House by no less a person than Shri Hathi or Shri Nanda to the deputationists of the Central Government employees working in the Central Secretariat, when they met and presented a memorandum to the Minister that no retrenchment would be resorted to because of certain administrative reforms or because of the so-called officer-oriented policy accepted by the Government. We thought that since the Commission has already been appointed with Shri Desai as its Chairman, the whole question of this officer-oriented policy and other things will be referred to that Commission.

Now, Sir, I have in my possession a letter of the Government of India, issued by the Home Ministry, and it is dated 25th February, 1966. The subject is, "Redeployment of the staff rendered surplus as a result of introduction of administrative reforms or studies by a Staff Inspection Unit, Ministry of Finance—Imposition of ban on direct recruitment to Government Organisations." When we put a question in this House whether it is a fact that 6,000 to 10,000 Assistants, Lower Division Clerks and Upper Division Clerks would be declared surplus or be retrenched because of this newly introduced officer-oriented policy in the Government, we were told that nobody would be declared surplus and nobody would be retrenched. But here I have in my possession this letter: it is not issued by the Opposition Members but by the Ministry of Home Affairs, dated 25th February, 1966. Let me read the relevant paragraph from it.

"The new scheme also provides that surplus staff transferred to the central pool would have the option to retire voluntarily on terms which would be generous and attractive enough to induce them to opt for retirement at their own initiative. The voluntary retiring terms are expected to be notified shortly. Those who do not opt to retire and cannot be placed and are also un-

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

willing to undergo training in fresh skills would be retrenched under existing rules."

I am surprised really that when the Administrative Reforms Commission has not even started functioning, what is the basis for this mass retrenchment of nearly 10,000 employees including Assistants, Upper Division Clerks and Lower Division Clerks. I am told a scheme has been evolved by the Government of India that there will be only one officer and one stenographer, and that will eliminate red-tapism from top to bottom. If the work can be done by one officer and one stenographer and if they can run the Home Ministry, the Defence Ministry, and the Railway Ministry, then I am sure that one Prime Minister with eight stenographers can run the entire administration of this country without the use of any more Cabinet Ministers, Ministers of State or Deputy Ministers! In that case, I want a definite reply from the hon. Deputy Minister whether this letter dated 25th February, 1966, envisaging retrenchment, or declaration of surplus employees in Delhi, in the Secretariat and subordinate and attached offices, will be operative, even when this Commission has not started its work or when this entire work is going to be entrusted to this Commission. I request the hon. Minister to kindly throw some light on this: when this Commission is going to start the work, what will be the terms of reference, and whether this particular aspect of the whole matter will be considered.

16 hrs.

With these words, I wish all success to Mr. Bibhuti Mishra. Let us dream of socialism for some time more. We dreamt of Ramraj; it has resulted in Kamraj. We do not know whether it will lead to Jamraj!

Shri Khadilkar: Sir, we are having an opportunity to give some thought to the problem of administrative reforms, because my friend has brought forward this resolution. I heard a

story recently from a friend of mine who had some experience of administration. A well-known academician from the western world, who had devoted a good deal of his time to the study of administrative problems, who was a sort of an atheist, came to India to have a look at our administrative system. He stayed here for three months, went from department to department, followed all the procedures and he left this country completely converted to theism. A friend asked what led to his conversion. He said, "When I studied the Indian administrative system and the various procedures, I was puzzled as to how all this machinery is running. I came to the conclusion that there must be some unseen hand of God that keeps the administrative fabric in this country going all right." He could not point out to any definitive system which is supposed to translate our objectives of social policy into day-to-day executive action. If this conclusion is correct, then there is very little hope.

But this gentleman failed to appreciate another aspect of our social life. This morning we had a rather distressing debate on the Bengal situation. The thought occurred to my mind that it is not the hand of God or some unseen power, but in this society there is such a thing as moral authority, coming down from tradition. If that is weakened, as it is being weakened in Bengal and other places, whatever the administrative, political or judicial system, we will not be able to sustain the democratic set-up that we are trying to strengthen in this country.

A serious attempt is likely to be made to improve our administrative system by the commission set up under the chairmanship of Mr. Morarji Desai. But considering its terms of reference, with due deference to the Chairman and other members, I feel it would not be able to tackle the whole problem. I would suggest like the Planning Commission, it should have some

independent panels. They should devote themselves to special problems. There was a suggestion in the Consultative Committee once. For instance, there are these tribunals. There are about thousand and more tribunals in the various ministries and departments. The procedures are different. There was a suggestion that an independent committee be set up to study the problems of tribunals, their procedures and allied matters. If the Administrative Reforms Commission is supported by such panels, various panels to study different problems, I think that a comprehensive review and suggestion for administrative reforms ultimately would emerge out of it.

Recently an attempt was made in the Punjab. There is a Committee. In Maharashtra also there is a Committee, if I remember correctly. Other States also have at various State level administrative reforms committees established and problems are being studied from various angles.

Some hon. Members referred to socialism and what is happening to socialism. Some said about a welfare State and all that. Ultimately, administration is supposed to translate the policy of the Government in day-to-day running of the government or the policies that we lay down. We all talk of socialism. Some say it is a welfare State. I do not see anywhere any attempt being made, really speaking, to show what steps towards the implementation of socialist programmes we have made. Therefore, instead of talking vaguely about our social objectives, we should concentrate on this. The main question is the administrative apparatus. The question is whether it is in a position to translate these ideas and the policies of the Government so that the benefits would reach to the common people. Today the administration is a sort of paper-logged thing. Just as there is the water-logging problem in the Punjab, there is paper-logging problem in the administration.

2760 (Ai) LSD—9.

Secondly, unfortunately, there is a lot of meddling with the result that an administrator is not free. That is what we find at the district level and at the lower level. There is a lot of meddling and interference by the so-called political bosses or somebody—I do not know how to describe him—at the local level and higher level. Unless the administrator is immune from these things, unless a certain amount of insulation takes place and he is left free to execute the policies, we cannot expect good results. Only when this is done we can have results. After all, we have inherited our administrative system from our former British rulers. We inherited a certain system that was suited for foreign colonial rule.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should try to conclude now.

Shri Khadilkar: Sir, in the beginning I wanted to suggest ten minutes for each Member. This is a very important debate. This will help the Commission also.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The time allotted is two hours. There are other hon. Members belonging to other parties also who want to participate in this.

Shri Khadilkar: I will conclude in three or four minutes. I was saying, Sir, that we inherited a certain system that was suited for foreign colonial rule. We have got to re-orientate it. That re-orientation must be done with a good deal of thought. This cannot be done in a haphazard manner. The former system was a well tried thing for the colonial rule by the foreigners and it survived. Even now certain legacies continue.

Shri Warior (Trichur): Only certain legacies? All the legacies continue.

Shri Khadilkar: Only certain of them continue. Certain innovations have taken place. You must admit that. You are a sort of Marxist. You should have an objective approach and assessment of the situation. Do not exaggerate. Certain innovations have been made, no doubt, and certain

[Shri Khadilkar]

reforms have reached the people at the village level, at the district level and so on. At the same time, they are not enough and they do not meet the requirements of the situation. Therefore, what I would suggest is, when a Commission is appointed, this kind of all-comprehensive view is called for. What is this administrative system meant for? I would like to utter a word of warning. As you know, in France almost the third day the Government was changing and still because of the sound administrative system the State apparatus continued its proper functioning throughout that period of short lived governments. De Gaulle now has changed the whole pattern, but that is a different matter.

The administrative system is one of the important parts of State apparatus. Therefore, while applying one's mind to this problem in a comprehensive manner, thought should be given to whether the apparatus that we evolve ultimately, the personnel that we enlist for execution of that as executive in that apparatus, are capable to translate the policies, if they are oriented in that day. Then alone can we say that that apparatus will be able to meet the situation. Otherwise, we in this House will always chant *mantras* of socialism and what not and really people will not experience in their lives the translation of these policies and the benefits that we desire should reach the people. It should not be a machine of unnecessary harassment or interference; it should be insulated from that point of view. Then alone will administrative reforms yield some good results.

Shri Kapur Singh: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Resolution before the House is couched in general terms and is more or less of an academic nature. I will, therefore, confine myself to the terms of the Resolution without touching on contingent or particular points of current administration, as has been

done by some hon. Members who have preceded me.

I have the highest respect for the mover of this Resolution because he is a peasant, and peasants throughout the ages have been honest simple-minded people. I myself am a peasant and I know it. But, on that very ground, they are liable to be beguiled by slogans, confused by shibboleths and thus they become the victims of socialism-makers.

The Resolution before the House is misconceived and is based upon confusion of thought. This Resolution, if it is to be properly understood and analysed, would pose three questions. Unless these three questions are answered, this Resolution cannot be properly debated upon. These three questions are (1) What is Socialism? (2) In what manner the administrative set up is related to the State objectives? (3) What does "radical changes" connote?

Socialism is more a slogan than a precise theory. Its content is constantly in flux. But it has one permanent element in it, as the history of Socialism during the last 25 or 60 years shows.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha): Have you read some books on Socialism?

Shri Kapur Singh: I have read some books and I am prepared to read many more.

There is one permanent element, as far as I have been able to discover by reading books on Socialism and also by studying the practices of Socialism in various countries of the world, and that one element is introduction and induction of more and more of State control into the affairs of men and into the lives of citizens. Only this element remains constant; every other element of so-called Socialism keeps on changing. Thus, the essence of Socialism, in the context of this Re-

solution, is a State run on these principles. From this there is no escape. Once we have understood this, we can come to the second question.

In this Resolution, Socialism has also been yoked with the question of Five Year Plans. What are these Five Year Plans? The Plans are mere grandiose industrial and productive activities which are run by the State on more or less monopoly basis. This is the essence of the Five Year Plans in the context of the administrative set-up. Now, the machinery to run it requires regimented managerial talent; anything more than that is not required. These are the tasks which the mover of the Resolution wants to tackle by our administrative set up.

Now, how is the administrative set up related to the tasks which the State has set before itself? That is the fundamental and the central question. That is the core of the Resolution which we are considering. The administrative set-up is related to the State in the relationship of apparatus and its executor. This is the essence of all public service systems. This was the essence of all public services in ancient times; this has been the essence of public services in the days when the foreigners were ruling us and this is the essence of public service now that we have our country run by our own men and this shall be the essence of public service, no matter what theory of Government's objectives the State sets up before itself. It is for the executive to select and train its apparatus to the tasks which they embark upon. In all public services, in all times, as I have said—and I repeat it—in all times and in all circumstances the States set up the public services on this principle.

Socialism and five-year plans cannot change or modify this principle. No question, therefore, of a radical change in this principle can arise. Therefore, I say that this whole Resolution has been misconceived and this whole Resolution, when it is properly analysed, does not come to any signi-

ficant meaning; it does not proliferate into any thought content which can bear any relationship to the problems which we now have before us.

For these reasons, I repeat that this Resolution has been misconceived and has been misconceived by an honest and simple peasant who has become a victim of socialism-makers. I, therefore, not only oppose it but I request him to withdraw it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What time will the hon. Minister require?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): About 15 minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have to close it by 5 O' Clock. I will call him at 4.40

Shri Warrior: Sir, I support this Resolution, that is, the core of the Resolution, as my friend, Shri Kapur Singh, put it. The other words, "radical" and all other things, may be eliminated; instead, there are certain other words which must be put in, as "bold", "courageous" and other things.

The administrative set-up at present, as Shri Khadilkar rightly noted, is a set-up that we rather inherited from the British rulers. What is this set-up? As we see it, there are three separate stages in this whole apparatus. The first stage is the ministerial set-up. The ministers are there, naturally, as the link between the popular side and the executive side; but here what are the ministers doing? Actually, what is the power in their hands and what actually they are doing are two things.

The other day, Shri Nanda—I am quoting an instance, that is all; it is not any allegation—read a statement and when there was some objections raised, he said that it was made in a haste. By whom? The minister is reading a statement which is made in haste, by whom? The "whom" is the hidden thing, the actual real administration and he who comes here is only for name's sake, the figurehead.

[Shri Warior]

I take another instance. Ministers change their portfolios so often and so suddenly just like the comic figure in the circus. Any minister can handle a portfolio without sufficient background training and sufficient experience in life. Any day, all of a sudden, the Home Minister becomes the fisheries minister and the fisheries minister becomes the defence minister. Anyone can become anything here, because there is a hidden apparatus behind and they can rely upon it. I ask the Ministry whether they have gone anywhere at any time in any basic question against the wishes of that hidden power. Never. That is the first brake in our set-up.

Shri Kapur Singh: That is a sensible thing too.

Shri Warior: It is sensible according to our retired administrator but not sensible according to us.

Now, the second thing is the steel-frame. What is the set-up in it? There are two divisions. There is a secretariat, all powerful, omniscient, omnipotent, omnipresent. Will you just believe that a district engineer must wait upon the will and pleasure of a chaprassi in a secretariat to get an interview with his own department secretary? Any man in this set-up will rather prefer to be a chaprassi in the secretariat than be a high official in the field.

Shri Kapur Singh: You want us to believe it!

Shri Warior: Shri Kapur Singh is not believing it. I do not mind because he believes in nothing, even in himself.

Dr. Ranen Sen: (Calcutta East): That is a good one.

Shri Warior: So, this secretariat is, as I will name it, the "Establishment". I wish, a courageous step is taken by

the Central and State ministries to smash this "Establishment" which is the omniscient, omnipresent and omnipotent thing in Indian administration. Then, take the I.C.S. corps. How many times, even in our living memory within these 18 years they were changed and placed under our popular Ministers resulting in their discomfiture? How many times they had to swallow all those things which are placed in their hands? That is the second thing. I have a lot to say about this. But I have no time to do so. Still there are some I.C.S. officers... (Interruptions) I am glad that some of them have come to this side also but they must prove better in their relationship on this side. Whenever this reform is thought of, always there is a sting in the tail, as Mr. Banerjee was now referring to. What is meant by reforms is not to touch the core of the problem, the central basic problem in it, that is, the secretariat. Whenever a hue and cry is made, either in the public or in Parliament, for administrative reforms, at once the thought goes only to this as to how to retrench as many chaprassis, as many Class III and Class IV employees as possible and the reforms end there. Even here, in order to have the reforms, according to the Home Ministry's letter which was quoted by Mr. Banerjee, they are creating a new cell—new officers, new salaries, new telephones, etc. to so many officers from each Ministry. So, the higher the reforms go, the more the higher officers come and the more the lower employees go out. This is what is meant by reforms in a nutshell.

Why should it be so? I ask a very simple question. After the preparation of the Union Budget, why should there be such a huge factory of a secretariat to supervise and administer all the day-to-day details that are going on in the States? Why not the States be given the authority and the autonomy for implementing all those things? That is never done. Even for sanctioning a small project in a State, the people from the States come

here and wait in attendance on the secretariat people who have no responsibility at all in this world. The core of the problem is this. There is authority vested in some people who have no responsibility at all. So, authority and responsibility will not go hand in hand. The entire responsibility is placed on the field officers or the officers who are expected to implement these things. But the entire authority is centralised in the most iron-fisted manner in the secretariat. So, unless the Government takes courage in its own hands, before thinking of all the other details, to smash the authority of the secretariat, nothing can be achieved. Let it be disbanded. If the authority and the responsibility is given to people in the field, in the implementing organisations of administration, that, I think, will be a good starting point from where the reforms could begin.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : (कोटा) :

श्रीमान अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जां रेजोल्यूशन आया है, वह एक बहुत ही कर्मठ कार्यकर्ता यानी पुराने सदस्य महोदय मिश्रा साहब ने पेश किया है, क्योंकि इनको समाजवाद के ऊपर इतना विश्वास है और ये चाहते हैं कि दुनिया इनके साथ चले और शासन में सुधार करते जायें। लेकिन यह होना जरा मुश्किल है। मैं नहीं मानता कि ये रेजोल्यूशन को वापस नहीं लेंगे, इस को इन्हें वापस लेना होगा क्योंकि प्रशासन में सुधार होना बहुत मुश्किल है और यह निश्चित बात है कि प्रशासन में सुधार जब तक नहीं हो सकता, जब तक आपसी लिहाज नहीं मिलती। आज मैं देखता हूँ और कई सालों से इस लोक मभा में देखता रहा हूँ कि जितने भी मंत्रियों के भ्रष्टाचार के मामले आये, वे सारे के सारे जांच नहीं हुए। मुखाड़िया की जांच नहीं होगी तो कुम्भाराम की जांच नहीं होगी, विरेन मित्रा की जांच नहीं होगी तो टी० टी० कृष्णमाचारी की जांच नहीं होगी, चौधरी ब्रह्मप्रकाश की जांच नहीं होगी, जो भी है, इनकी जांच नहीं होगी, तो आखिरकार

मतलब क्या है, क्यों जांच नहीं होगी और यदि जांच होती है तो उसके ऊपर भ्रष्टाचार साबित नहीं होता है, तो फिर कौन खा जाता है, क्या चपरासी खा जाता है। पुलिस-मैन की जांच हो सकती है, वे निर्दोष नहीं हो सकते तो इतने बड़े बड़े करोड़ों रुपये खाने वाले निर्दोष निकल सकते हैं ? यह हमारे प्रशासन की स्थिति है। जब एक मंत्री करोड़ रुपया खाता है, तो सेक्रेटरी लाख खायेगा, बाबू हजार खायेगा तो चपरासी पांच सौ खायेगा।

श्री राधेलाल व्यास (उज्जैन) : ये एलीगेशन लगा रहे हैं कि मंत्री करोड़ रुपया खाता है।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : आपको दर्द नहीं होना चाहिये, आपको दर्द होता है तो बैठ जाइये, सुनते जाइये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : कुछ नहीं है।

श्री राधेलाल व्यास : ये एक मंत्री के खिलाफ करोड़ रुपये खाने का रिश्त का इल्जाम लगा रहे हैं, आप कहते हैं कुछ नहीं है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has not referred to any one by name.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : आपको सुनना नहीं है तो वान बन्द कर के बैठ जाइये। जांच होती है निष्पक्ष रूप से निर्दोष बता दिये जाते हैं। यह पार्लियामेंट का रिश्ता है। अगर वास्तव में निष्पक्ष जांच हो तो शासन में सुधार आ सकता है। जितनी भी हमारी लाइसेंसिंग प्रणाली है, वह बड़ी दोषपूर्ण है। मैं आपको राजस्थान की बतलाऊं कोटा मिला और वह ऊपर की ऊपर बिख जाता है। तो उनको क्यों दिया जाता है, कांटे की जांच की जाय, तो प्रशासन सुधर सकता है।

इसलिये मैं प्रस्तावक महोदय को वन्यवाद देता हूँ। अगर ऐसी नमिति बनाई जाय,

[श्री श्रीकार लाल बरवा]

प्रान्तों के अन्दर बनाई जाय, केन्द्र के अन्दर बनाई जाय, तो चार सदस्य इस के अन्दर अपोजीशन के होने चाहिये, और दो सदस्य सत्तारूढ़ दल के हों, तब हम बतायें कि किस तरह में सुधार नहीं हो सकता, अगर एक एक को लाल-बिले पर टांक दिया जाय तो प्रशासन सुधार सकता है। लेकिन हम भ्रष्टाचार को प्रोत्साहन देते हैं, उसका पक्ष करते हैं, इसलिये प्रशासन में सुधार होना बहुत ही मुश्किल है। इसलिये मैं नम्र निवेदन करूंगा कि अगर प्रशासन में सुधार करना है तो विरोधी दलों की एक ऐसी समिति बनाइये जो इसकी जांच करे और न्यायिक जांच करके उनको उचित दण्ड दिया जाय, तब प्रशासन में सुधार हो सकता है।

एक महाशय कह रहे थे कि अंग्रेजों के राज्य की प्रणाली चल रही है। मैं उनको बतलाना चाहता हूं कि अंग्रेजों के राज्य में दो पैसों भी खाना हराम था। जब अंग्रेज आफिस में आता था सारे चपरासी मतर्क हो जाते थे.....

श्री बाल्मीकी (खुर्जा) : डालियां चलती थी।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बरवा : कुछ भी चलता था, लेकिन आज तो हम और आपके हाथ में डालियां जा रही हैं। तो आज प्रशासन में अगर सुधार करना है तो स्ट्रांग मजबूत हो कर काम करना पड़ेगा। मैं मिश्रा साहब से कहता हूं कि वह इस बिल को वापस न लें।

Shri M. R. Krishna (Peddapalli): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am very thankful to you for giving me a chance to participate in this discussion. This Resolution has come before this House after a very long time

Shri S. Kandappan (Tiruchengode): I move that the time be extended by half an hour.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have already allotted two hours.

Some hon. Members: It can be extended by half more hour.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I can extend it by half an hour.

All right. It is extended by half an hour. The Minister will be called at 5 O'Clock.

Shri M. R. Krishna: The term 'socialism' is not quite new to this House. Even before the Third Plan was discussed, the House discussed about socialistic pattern of society and the House has given its approval to this policy. Ever since the Congress came into existence, the Congress Party has not been speaking anything except socialistic pattern of society or socialism. Even after the formation of the Government, both in the Centre and in the States, the party in power and the Government did not have any programme excepting socialism. Today it is very surprising that we have come to know that we do not have the necessary machinery to implement the socialist principles and programmes. The Government of every country in the world had always taken care to create first the machinery which they wanted in order to implement their programmes, whether it was the British Government which was aiming to create a welfare State or the Government of Soviet Russia who wanted to bring in communism.

So far as our country is concerned, illiteracy is at the highest level; ignorance is there, and we have a lot of poor people in this country. So, this country needs socialism very badly. The people who are in the administration, the leaders of the nation—and everyone in fact—are really interested in socialism. But unfortunately for the last eighteen years we have not tried to create the machinery which would effectively implement the programme of socialism. To expect the Administrative Reforms Commission

which has come into offing now to clear all the ills and evils and to provide the machinery effective enough to implement the programme is too much to expect. The educational system that we are still persuing in this country is not directed towards socialism. Public school education is available only for those people who can afford to spend more. Technical education and specialised education is available only to the richer classes. Government institutions, Basic education, and agricultural and Art Colleges are the only things available for the poor and the landless. The same thing is true in the case of the medical facilities also. The same Government doctor who allows his compounder to give the watery colourful medicine to the poor people while the doctor takes special interest in the well-to-do classes in their houses. These are the evils which Government will have to remove. I think the Administrative Reforms Commission is not the body which would be able to bring about changes in these spheres.

We have been speaking about the removal of disparities in wealth, equal distribution, equal rights and equal opportunities. We have been speaking about all these things very effectively off and on. Almost every speech of any big man in this country has contained a phrase of this kind, but very little attention has been given to the implementation of it.

The conditions on which industrial licences are given and the industrial policies are based are on the rules framed by the Britishers who had framed such things to suit their 'own' people. Those very sets of rules are still being followed. Whether it be a small private bank or the Reserve Bank or a Finance Corporation or any institution which has come into existence to help the people of this country, their rules have been framed in such a fashion that they cannot help anybody else excepting the class which is controlling the entire wealth of the nation. Unless the rules governing these institutions are changed, it is too much

for any one in this House to expect that by introducing a resolution of this kind or by having a resolution of this kind passed, socialism will come into force.

Every country which has tried to introduce this kind of reforms has given more care to the institutions, their character, their preference and their interest. They have been very careful to see that whatever institutions are created, are created in such a way as would enable them to help in the real honest objective of implementation of the programmes in view.

The agricultural sector about which almost everybody speaks—much more than anybody, the Mover is very much devoted to its development—even in that sector which is perhaps the biggest industry in the whole country, the due that has to be given to the poor, small landholders is not being given. Even for developing agriculture, the maximum benefit is given to or being enjoyed by big landlords. Our leaders who are interested in agricultural development have not taken the trouble to see how for these rules are impairing or harming the very development of agriculture. If this Resolution was aimed only to create a machinery at least to help that sector, the agricultural sector which consists of a very big portion of the labour class in the country, something good would have come. I would plead with Government to try to create a machinery to change the rules for granting finances to the various institutions so that at least deserving us that sector gets the maximum encouragement possible. The rules will have to be quickly modified to ensure that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is about administrative reforms.

Shri M. R. Krishna: The First, Second and Third Plans have only enriched the rich Businessmen who can float too many medium and big industries have been allowed even to indulge in small scale industries. Similarly, the big and rich business

[Shri M. R. Krishna]

community has even entered the agricultural field, not to increase production of food but to conceal their unaccounted money—by growing huge grape gardens and so on.

So, I humbly make this appeal to Government. If they are really sincere in seeing that the socialist pattern of society and its programmes are to be implemented, they must create a body to change the existing rules.

Shri S. Kandappan: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the administrative set up that we have got at present was created by and large, by the British. However much we may disagree with the policies the British pursued in our country, it must be said to their credit that they had formulated a good administrative set-up, and when they left the country, it was intact and capable of tackling the administrative problems of this country.

They had an administrative set-up which was regulated by codes to which strict adherence was called for from all officers. They had the honesty not to interfere with the administrative codes or in the day to day administrative affairs. But today, the major affliction of the administrative machinery is to my mind the unfortunate, undue, unwanted and uncalled for interference of the political executive. For each and every thing, from the lowest rung of the administration to the top level, we find people belonging to the ruling party who have got local influence or influence at the State or Central level tampering with things and even at times setting aside the regular rules. And if the official is an honest man, and if he does not agree with the tampering of his administration, either he will be transferred to some other place or even discharged. We know many cases which have come to the Supreme Court and High Courts were squashed, and the Government was forced to take back so many officials who had been discharged from service.

Another malady of this administration, to my mind, is the wide discrimination shown in the pay scales of the Central administration and State administrations. If my brother works in the post office and I am employed in some office belonging to some State administration, if we are on the same cadre, doing almost the same kind of work, the pay scales are so different that really it creates an unhealthy symptom in the mind of the man who is working in the State administration. I do not find any excuse for this kind of disparity between the two. A man who is working in the Central administration in Madras goes to the shop and gets everything at the rate prevailing in the city. The same thing happens to the man who is working in the State administration. This kind of anomaly should be done away with. To my mind, it definitely though indirectly afflicts and creates anomalies in the administration.

The third thing, to which I think an hon. Member who preceded me referred, is the duplication of work at the Central Secretariat. There are so many departments here which are doing almost the same work or even less work than is being done in the States. The only excuse for such kind of duplication would be that during the Question Hour or at other times the members of the treasury benches can give the excuse that it does not come under their purview, that it belongs to the State. They can evade questions like that, or the Ministers in the State may evade questions saying that it belongs to the Centre and that it does not come under them. No other justification is there for this kind of duplication, and it should be done away with.

I do not know whether the House will agree with me, but I find that there is an undue importance being paid in the Central administrative department to learning of languages, or rather one particular language. What the Government should do is to

see that people selected for a particular job are qualified for the job and suitable for that Job. It does not matter much that they should carry on the administration in a particular language. There is a language already in this country for administration, and I am not entering into arguments whether that will continue or some other language should replace it. But as far as administration is concerned, in the present juncture what we need is an efficient and effective administration. For that we need personnel who are fully qualified, but unfortunately there is a wrong emphasis being placed in the selection of persons, in the promotion of persons, in giving emoluments and increments to persons, on whether they know Hindi or not. It is high time Government did away with such kind of predilections and set right at least these things before thinking of any programmes for giving a tonic for making this administration stronger.

श्री सिंहासन सिंह (गोरखपुर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो प्रस्ताव सदन के सामने आया है वह देखने में बड़ा सुन्दर है और इस प्रस्ताव के द्वारा प्रशासन में परिवर्तन की मांग की गई है। पर प्रस्तावक महोदय से मेरा अनुरोध होगा कि वह विचार करें कि प्रशासन की कमजोरी से हमारे यहां समाजवाद नहीं चल रहा है या कि समाजवाद को चलाने वाले जो पालिसी होल्डर हैं वह सही तरीके से उसे इम्प्लिमेंट नहीं करना चाहते। मैं कोई इस प्रशासन का समर्थक नहीं हूँ बल्कि उन का विरोध करता हूँ। अगर हम जो पालिसी बनाने वाले हैं उस पालिसी को सही तरीके से लागू करना चाहें तो यह प्रशासक वर्ग उस को लागू करेगा। अभी मेरे पूर्व वक्ता श्री कृष्ण ने शिक्षा के बारे में कहा। हमारे संविधान में है कि प्राइमरी शिक्षा लागू की जाये और दस वर्षों के अन्दर उसे कम्पल्सरी कर दिया जाये। आज 19 वर्ष हो गये लेकिन हम कम्पल्सरी प्राइमरी शिक्षा लागू नहीं कर पाये। आखिर इस में प्रशासन का

रोष है या जो हमारे पालिसी मेकर्स हैं उन का दोष है। उन्होंने उस को लागू नहीं किया, इस के लिये धन नहीं दिया। वैसे ही हमारे गृह-मंत्री जी हैं। वह सोशलिज्म के हमी हैं और जब कभी कांग्रेस की सभा होती है तो उनका एक भ्रमण सोशलिस्ट फोरम बनता है। आज सोशलिज्म का कार्यावित्त करना प्रशासन के ऊपर है। लेकिन वह यहां पर मौजूद नहीं हैं। इस प्रस्ताव को मान कर लागू करने के लिये वही उपयुक्त भादमी हैं मगर यहां हमारे डिप्टी मिनिस्टर साहब ही बैठे हुए हैं। उन को कुछ हिदायत होगी कि वह इस प्रस्ताव को मानें या न मानें और वह उन की हिदायत पर चलेंगे। यह पालिसी के रूप में कोई डिजीन गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से नहीं ले सकते। आज इस प्रस्ताव पर विचार के समय खुद नन्दा साहब को होना पड़ेगा। वह खुद सुनते और अपना निर्णय लेते।

मेरा यह कहना है कि कांग्रेस ने सोशलिस्ट पैटर्न का प्रस्ताव आवाडी में पास किया। नागपुर में वह सोशलिस्ट पैटर्न रूप में रखा गया और भुवनेश्वर में वह समाजवादी रूप में रह गया। एक प्रस्ताव किया गया कि चावल की मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिया जाये और अन्न का व्यापार सरकार होल-सेल अपने हाथ में ले ले। लेकिन सरकार ने नहीं किया। मंत्री वर्ग वहां पर थे। सब ने पास किया लेकिन वहां से आने के बाद चावल की एक मिल का भी राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं हुआ। जब कि प्रस्तावक तैयार है तो गवर्नमेंट तैयार नहीं है। प्रस्तावक कहाँ हैं, उस के इम्प्लिमेंट करने वाले कहाँ हैं? प्रशासक कहाँ हैं? प्रशासक इम्प्लिमेंट कर देते हैं लेकिन हमने उस को इम्प्लिमेंट नहीं करने दिया। हम ने अपनी चीजों में समाजवादी ढांचे को ठीक तरह से लागू करने के लिये कभी सही कदम नहीं उठाया। अगर सही कदम उठाया होता तो इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ हुआ होता।

[श्री सिहासन सिंह]

अब प्रशासन में परिवर्तन की बात कही गई। तो हमारे प्रशासन में परिवर्तन करने के लिये 19 वर्षों में कितनी कमेटियाँ बँठीं। कई कमेटियों की रिपोर्टें आईं। अपेल्वी रिपोर्ट आई और रिपोर्टें आईं कि यह परिवर्तन हो वह परिवर्तन हो। अब एक नई कमेटी और बनाई गई है हमारे देसाई साहब के नेतृत्व में। यह भी अपनी रिपोर्ट देगी। लेकिन रिपोर्टों के बाद इस सरकार ने कभी भी उस पर सही कदम नहीं उठाया।

डा० भा० श्री० अग्ने (नागपुर) : उन को पढ़ने वाला कोई नहीं है।

श्री सिहासन सिंह : पढ़ने वाले तो दरकिनार उस को ताक में रख दिया जायेगा। यह कहा जा सकता है कि प्रशासक वर्ग इतना प्रबल है कि उन रिपोर्टों के आने के बाद वह देखता है कि उस के खिलाफ तो कोई चीज उस में नहीं है। अगर होती है तो वह उस की फाइल को ही दबा देता है और हमारे मंत्री महोदय कुछ कर नहीं पाते हैं। एच० जी० वेल्स ने कहा है कि पालिसी बनाने वाले, कार्य प्रणाली बनाने वाले तो हमारे मंत्री होते हैं लेकिन उस को चलाने वाले व्यूरोक्रसी के लोग होते हैं। अगर मंत्री मजबूत हो अपनी पालिसी पर पर दृढ़ हो तो नौकरशाही सही काम करती है। अगर मंत्री कमजोर हो तो नौकरशाही खुल खेलती है। हमारे यहां आज नौकरशाही मजबूत है पालिसी बनाने वाले कमजोर हैं। मैं ने कई दफे इस सदन में देखा कि कोई अबडमेंट आये अमेन्डमेंट पर सदन के लोगों की राय एक है। मंत्री उठ कर जाने हैं गैलरी में पूछने के लिए कि इसको स्वीकार करें या न करें। अगर गैलरी से हां हो गया तो स्वीकार कर लिया। अगर ना हो गया तो स्वीकार नहीं करेंगे चाहे कुछ भी राय किमी की हो। . . . (व्यवधान) . . . इम्प्लीकेशन यह है कि

पालिसी वाला कमजोर है और वह प्रशासक मजबूत पड़ गया है। तो हम कुछ भी प्रस्ताव रखा करें, उससे क्या होता है? बँटे हुए हैं मायुर साहब। यह प्रशासन के बड़े जानकार हैं और उस कमेटी के मेम्बर भी हैं और शायद आज भविष्यवाणी करना तो ठीक नहीं होगा लेकिन इनकी रिपोर्ट आयेगी, साल भर के बाद या चुनाव के बाद आयेगी या पहले भी आ जाय, अभी तो झगड़ा है कि क्या इन लोगों को कैडर मिले . . .

एक सवस्य : वह तय हो गया।

श्री सिहासन सिंह : तो वह रिपोर्ट भी आयेगी। आने के बाद अलमारी में रख दी जायेगी। कितनी कमेटियों की रिपोर्टें आयी हैं? . . . (व्यवधान) . . . हम तो ला दिये थे सी० बी० आई० की उड़ीसा वाली रिपोर्ट। कुछ भाई नागज भी हुए। तो रिपोर्ट यह भी आ जायेगी। मगर उस पर क्या होगा। धन कहाँ गया देश का। उस पर बड़ी रिपोर्ट आयी महालोनबीस की। लेकिन आज वह रिपोर्ट कहाँ है? अशोक मेहता साहब हमारे प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि चाहे कुछ करो या न करो, धनी धनी होता जायगा, उसको रोक नहीं सकते। क्योंकि उन्हीं के पास नो-हाउ है, उन्हीं के पास रुपया है, इसलिए परमिशन उन्हीं को मिलेगी। यह हमारे प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर का कहना है। कैसे उसको रोक सकोगे?

इसलिए यह प्रस्ताव कार्यान्वित हो तो बड़ी खुशी की बात है लेकिन होगा कैसे जब तक कि मंत्रिवर्ग अपने को सही तरीके से जो कांग्रेस में प्रस्ताव पास होता है उसको यहां इम्प्लीमेंट करने के लिए तैयार न हो। लेकिन वह प्रस्ताव वहां पास होने के बाद यहां भूल जाता है या क्या होता है पता नहीं। इसलिए विभूति मिश्रा जी का प्रस्ताव हमारे ख्याल में वह स्वीकार तो करेंगे नहीं, चाहे कितना ही इन्फोर्मेट हो और वह कांग्रेस के सेक्रेटरी हैं,

पता नहीं विदज्ञा करेंगे या क्या करेंगे, यह वह जाने ।

Dr. Ranen Sen: Sir, this is a timely resolution. But I must say that by merely having administrative reforms, socialism cannot be established in any country. This is the main lag in this resolution. Today in spite of the fact that we have said in our Constitution that socialism is our goal, we are building capitalism, pure and simple. I agree with those non-members who have said that socialism alone can bring prosperity to India. While admitting that, most of our friends here have concentrated on the point of administrative reforms. Administrative reforms are no doubt very important, but there are other things which are necessary for bringing in socialism.

In spite of the differences in form, the main principles of socialism admitted throughout the world today are abolition of exploitation of man by man and exploitation of a nation by a nation. But in India we are not seeing abolition of exploitation of man by man, but more and more exploitation of the majority of people by a handful of people, may be in the name of socialism. This is what is happening, as is quite evident if we go through the Mahalanobis Committee's report and the Monopolies Commission report.

While congratulating Mr. Bibhuti Mishra on bringing this resolution, I wish to say he should have brought a resolution including many other factors which are necessary for bringing socialism in India. I admit immediately a country like ours cannot and should not jump into socialism. But what are the minimum steps which should be taken? Let us look at some African countries like UAR, which are our friends, which are also underdeveloped. They are adopting certain minimum things which are bound to lead them to socialism, namely, radical land reforms. In spite of the fact that the recommendations of the land reforms panel were submitted in 1955,

uptill now they have not been implemented. Then comes nationalisation of big industries—not small or medium industries.

You speak of corruption. Where does corruption come from? What is the source of corruption. An ordinary fellow might try to corrupt another man with four annas, eight annas, or one rupee. Then the man is not corrupted so easily. But if he is given Rs. 1000, Rs. 20,000 or a lakh of rupees, he is easily corrupted. So an ordinary man may not have the means to give Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 20,000. It is the people who have these means, they corrupt the administration, influence the administration and even influence the Cabinet.

My third point is, in every country you will find, as for example UAR, that they are more and more restricting and ultimately trying to eliminate exploitation by foreign capital. Unfortunately in our country we find that the grip of foreign capital is growing every day. I say this is an affront to all Members of this House. This will not allow development of the people's initiative. When the Indo-Pakistan war went on we saw that there was a real people's upsurge and there was a self-reliance movement. What do we find today after three, four months? That spirit, that movement, that initiative has been watered down from the highest authority down to the lowest.

Sir, these are things which are essential for building up socialism in India. For that, bloodshed is not necessary at all. What do we find today all over the world? Groping through socialist ideas today has become so popular all over the world that more and more the exploiters of the people the imperialist powers, those handful of people are getting isolated. Therefore, these things can be developed in such a country like India where the ruling party has accepted socialism as their goal, though they have not defined what that socialism is. People

[Dr. Ranen Sen]

inside the Congress Party who are really serious about socialism, who really want to end exploitation of man by man, they should seriously think how to develop socialism and not move inside the rut and simply go on mouthing slogans of socialism, and use all sorts of phrases and ultimately go on building capitalism and helping monopoly.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma (Khammam): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we have promised the people under our Constitution social, economic and political justice, equality of status and liberty. Our Constitution has proved a great success and our democracy too. So far as opportunities for equality of status are concerned, we have today, for the largest democracy in the world, a woman as the Prime Minister. Nowhere in other parts of the world, even in a great and big country like America, they have been able to give this much of opportunity to all their citizens on an equal footing.

16.59 hrs.

[SHRI SHAM LAL SARAF in the Chair]

I am glad that Shri Bibhuti Mishra has brought this resolution. I support his resolution. He has connected socialism with administrative reforms. In fact, they are connected. Some friends have tried to define socialism. It is not so easy. I am reminded of the blind men and the elephant. There are several paths to reach God. There is the *bhakti marg*, there is the *karma marg* and so on. Same is the case with socialism. For reaching the same goal, call it human welfare, equality of opportunity, or economic equality, we have chosen a particular path. I am sure, we have been to some extent, trying our best to attain that goal. But still, in spite of our three Five Year Plans the fruits of these Plans have not reached the common man.

At this stage, I would like to say that indecision and half-hearted effort should come to an end if the country's development is to go on. Socialism in India is not a mere fad or Utopian idea it is something more. In spite of all the criticism by its detractors, I am convinced that socialism is the only way open to us in the context of our country and society. Of course, it is true that there have been some shortcomings. Much is made of those shortcomings. The shortcomings are not because there is something wrong with the socialist plans. It is because the content of socialism in these plans is less. If we are to get more concrete results, we should have more socialist content in our plans.

17 hrs.

I am sure this missing link will be supplied by the present dynamic Prime Minister and Planning Minister.

It is regrettable that in spite of the three Five Year Plans we have not made much headway, as far as administrative reforms are concerned. A high-power committee has been appointed and I think it has started doing its work. But the progress is slow. The Committee has to speed up its work and promptly come to certain decisions. If the progress of the work of this Committee is slow, it will also delay the development of this country.

It is high time that we realised the importance of an administrative officer. He is not merely a cog in the wheel or a tool in the hands of the Government. He is also a human being. He has as much potentiality as the planners themselves, in fact even more potentiality in either furthering or defeating the plans. People with field experience will agree with me when I say that the official contribution in the execution of a programme has been second to none. Several instances can be quoted where some young enthusiastic officers have been

pulled up for showing initiative and ignoring some of the rigid and senseless rules in all good faith. The situation has deteriorated so much that officers have come to believe that doing nothing and passing the buck is the safest and surest way for promotion and recognition. In this atmosphere, it is imperative that we try to create a sense of urgency in the officials. Programmes based on socialism or egalitarian society require some conviction for speedy implementation. Unless the administration is instilled with that conviction, the schemes will not succeed. We have seen funny situations where the plans or programmes drawn up by the Secretary or Minister has been wrecked by the people at the lower level in implementation. No Plan can succeed unless the people who implement it have conviction. Therefore, the only way to ensure success of the Plan is to entrust it to an agency which is earnest and sincere in implementing the programmes of the Governments. Then alone will the plans succeed.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Mr. Chairman, one English poet wrote two books of poems; one was called *The Songs of Innocence* and the other was called *The Songs of Experience*. When I read this Resolution moved by my very lovable friend, Shri Bibhuti Mishra, I think it is a song of Innocence. If he had read the book which is entitled *The Songs of Experience* he would have asked himself why he proposed this Resolution. Of course, we all believe in socialism.

Shri Kapur Singh: Not all.

Shri D. C. Sharma: If socialism is a temple, the high priests of that temple are the ministers at the Union level and at the State level. I ask you, Sir, how many of these ministers believe in socialism. Most of them are careerists; most of them are climbers and they have no faith in it.

Mr. Chairman: Is the hon. Member aware that none of them is here excepting one hon. Minister?

Shri D. C. Sharma: He is my lovable young brother; I do not refer to him. Most of them are careerists and they will be as glad to serve a socialist pattern of society as any other pattern of society. Therefore the rot starts at the very head and unless you have those ministers who are wedded to this theory, how can you expect anybody else to practise socialism? The first thing is that all those ministers who do not believe in socialism should be weeded out of the Council of Ministers.

Shri Kapur Singh: It is very drastic.

Shri D. C. Sharma: They should be asked to do something else. Of course there are plenty of jobs available in this country and they can be asked to serve the nation in some other way; but I request them in the name of the country, in the name of all those things which we hold dear that they should not adore the Treasury Benches of any State or any other place and mouth the slogan of socialism without meaning it, without understanding it, without knowing what it is. Therefore I would say, first of all, that we should have those persons constituting the Council of Ministers who believe in socialism.

Shri D. N. Tiwary (Gopalganj): Why not open a lecture class?

Shri D. C. Sharma: You have got something; do not bother.

My second point is: Who said that socialism can be brought about by the administration? I have never come across a country where socialism can be brought about by administrators except in the totalitarian countries or in those countries where you have, what are called, the people's democracies, where they handpick, those persons who believe in the theory and practice of the ruling ideology of

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

the nation. But here you cannot do so.

Sir, do you know that the late Mr. Churchill, when he went to a conference in West Germany in connection with the Second World War, took with him some members of the British Civil Service and in the mean time the general elections were held in England and Mr. Churchill had to go out of office. He said, "I have been given the boot by the electorate". Then, Lord Attlee went to represent UK and he took the same set of officers with him. They asked him, "What does it mean? Mr. Churchill was a Tory, a leader of the Conservative Party, and you are a leader of the Socialist Party. You have brought the same set of civil servants with you. How does it happen?" Lord Attlee said, "These civil servants are not wedded to any ideology; they are neuter gender persons; they do not believe either in socialism or in conservatism; they only carry out the policy of the leader of the nation, of the Prime Minister, of the Council of Ministers". Therefore, what is the good of blaming these administrators for the gaps which we find here? They are not to blame for that. I think, it is wrong to hold them up for any kind of cross-examination. Therefore, I think, the best thing is that we should put an end to this unending process of administrative reforms. Sometimes an administrative reforms commission is appointed in one State; sometimes in another State. Now it has been set up here also. Though, some of my very good friends are members of it, I tell you, that not much will come of it. I do not want to be a dismal prophet, but I can assure you that the Government will take an endless time in pondering over its recommendations and by the time it has taken a decision those recommendations would have become utterly futile.

Therefore, I would submit that the only way for spreading socialism in this country is that you should give

the broad principle of socialism to our students in schools, colleges and universities, tell them that we believe in equality of opportunity, in economic equality, in abolishing social disparities, in abolishing landlordism, in abolishing monopolies. You tell them these things and when you have a generation which has grown up in that atmosphere, you will see that administrator or no administrator, minister or no minister, this country will be ripe for socialism of the right kind in ten years' time.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the need for administrative reforms was felt as soon as we gained our independence, particularly after our Constitution came into force. As hon. Members know, the British system was colonial in nature and it was mostly based on checks and balances. The fundamental thesis in the British system was disbelief; that is why, before a decision could be taken it had to be referred to so many departments, ministries or persons. That was quite natural and normal for them because when a foreign power was ruling over a country like ours that kind of system was justified as far as they were concerned. But after Independence was gained, new Constitution came into force, the need was immediately felt that some sort of administrative reforms would be necessary. As you know, Sir, several committees were appointed that same to advise us and some eminent Indians gave thought to this problem and this system which we inherited from the British was amended from time to time. *Ad hoc* changes were made and they did prove of some utility. We derived some benefit out of those changes. But the main system was never tackled; the main system was never changed. There was no attempt made to change the underlying system as such. With the advent of the Five Year Plans, the developmental and welfare activities of the Government

became larger and larger and they have been increased several-fold. At the same time, the economic development, the public sector industries, all these things coming up, have entirely changed the concept of administration as we knew it in the pre-Independence days.

The question of administering a dynamic society, a growing nation like ours, has to be tackled with a great deal of imagination. All these years, while we have been trying to improve the system, the basic concepts, the fundamental concepts, as I said earlier, were not disturbed. But now, after we have tackled various other problems which were very urgent and which could not be postponed, we are embarking upon the exercise, the task, of looking at this very system that has been prevailing in our country. When the system has to be examined some fundamental, some basic, changes have to be made, it cannot be done in a haphazard or an *ad hoc* manner. It requires a very high-powered and a competent commission to go into this matter. As the House knows, this Commission was appointed, headed by an experienced administrator, Mr. Morarji Desai. It has also eminent persons like Shri Harish Chandra Mathur. All the members of this Commission have wide experience in administrative matters and we are quite sure that this Commission will tackle the basic defects all the basic faults that we have come across in the existing machinery, and they will suggest practical and suitable remedies so that the execution of our policy becomes easier. Some of the members.....

Dr. M. S. Aney: Is it included in the terms of reference that the whole question has to be gone into, keeping in view the principles of socialism?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: If the hon. Member cares to go through the terms of reference, which have been laid down in the Gazette of India, which was issued on the 5th January,

he will find that the various subjects that have been mentioned for the Commission's attention are actually meant to bring about the same thing as the hon. member is saying. Socialism has not been named as such but the measures or the things that the Commission is supposed to examine will fulfil the same task.

I was saying that we have constituted this Commission. Some members have raised questions on the terms of reference. I would request them, rather than taking the time of the House, to go through the Gazette of India dated the 5th January where all these things are laid out.

I was saying that, in the meantime, we have done something in the field of administrative reforms. I want to mention particularly the development of Panchayati Raj in our country. This is one of the basic things. If we have full faith in the capacity of our people to look after their interests properly, we have to decentralise our administrative machinery in such a manner that the local people, at their own level, have the full initiative as far as their own problems are concerned. That is why, this Panchayati Raj was encouraged by the Central Government as well as by the various State administrations. Right from the village to sub-division and to district, various kinds of measures have been adopted to give more and more power to the locally elected assemblies of our people, so that they can tackle their own affairs according to their own decision and discretion and they do not have to waste time in referring those matters to the capitals of the State Governments and waiting until a decision is made by the State Governments.

Some members made certain observations and I would like to refer to one or two of them before I come to the end of my speech.

[Shri Vidya Charan Shukla]

I would first refer to what Mr. S. M. Banerjee has said about retrenchment of certain Central Government servants as a sequel to the appointment of this Commission. I must say that his fears are absolutely unfounded. The letter of Home Minister that he read out clearly shows that no retrenchment, as such, is envisaged. There is the new scheme of transferring some surplus staff to the Central Pool where they will be adjusted as against the new vacancies; but for that, certain rules have been laid down which give a wide option to the employees—they can take this or that option. The retrenchment will come only when the employee is willing to do nothing, only if he is not willing to go to the new job, if he is not willing to undergo the new training. He is given option.

Mr. Chairman: On similar jobs?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: If he is not given similar job, he may be given training for another kind of job where he will be absorbed provided he is willing to undergo the training; there is no question of retrenching that particular member of staff; that will come only if he is not willing to do anything.

Mr. Chairman: In spite of age?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: It has nothing to do with age. The question of retrenchment will arise only if the person is not willing to accept any of these various alternatives which have been put before him.

Shri S. M. Banerjee mentioned the number of employees that would be retrenched as being about 10,000. I must say that that is absolutely wrong. There is no such proposal and nothing of that kind is going to be done. As a matter of fact, we expect that the number of surplus people that would be available on the basis of the present calculation would be a little less than the number of

vacancies that are expected to be created because of the new defence jobs and things that have to be done with regard to national defence. So, as usual, Shri S. M. Banerjee was quite inaccurate in saying all these things, but I thought that I should put the record straight and a statement like that should not be allowed to go unchallenged.

I was quite disappointed at the speech made by my very honoured and dear friend Shri Warior. He spoke here as if he would do in a public speech. I was expecting something better from him. But he was saying things such as the Ministers did not know how to act and they depended only on the bureaucracy and they were guided by whatever was done by the civil servant. I must say that my hon. friend might have known one or two instances of that type, but by and large what he has stated is absolutely untrue. We do fulfil our public duties here. We represent the people of India, and we do represent their aspirations, and all important decisions, and in fact, even ordinary decisions, are ultimately taken by the representatives from this House and from this Parliament, and the civil machinery only executes them. It may be an exception that one or two Ministers may not have that kind of initiative, but that is only an exception rather than the rule.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Every Minister has been getting the statements written by the civil servants except Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: I would say that even the hon. Member would get the statement or speech or anything else drafted by the Secretary and then he would go through it himself and correct it. There is nothing wrong in getting a draft, reading it and then correcting it. Whatever we speak here is absolutely our own hundred per cent, and nobody else has any responsibility in that.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: At least the Ministers should read the speech before they deliver it here.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: As I have said, we are very happy that this resolution has been brought forward by my hon. friend Shri Bibhuti Mishra, and we are convinced that in order to expedite the ushering in of socialism in our country and to make our Five Year Plans succeed better, we do require radical administrative reforms. I would, therefore, commend the resolution of my hon. friend Shri Bibhuti Mishra for the acceptance of the House and I am sure the House will accept it.

Dr. Ranen Sen: What about the points raised by Shri Kapur Singh?

An hon. Member: And also by Shri D. C. Sharma.

Mr. Chairman: Shri Bibhuti Mishra.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: It is for the hon. Mover.

Shri Kapur Singh: A question has been put by an hon. Member 'What about the points raised by Shri Kapur Singh?' That should be answered.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: The hon. Mover has to reply to the hon. Member's points and not myself. Shri Bibhuti Mishra is the Mover of the resolution.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : मैं शुक्ल जी को हार्दिक बधाई और धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने एक बहुत बड़ा कदम सरकार की तरफ से उठा कर मेरे प्रस्ताव को कबूल किया है। मैं सरकार से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि अब वह इस प्रस्ताव को काम में लाये और देश के अन्दर समाजवाद लाने का यत्न करे और प्रशासन में सुधार लायें ताकि लोगों का जीवन सुखी बने और लोग समझें कि हिन्दुस्तान में सचमुच राम राज्य की स्थापना हो गई है।

2760(Ai) LSD—10.

जिन मेरे साथियों ने मेरे प्रस्ताव का समर्थन किया है, उनका भी मैं आभारी हूँ। मेरे भाई कुछ ऐसे भी हैं जो मेरे बहुत ज़बर्दस्त दोस्त हैं और उन्होंने इसका विरोध किया है। हमारे वनजी साहब इस वक्त यहाँ नहीं हैं। उन्होंने कहा है कि कामराज योजना सफलीभूत हो गई है और वह यमराज हो गये हैं। वह जानते ही हैं कि हिन्दू धर्म के मुताबिक भगवान जो होता है वह अपने यहाँ यमराज को भी रखता है। इसलिए यमराज को रखता है कि जो गलत काम करने वाले हैं उनको पकड़ कर वह लाये और उनको वह सजा दे सके। कामराज जी ने अपने पास यमराज वनजी साहब जैसे आदमियों के लिए ही रखा है। उनको इस वास्ते घबराने की जरूरत नहीं है।

हमारे सरदार कपूर सिंह जी ने कहा है कि इस प्रस्ताव में कोई सेंस नहीं है। हमारे बहुत से भाई ० सी० एस० दोस्त हैं। उन में काबिल भी हैं जो हिन्दुस्तान की भावनाओं के साथ भावनायें रखते हैं, हिन्दुस्तान की जो भावनायें हैं उस जैसी उनकी भावनायें हैं। सुरेन्द्रनाथ वनजी भी भाई ० सी० एस० थे। उन्होंने इस्तीफा दिया और कांग्रेस की स्थापना की। आज उसी कांग्रेस की छत्रछाया में हम काम करते हैं। हमारे कपूर सिंह जी को भी जब अंग्रेजों ने ठोकर मारी तो उन्हें सुबुद्धि आई। आपका नाम कपूर है। आप जानते ही हैं कि कपूर को हम लोग कस कर डिब्बों में बन्द करके रखते हैं। जरा सा अंगर डिब्बे का मुँह खुला रह जाए तो आप जानते ही हैं कि कपूर की सारी गंध निकल जाती है। अब मेरा प्रस्ताव कहां से समझ में आए। यह तो समझ में आ ही नहीं सकता है। गांधी जी जैसे आदमी नान-वायोलेंस के पुजारी थे। उन्होंने हिन्दुस्तान के लिए स्वाधीनता प्राप्त की। जिस तबके से सरदार कपूर सिंह जी ताल्लुक रखते हैं उस में भी कुछ अच्छे आदमी हैं। लेकिन वह उस तबके में पड़ गए जिन की गंध निकल गई थी। मैं अब क्या करूँ और कहाँ से उनको सेंस ला कर दूँ, कहां से

[श्री विभूति मिश्र]

अकल दू । जितनी देनी थी हमारी सरकार ने दे दी है और उसी की वजह से वह आज इस सदन के सदस्य है । वना अगर हमारी सरकार . . .

सभपति महोदय : आप ने दूसरों को अकल दी है . . .

श्री विभूति मिश्र : इसलिए तो बैठे हुए हैं, नहीं तो अंग्रेजों की नौकरों में होंगे ।

तीसरे हमारे शर्मा जी हैं । वह बड़े लनिड प्रोफेसर हैं । एपलबी रिपोर्ट को मैंने पढ़ कर सुनाया है । अगर कोई आदमी बहुत ज्यादा पढ़ा लिखा होता है तो वह भी फीवल मार्डिड हो जाता है उसका दिमाग कमजोर हो जाता है कोई फैसला वह आसानी से कर नहीं सकता है । मैंने अपनी स्पीच में कहा था कि सरदार पटेल बहुत ज्यादा किताबों के कीड़े नहीं थे लेकिन उन्होंने ठोस फसले किये । ये जो हमारे प्रोफेसर साहब हैं पढ़ते पढ़ते इनका जो दिमाग या वह भी खाय जा चुका है वह भी चट हो चुका है । आगे बुद्धि कहाँ से आये । इसलिए इनको सोशलिज्म सूझता ही नहीं है । ये हमारे मिनिस्टर्स की बात करते हैं । मैं इनको याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि किसी जमाने में आप वाइसराय से या एग्जैक्टिव काउंसिलर्स से मिल तक नहीं सकते थे इस तरह से बात नहीं कर सकते थे जिस तरह से आज यहां कर सकते हैं । आप यहां इस सदन में बैठते हैं और इसी सदन में प्राइम मिनिस्टर बैठते हैं होम मिनिस्टर बैठते हैं सभी मिनिस्टर बैठते हैं । सब को आप चैलेंज करते हैं सब से आप बातें करते हैं । इससे बड़ा सोशलिज्म आपके लिए और क्या हो सकता है । अब जो सोशलिज्म एक दिन में आप चाहें कि आ जाए तो वह तो असम्भव है । सोशलिज्म धीरे धीरे ही तो आया ।

हमारे काशीराम गुप्त जी नहीं हैं । उन्होंने मेरे प्रस्ताव की भावना का तो समर्थन

किया है लेकिन कहा है कि वेलफेयर स्टेट में बहुत अच्छे आदमी चाहियें । वेलफेयर स्टेट क्या कोई भी स्टेट हो उसमें अच्छे आदमियों की जरूरत होती है । किसी भी राज्य को चलाने के लिए सज्जन आदमी चाहियें बुद्धिमान आदमी चाहियें तत्पर आदमी चाहियें ताकि जो पालिसी है उसको वे कार्यान्वित कर सकें ।

अन्त में मैं सरकार को प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार करने के लिए धन्यवाद देता हूँ ।

Mr. Chairman: First I have to dispose of the amendment moved by Shri B. K. Das.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं किसी भी सबस्टीट्यूट मोशन को कबूल नहीं करता हूँ ।

Shri D. D. Puri (Kaithal): This looks like a substitute resolution.

Mr. Chairman: This is an amendment by way of a substitute resolution. I shall now put this amendment to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 2 was put and negatived.

Mr. Chairman: I shall now put the main resolution to the vote of the House. It is acceptable to Government.

The question is:

"This House is of opinion that with a view to bring Socialism in the country forthwith and to execute the Five Year Plan successfully, Government should bring about radical changes in its administrative set-up without the least delay."

The motion was adopted.

17.28 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: FREE MOVEMENT OF FOODGRAINS IN THE COUNTRY

श्री तन सिंह (बाड़मेर) : सम्भाषित महोदय मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि :

"This House is of opinion that the system of compulsory monopoly procurement and all zonal and other barriers to the free movement of foodgrains throughout the country be abolished immediately"

हमारे देश में खाद्य स्थिति इतनी निराशाजनक हो गई है कि जब तक उसका कोई क्रान्तिकारी समाधान न मिल जाये तब तक इस स्थिति में कोई परिवर्तन होने की सम्भावना नहीं है। हम इस बात को छिपाने का कितना ही यत्न करें, सरकार चाहे इस बात का कितना ही आश्वासन दे कि आने वाली फसल से हमारी स्थिति में कुछ परिवर्तन हो जायेगा, लेकिन जब तक सरकार की गलत नीतियों के कारण जो वर्तमान स्थिति वितरण की बनी हुई है और अन्न के भावों में जो वृद्धि होती जा रही है उस को रोकने का उपाय न करें वर्तमान परिस्थिति में कोई अन्तर नहीं आ सकता है।

अट्टारह वर्षों से, जब से इस देश में स्वतन्त्रता आई है, हमारी सरकार ने अन्न के विषय में चर्चा तो अवश्य की है किन्तु जितनी आशा की है उतनी गम्भीरता से इस दिशा में कोई प्रयत्न नहीं किया है। हमारे स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री श्री नेहरू ने सन् 1948 में देश के नाम एक सन्देश में आशा व्यक्त की थी कि सन् 1950 के जून तक हम अन्न के विषय में स्वावलम्बी हो जायेंगे। मगर हमारी सीमा रेखा प्रति वर्ष बढ़ती गई। बढ़ते बढ़ते हमारे कृषि और खाद्य मंत्री यह बतलाने लगे हैं कि सन् 1971 में हम स्वावलम्बी हो जायेंगे।

अन्न का उत्पादन कम होने के मूल रूप में दो या तीन कारण बतलाये जाते हैं। पहली बात तो यह है कि हमारे यहां अति

वृष्टि हो जाती है या अनावृष्टि हो जाती है। हम चाहे इसके बारे में कितने ही शब्द बोलें, लेकिन अति वृष्टि और अनावृष्टि की स्थिति हमारे देश में पहले भी थी, अब भी है और भविष्य में भी रहेगी। उस को रोकने का उपाय है वैज्ञानिक साधनों के द्वारा पानी का निकास और उसका ठीक प्रकार से नियोजित करना और तकनीकी क्षमताओं के द्वारा बरसात के पानी का नियंत्रित करना। यदि यह सम्भव नहीं है तो अनावृष्टि और अति वृष्टि किसी भी प्रकार के आश्वासन से और उपाय से टाली नहीं जा सकती। हम चाहे उस पर कितना ही दोषारोपण करें इस से समस्या हल होने वाली नहीं है। यदि हम इस को देखें तो पता चलेगा कि अब तक के अट्टारह वर्षों में नियोजन पर करोड़ों रुपये खर्च करने के बाद भी इस दिशा में कोई महत्वपूर्ण परिवर्तन कर पाने की स्थिति नहीं आई है।

दूसरी बाधा जो बतलाई जाती है वह है जन संख्या की बढ़ोतरी। इस में कोई सन्देह नहीं कि हमारे देश में जन संख्या में वृद्धि हुई है। पर हम इस बात को भी दरगुजर नहीं कर सकते कि जन संख्या में वृद्धि के साथ हम ने बहुत सी कृषि योग्य भूमि पर खेती करना शुरू किया है। जिस अनुपात में जन संख्या की वृद्धि हुई है उस से ज्यादा अनुपात में हम ने खेती योग्य भूमि उत्पन्न की है और उस पर काश्त करना शुरू किया है। असली बात तो यह है कि हमारी भूमि की जो अन्नोत्पादन की क्षमता है उस उत्पादन क्षमता में वृद्धि नहीं हो रही है। यदि उस उत्पादन क्षमता में वृद्धि नहीं की जायेगी तो अनन्त काल तक हमारे लिये यह समस्या बनी रहेगी। हम विदेशों से चाहे कितना ही अन्न मंगाएँ यह स्थायी रूप से अन्न की स्थिति को सुधारने में सहायक नहीं होगी। यदि सिंचाई, बीज और खाद ठीक प्रकार से दिये जायें तो उत्पादन बढ़ सकता है। बिना उत्पादन को बढ़ाये और परिवार नियोजन को बढ़ाये जनव्यक्ति पर रोक लगाने का कोई तुक नहीं है क्योंकि यदि लोगों का जीवन स्तर तथा प्रति व्यक्ति

[श्री तन सिंह]

घाय नहीं बढ़ेगी तो सीमित परिवार भी उतनी अधिक मात्रा में शिक्षा पर और दूसरे जीवन यापन के साधनों पर अधिक खर्च नहीं कर सकेगा। इसलिये सब से महत्वपूर्ण चीज यह है कि हम अन्नोत्पादन में वृद्धि की दिशा में प्रयत्न करें।

सब से पहले मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश में एक ऐसी सत्ता है जिस को किसी का भय नहीं है। हमारे मंत्रिमंडल को यह भय रहता है कि उसे जनता के सामने पांच वर्ष के बाद जाना पड़ेगा, उसे यह भी भय रहता है कि अगर विरोधी पक्ष मजबूत हो गया तो उसे अपदस्थ भी कर सकता है, लेकिन हमारे देश में योजना आयोग एक ऐसी सत्ता है जिसको किसी का भी भय नहीं है। वह पिछले अठारह वर्षों से इस देश का करोड़ों रुपया खर्च कर चुका है लेकिन उस ने अन्न के क्षेत्र की और कृषि के क्षेत्र की जो निपट उपेक्षा की है उस के बारे में उस के उत्तरदायित्व को निश्चित करने और उसे सजा देने के सम्बन्ध में हमारे पास कोई प्रबल शक्ति नहीं है, बल्कि हम यह देखते हैं कि योजना आयोग द्वारा निर्धारित नई नीतियों पर हमारी सरकार आज्ञाकारी सेवक की भाँति काम करती है। परिणाम यह होता है कि हमारे योजना आयोग के सदस्य, भले ही वह कितने पढ़े लिखे हों, उन का जो ज्ञान पिछले अठारह वर्षों में प्रकट होना चाहिए था, वह नहीं हुआ और हमारे इस देश में लोगों को जो राहत मिलनी चाहिये थी वह नहीं मिली। इस से यह सिद्ध होता है कि उन के पास ज्ञान भले ही हो लेकिन उन में व्यावहारिक दृष्टिकोण कुछ भी नहीं है।

इस लिये इस बात की जांच की जानी चाहिये कि अन्न के मामले में सब से ज्यादा जिम्मेदारी किस की थी और किस ने उस को पूरा नहीं किया। यदि हमारे उत्पादन के आंकड़े पूरे नहीं हो रहे हैं तो इस का मतलब यह है कि हम ने उत्पादन के आंकड़े तैयार करने में ज्यादातर कल्पना से काम लिया है

और योजना को कार्यान्वित करने की जो जिम्मेदारी आयोजकों पर थी उसे उन्होंने ने निभाया नहीं, चाहे वह केन्द्रीय सरकार के हों या राज्य सरकार के हों। यहाँ तक मैं तो निवेदन करूँगा कि इस देश में अन्नोत्पादन के दृष्टिकोण से चाहे योजना आयोग ने कुछ प्रयत्न किया हो तथापि कृषि विभाग को सहायता देने की जो प्रणाली है वह अच्छी नहीं है। आज तक सरकार गलत नीतियाँ चलाती रही हैं; आज गांवों और शहरों का भेद जो बढ़ता जा रहा है वह इतने व्यापक क्षेत्र में हो गया है कि गांव का कोई भी किसान गांव में रहना पसन्द नहीं करता। वह वहाँ तभी रहता है जब उस के सामने जीवन यापन का कोई दूसरा उपाय नहीं रह जाता। पढ़ लिख कर हर एक आदमी की कोशिश यही रहती है कि वह किसी दफ्तर में एल०डी०सी० बन जाये। आज वह कृषि के अन्दर स्नातकोत्तर शिक्षा लेता है तो वह भी इस के पीछे लगा देखा जाता है कि कोई सरकारी नौकरी हासिल कर ले बजाय इसके कि वह जा कर खेती करे। इस का कारण यह है कि जो हमारा कृषक समाज है उस के साथ आज पक्षपात हो रहा है। जब इस देश में बहुमुखी तरकीब हो रही है तब उस के ऊपर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता। सब से बड़ी बात यह है कि योजना आयोग की नीतियों के फलस्वरूप कृषि के ऊपर जो अधिकतम सीमा निर्धारित कर दी गई है उस के कारण एक कृषक की आमदनी 300 रु० मासिक से अधिक बढ़ने की सम्भावना भविष्य में कभी नहीं रहेगी। इस का अभिप्राय यह है...

सभापति महोदय : जो रेजोल्यूशन का मूल प्रश्न है उस पर भी तो आप कुछ कहिये।

श्री तन सिंह : मेरा ब्याल है कि मेरे पास 20 या 25 मिनट हैं। मैं अब उस पर ही आ रहा हूँ। मैं पहले मोनोपोली प्रोक्वोरमेन्ट की भूमिका में बतलाऊँगा कि आज किसान की

हालत क्या है। आप उस के ऊपर अधिकाधिक रुपये की सीमा निर्धारित करने जा रहे हैं। उस में आप उस की ग्रामदनी का रुपया उस से मोनोपोली प्रोक्योरमेंट के रूप में ले लेंगे। उस के आर्थिक दृष्टिकोण को सामने नहीं रखेंगे।

सभापति महोदय : आप के पन्द्रह मिनट अब बाकी हैं, आप बोलिये।

श्री तन सिंह : अभी हम ने जय किसान और जय जवान का नारा लगाया है। इस लिये यदि हम वास्तविक रूप में कुछ देना चाहते हैं तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अनिवार्य रूप में वसूली का जो नियम हम ने बनाया है वह मूल रूप से कृषि उत्पादन के दृष्टिकोण से उस के लिये घातक है। इस लिये कि अब बड़ी मुश्किल से अन्न के दाम बढ़े हैं। राजस्थान में जब बाजार में 66 रु० क्विन्टल बाजरा बिकता है तो हमारी सरकार, इस साल तो वह नहीं ले रही है लेकिन लेने का उस का लक्ष्य है, केवल 44 रु० क्विन्टल देना चाहती है। अर्थात् बाजरा से उसे जो रुपया मिलने वाला था उस का 2/3 मात्र ही सरकार देती है। 1/3 सरकार अपने पास रखती है। यदि सरकार यह समझती है कि वितरण के कारण ही यह परेशानी पैदा होती है और इसलिये जितना भी धान है वह अपने पास में ले ले तो मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि एक व्यापारी अगर कहीं गलती करता है तो उस के लिए हमारे पास में दंड विधान है एक व्यापारी यदि ऊँचे भाव में अन्न को बेचता है तो हम उसे जेल में डाल सकते हैं। यदि वह अन्न का स्टॉक कर के रखे और बाजार में समान को न लाये तो हम उस को डी०आई० आर० में गिरफ्तार कर सकते हैं। लेकिन सरकार अगर मोनोपोली प्रोक्योरमेंट करके अनाज इकट्ठा करे और दूसरे क्षेत्रों में पहुंचाने में असफल रहे तो सिवाय लोकसभा में उसकी आलोचना करने के और कोई उपाय नहीं है।

और इसलिए यदि सरकार व्यापारी की जगह अनाज चाहती है तो उसके लिए एकाधिकार रखना यह सर्वथा किसान के साथ अन्याय है और यदि एकाधिकार रखना ही चाहती है तो व्यापारी की भांति सरकार को खुले हाथों अनाज चाहिए और जहाँ कहीं उस की गलती हो उसमें जिस किसी का भी उत्तर दायित्व है अन्न की सप्लाई न करने की उसको सजा देने और उस पर जांच करने का भी पूरा अख्तियार सरकार को स्वीकार करना चाहिए। इसके अनावा श्रीमन् जी, यदि उत्पादन बढ़ सकता है और खेती एक धन्धे के रूप में गम्भीरता से ली जा सकती है तो वह तभी हो सकता है जब दूसरे धन्धों के मुकाबले में कृषि में तुलनात्मक लाभ मिलने की स्थिति पैदा होगी। केवल उस समय ही हमारे यहाँ अन्न की समस्या हल हो सकती है और अन्न के भाव उसी दृष्टिकोण से मुकर्रर होने चाहिए। सरकार यह समझती है कि अन्न की समस्या में केवल वितरण का मामला है और उसी को अपने पास में रखना चाहती है, उसी के सिलसिले में कोई उपाय करना चाहती है। अब स्थिति यह है श्रीमन्, कि कीमतों के बढ़ने का बहुत बड़ा और महत्वपूर्ण कारण है। यदि तुलनात्मक दृष्टिकोण से देखा जाय तो यह एक क्षेत्र में और एक राज्य में अन्न का भाव एक है जब कि दूसरे राज्य में उसी अन्न का भाव कहीं कहीं उससे दूगना और ढाई गुना भी है। एक बड़ा देश होने के कई लाभ हैं। सबसे बड़ा लाभ यह है कि किसी एक जगह अकाल पड़ जाय और दूसरी जगह अन्न काफी हो तो वहाँ से उस कमी वाले इलाक़े की ओर अनाज आ सकता है। लेकिन इस देश में हमारी सरकार ने इतने छोटे छोटे देश बना दिये हैं कि एक जगह में पंजाब में पैदा किया हुआ अन्न राजस्थान में नहीं जा सकता, राजस्थान का गुजरात में नहीं जा सकता, मध्य प्रदेश में नहीं जा सकता यह कृत्रिम सीमा जो सरकार ने बनायी है इसके विषय में बहुत कुछ आलोचनार्थ हो चुकी है और यह सर्वविदित बात है कि अब इस प्रकार की सीमाओं को रखने का कोई

[श्री तन सिंह]

प्रयोजन भी नहीं है। तथापि सरकार केवल अपनी राजनैतिक प्रतिष्ठा बनाये रखने के लिए और क्योंकि एक गलत नीति पर यह आचरण करने लगी है और इसलिए उसको बदलना न चाहती है, इसके सिवाय और कोई कारण नहीं है कि इस प्रकार की कृत्रिम सीमा रेखा को आज भी बनाये रखे। अभी हमारे यहां का कुल उत्पादन 9 और 10 मिलियन टन से कभी बढ़ा नहीं है और यह उत्पादन कोई क्रांतिकारी रूप में अभी एकाध साल में इतना ज्यादा परिवर्तित होने वाला नहीं भी है। हम प्रोक्योरमेंट के द्वारा अब तो दो मिलियन टन या 4 मिलियन टन से ज्यादा प्रोक्योर कर नहीं सके हैं। इसके सिवाय इस वर्ष तो हमने दस मिलियन टन तो विदेशों से अन्न मंगवाया है। अब जितना हम साल भर में उत्पादन कर सकते हैं उतने का उतना विदेशों से मंगवा रहे हैं। जब अन्न की यह स्थिति है तो कोई कारण नहीं कि सरकार इस प्रकार कृत्रिम सीमा रेखा को बनाये रखे। इसका परिणाम जो हो रहा है केरल और बंगाल में, वह सब आपके सामने विदित है। एक जगह पर अनाज सड़ रहा है, उसको चूहे खा रहे हैं और उसका भाव गिरता जा रहा हो, और दूसरी जगह लोग अन्न मांगने के लिए जाते हैं तो उनको गोली और लाठी मिलती है। यदि कोई कारण होता, प्राकृतिक कारण होता तो लोग बर्दाश्त कर लेते लेकिन यह मनुष्य के द्वारा बनाये हुए कारण, सरकार के द्वारा बनाये हुए कारण हैं। सरकार यह कह सकती है कि जो हिंसात्मक प्रवृत्तियाँ अपनाते हैं, वह अन्न का कहीं संकट नहीं है, केवल राज-नैतिक पाटियाँ हैं जो उस स्थिति से लाभ उठाने चाहती हैं। यह बात उन लोगों के लिए सही भी हो सकती है, लेकिन यदि सरकार स्वयं यह मानती है कि अन्न की स्थिति स्वयं इतनी जटिल नहीं है तो फिर इन कृत्रिम सीमा रेखाओं को बनाने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं थी। अभी पिछले जयपुर के कांग्रेस सेशन के अन्दर हमने सुना है कि इस विषय को लेकर

कांग्रेस के वरिष्ठ के वरिष्ठ लोगों के बीच में खूब गहरा मतभेद रहा और कांग्रेस का खुद इतना साहस नहीं था कि इस प्रस्ताव को वांट के ऊपर रख ले। लेकिन यह बात अब सर्व-विदित हो चुकी है कि यदि इस कृत्रिम सीमा रेखा को नहीं तोड़ी गई तो स्थिति और भी डाँबाडोल हो सकती है। इसके विरोध में कहने के लिए केवल एक कारण बताया जाता है और वह यह है कि क्योंकि हमने एक निर्णय कर लिया है इसलिए उसके प्रोक्योरमेंट में, अन्न की वसूली में खतरा पैदा हो जाता है, और दूसरे क्योंकि मझाधार में घोड़े को बदलना ठीक नहीं होता इन दो आर्ग्यूमेंट्स के सिवाय तीसरा कोई आर्ग्यूमेंट सरकार की ओर से आता हुआ दिखाई नहीं देता।

जहां तक प्रोक्योरमेंट का सवाल है, मैं मानता हूँ कि यदि एक आदमी किसी वस्तु का उत्पादन करता है तो उसे पूरा हक है कि उसका कुछ न कुछ जितनी कम से कम उसकी मजदूरी है, उतना तो उसको मिलना ही चाहिए और मजदूरी के ऊपर उसका सामान्य लाभांश भी मिलना चाहिए। यदि ऐसा नहीं होगा तो उद्योग के क्षेत्र में वह उद्योग पनप नहीं सकता है। कृषि भी एक तरहका उद्योग है और यदि उसको अन्दर सामान्य लाभांश नहीं मिलता यदि उसकी बाजिब कीमत नहीं मिलती तो नतीजा यह होगा कि वह अन्न उत्पादन के बजाय ऐसी वस्तुओं के उत्पादन में लग जायगा जिनसे कि उसे ज्यादा फायदा मिल सकेगा है और हमारी इन गलत नीतियों के परिणाम-स्वरूप ऐसी स्थिति पैदा होगी। क्योंकि आज इस साल सरकार लेवी वसूल कर रही है। अगले साल आप विश्वास करें या न कर, मैं तो यह मानता हूँ कि अधिकांश किसान लोग अन्न के उत्पादन को छोड़ कर ऐसी वस्तु का उत्पादन करेंगे, जिसकी की लेवी नहीं ली जा रही है, जो प्रोक्योरमेंट द्वारा वसूल नहीं की जा रही है या इस प्रकार के जिन्स को पैदा करेंगे जिनसे कि बाजार में ज्यादा पैसा प्राप्त

कर सकते हैं। यदि हम यह चाहते हैं कि किसान को हम अन्न उत्पादन करने के लिए विवश करेंगे तो भी उस का बहुत कुछ प्रभाव हमारे उत्पादन पर पड़ेगा। समस्या केवल प्रशासन की नहीं है। यह मनोवैज्ञानिक भी है। किसान को यदि मनोवैज्ञानिक दृष्टि से सुविधा नहीं मिलेगा और उसे इस बात का विश्वास नहीं दिलाया जायगा कि वह जो कुछ भी मेहनत और मजदूरी कर रहा है उस मजदूरी पर उसको पर्याप्त लाभ मिलेगा तब तक वह उस अन्न को उत्पादन करने से अपने आपको कासिर रखेगा।

ऐसी अवस्था में मैं तो यह समझता हूँ कि श्रीमान्, कि अन्न की वास्तविक कमी नहीं है। यह कमी हमारी सरकार की गलत नीतियों के कारण बनी है। पिछले वर्ष और उससे पिछले वर्ष के आकड़ों को देखें तो हमारे अन्नोत्पादन में लगातार वृद्धि हुई है। लेकिन उसको यह कहा जाता है कि जनसंख्या में वृद्धि हो रही है, इसलिए वह कम है। जो कमी है वह केवल कृत्रिम है।

आज भी जो भिन्न भिन्न प्रदेशों में अन्न का भाव है उसका मैं बहुत छोटा सा उदाहरण दूंगा। पंजाब में गेहूँ 52 रु प्रति क्विंटल है जब कि दक्षिण में 160 रुपये और गुजरात में 150 रुपये तथा मध्य प्रदेश में 110 रुपये और 100 रुपये तक है। यह इतना जो अन्तर है भावों में उस अन्तर का एकमात्र कारण है हमारी सरकार की गलत नीति, उसके द्वारा बनाया हुआ मोनोपली प्रोक्योर-मेंट और जोनल सिस्टम। इसके विषय में बहुत कुछ कहा जा चुका है और और अधिक नहीं कहना चाहता। मैं यह समझता हूँ कि सरकार स्वयं इस बात को अच्छी तरह से मानने लगी है कि यह सब इन गलत नीतियों के परिणाम है। अब तो मैं इस प्रस्ताव को केवल इस दृष्टिकोण से सरकार के सामने रख रहा हूँ कि वह इस पर गहराई से इस दृष्टिकोण

से विचार करे कि देश की अन्न की समस्या राजनीति से कहीं अधिक ऊपर है और क्योंकि उन्होंने कोई निर्णय ले लिया है, कोई निश्चय कर लिया है, उसको बदलें कैसे, इस प्रतिष्ठा के इस प्रश्न को लेकर खड़े हो गए तो वह इस देश का लाभ नहीं कर सकेंगे। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव को रखता हूँ।

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"This House is of opinion that the system of compulsory monopoly procurement and all zonal and other barriers to the free movement of foodgrains throughout the country be abolished immediately."

There is one amendment by Shri Limaye. He is not present here.

Shri Warior (Trichur): Sir, you know the reason why he is not present here now. As this Resolution is going to be discussed during the next day, could you not keep that amendment in abeyance so that he can move it the next day?

Mr. Chairman: I am sorry, I cannot do anything about it. The time allotted is two hours out of which the mover has taken half an hour. Hon. Members should be brief.

Shri Maniyangadan (Kottayam): Mr. Chairman, the mover of the Resolution started by criticising the Government for not taking steps for increasing production of foodgrains. He ended his speech by saying that there is no scarcity in the country and on the other hand, there is increase in production. So, there is this contradiction in his speech. I am not clear as to what he wants by this Resolution. He speaks of removal of monopoly procurement and removal of zonal restrictions.

As regards monopoly procurement, I do not think the Union Government has adopted that policy. They have

[Shri Maniyangadan]

not imposed the system of monopoly procurement in any part of the country. It is for the States to adopt whichever policy they like, to suit the conditions that prevail in each State. I am told that in Bengal there is monopoly procurement.

I agree that increase in production is a necessity and all steps should be taken in that direction. But when we criticise the Government we have to look into the limitations under which the Government was functioning during the last Plan periods. There were two attacks, one from China and another from Pakistan. There was the shortage of foreign exchange and foreign aid was not forthcoming to the extent we expected. All these have necessarily restricted the activities of the Government in the matter of food as well as other articles. Added to all these, there was the unusual drought this year and last year. It has considerably reduced the production of foodgrains. So, I am not prepared to blame the government for the situation in which they are placed, because it is due to circumstances beyond their control. We have to see what has to be done in these circumstances.

Admittedly, there is shortage of foodgrains. So, it is the duty of the Government to see that consumption by people is restricted to a certain extent and the available commodity is distributed on an equitable basis, at least to the vulnerable sections of the people, at reasonable prices. That can be done only by the introduction of rationing. I hope the hon. Member the mover of the Resolution, will not deny this.

As I said earlier, due to factors beyond the control of the Government, there is shortage of foodgrains. What is to be done?

One method is to import as much quantity as possible and make up for the deficiency. We know that even that is not possible due to so many factors. There again there is the shortage of grains; there is the difficulty of availability from outside. Due to this we are not in a position to import as much as we need and the Government is taking all steps possible to import as much as they could get; but even then there is the shortage. So there is the necessity for restrictions and rationing and controls in the present circumstances.

Regarding the zonal restrictions, I am also not for zonal restrictions; but I would submit that if there is surplus or if there is the necessary quantity of foodgrains, there is no question of zonal restrictions. On the other hand, if there is monopoly procurement, there is no question of zonal restrictions. The possession of foodgrains which ought to go to Government godowns will be an offence. So, there is no question of that.

In the present circumstances we are now facing what I submit is that certain restriction on movement has to be placed so that the vulnerable section is not exploited by people of areas where there is more purchasing capacity. Also, the pattern of use of foodgrains must be taken into consideration. For example, there are certain areas where rice is used and there are certain areas where wheat is preferred. So, such areas should be converted into zones and restrictions on movement from one such zone to another such zone should be imposed. Also, procurement or levy of the surplus must also be adopted by Government.

Now, the policy adopted by Government is to introduce statutory rationing in cities where there is no production but there is purchasing capacity. So cordoning off those cities and towns

like that and also confining the surplus that is left after procuring to that zone and free movement is allowed in that area, there will not be much difficulty and the objective is achieved. I can specifically speak about the South Zone which is now abolished. I would submit that it should be imposed and the restrictions on the various States in the South Zone should be removed. If that could be done, that area where people prefer rice could utilise the surplus. In Kerala, for example, the marketable surplus is said to be 2 lakh tonnes or so. If that is also procured, not much good is going to happen. So, I submit that from a surplus State there should be a levy and a reasonable restriction should be put on movement from the wheat zone to the rice zone and from the rice zone to the wheat zone. If this system is adopted, there will not be much difficulty.

श्री विश्वनाथ राय (देवरिया) :
सभापति महोदय, विचाराधीन प्रस्ताव के प्रस्तावक अपना नक़्क़ा उपस्थित करते हुए किसी मौलिक नीति, प्राथिक या राजनीतिक विचारधारा या कार्यक्रम का सुझाव देने के बदले अन्न के उत्पादन में कमी होने के सम्बन्ध में ही बल दे रहे हैं। उन के प्रस्ताव के पहले ही भाग में यह है :

"This House is of opinion that the system of compulsory monopoly procurement."

इस शब्दावली और प्रस्ताव के इस हिस्से को ही लेकर हम चले तो यह मालूम होगा जहाँ उनका सुझाव है कि गन्ना सरकार द्वारा प्राप्त करने की प्रथा को या कार्यक्रम को समाप्त कर दिया जाए वहाँ उस से यह ध्वनि निकलती है कि ऐसी सरकार का जो इस राष्ट्र के प्रति जिम्मेदार है, जनता के प्रति जिम्मेदार है, गन्ना उत्पादन करने वाले के प्रति जिम्मेदार है, मजदूरों और किसानों तथा अन्य लोगों के प्रति जिम्मेदार है उस सरकार का एकाधिपत्य या मानोपली हट जाय। उसके आगे

काम कैसे हो यह उन्होंने नहीं बतलाया। यदि यह हटा ही दिया जाय यदि यह प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हो जाय, जिस की आशा नहीं है तो उसका मतलब यह होगा कि देश के जो बड़े रोजगारी ह व्यवसायी हैं, छोटे रोजगारी नहीं, जो गन्ने का रोजगार करते हैं और गन्ना कभी कभी दाब कर बैठ जाते हैं भाव लेख करने के लिए तो उनका अधिपत्य होगा गन्ना खरीदने के लिए देश के किसी हिस्से से गन्ना खरीदने के लिए, देश के उन भागों में जहाँ पर गन्ना कुछ अधिक होता है। यह शायद उन को मामलूम न हो, यदि मालूम भी होगा तो भूल गये होंगे कि उत्तर प्रदेश में जहाँ दूसरे प्रदेशों से भी गन्ना कभी कभी मंगाना पड़ता है, दूसरे प्रदेशों को देते भी हैं, कम से कम चीनी तो सारे भारत में उत्तर प्रदेश से पहुँचायी जाती है। उस प्रदेश में ऐसा एक समय था—पहली योजना के समय—जब गेहूँ का भाव 7 रुपये और 8 रुपये मतलब गिर गया था। अगर उस समय सरकार भागे न भाई होती, तो जिन किसानों का नाम ले कर माननीय सदस्य यह चर्चा कर रहे हैं, वे बर्बाद हो गए होते। उस समय सरकार ने ठीक कदम उठाया और कुछ महंगे भाव पर गन्ना खरीदना शुरू किया। मोनोपली प्रोक्योरमेंट का मतलब यह नहीं है कि हम केवल मन्दे भाव पर गन्ना खरीदें। उसका मतलब यह है कि जहाँ अन्न बहुत मन्दा हो, वहाँ पर किसानों को मदद देने के लिए, उन के ऊँचे भाव दिलाने के लिए, ऐसे भाव पर गन्ना खरीदा जाये, जिस से उन को राहत मिले और उनको आर्थिक लाभ हो।

सरकार देश की केवल सब से बड़ी संस्था ही नहीं है, सबसे बड़ा संगठन ही नहीं है, वह राष्ट्र की प्रतिनिधि है, राष्ट्र का शासन चलाने वाली और लोगों को रोटी देने के लिए जिम्मेदार संस्था है। उस के अधिपत्य को समाप्त

[श्री विश्वनाथ राय]

हरने का मतलब कुछ लोगों के हाथों में 45
करोड़ लोगों का भाग्य सौंप देना है ।

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member
may continue his speech on the next
day when the Private Members' Re-

solutions will be taken up. The
House stands adjourned to meet
again at 11 a.m. on Monday.

18-02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Eleven of the Clock on Monday,
March, 14 1966/Phalguna 23, 1887
(Saka).

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