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LOK SABHA

Friday, August 12, 1966/Sravana 21,
1888 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

**Allotment of Raw Materials to
M/s. Amin Chand Pyare Lal**

*420. **Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of Iron and Steel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1669 on the 13th May, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the inquiry into the allegations against some officials and M/s. Amin Chand Pyare Lal has been completed; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Iron and Steel (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) and (b). It is presumed that the allegations referred to in the Question relate to the alleged misuse of galvanised corrugated sheets allotted to Jammu and Kashmir Government for a creamic unit in Kathua. Nearly 2 months ago a report was called for from the Government of Jammu and Kashmir. It is regretted that despite reminders information on the points raised is not yet available. As soon as it is available I shall place it on the Table of the House.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार बतला सकती है कि यह इन्क्वायरी कब तक पूरी हो जायेगी ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : काश्मीर गवर्नमेंट से इस सम्बन्ध में कई बार निवेदन किया

है, अभी हाल में उनको तार भी भेजा है, उम्मीद है जल्दी ही इस सम्बन्ध में जानकारी प्राप्त हो जायेगी ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : 'अगर काश्मीर गवर्नमेंट देर करे तो क्या आपका इन्टेलिजेंस ब्यूरो इस काम को नहीं कर सकता है, जब कि हाउस जानना चाहता है कि इस में कितना मिसयूज हुआ है ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : हमारा यह कर्तव्य है कि पहले स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की मारफत जानकारी प्राप्त करें । उस में अगर देर हुई तो दूसरा रास्ता भी है, फिर उस पर विचार करेंगे ।

श्री भौर्य : यह जो जांच-पड़ताल चल रही है, उसको चलते चलते कितना समय हो गया है ? क्या सरकार ने इस ओर भी ध्यान दिया है कि इस फर्म के पास अग्रे से 20 वर्ष पहले एक लाख रुपया भी नहीं था, लेकिन अग्रे उसके पास 10 करोड़ रुपये की सम्पत्ति है, यह धन उनके पास कहां से आया है, क्योंकि जो उन्होंने इन्कमटैक्स दिया है, उससे 10 करोड़ की सम्पत्ति नहीं बनती ? इन तमाम बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए जांच में ज्यादा देर न की जाये क्योंकि उस स्थिति में जरूरी कागजात गायब किये जा सकते हैं ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह प्रश्न 13 मई, 1966 को यहां पर उठाया गया था, उसके पश्चात् से ही जम्मू काश्मीर सरकार से इस सम्बन्ध में लिखा पढ़ी की जा रही है, मई से अभी तक के समय को देखते हुए, इस में बहुत अधिक विलम्ब नहीं हुआ है ।

श्री श्रीराम : मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं दिया, मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि क्या सरकार ने इस ओर ध्यान दिया है कि अगर इस में ज्यादा समय दिया जाता है तो जरूरी कागजात फाइलों में से उड़ जाते हैं और फिर उसकी वजह से जो गवन करता है, उसको कानून के तहत सजा देने में दिक्कत होती है। इसलिये सेन्ट्रल इन्टेलिजेंस ब्यूरो की तरफ से फौरन कार्यवाही करायें। जब आपको पता चल गया था कि इस में गवन हुआ है, तो आपने यह जांच फौरन क्यों नहीं कराई ?

लोहा और इलात मंत्री (श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह) : मैं यह बता देना चाहता हूँ कि इस के बारे में हम लोग काफी कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं...

श्री श्रीराम : क्या कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं; श्रीमान् ?

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : आप जो कहते हैं, वह ठीक है कि देर नहीं होनी चाहिए, हम इस सिलसिले में कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं।

अव्यक्त महोदय : इस बीच में उनके कागजात बदले न जायें, इस तरफ भी ध्यान दिया जाये।

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : यह जो प्रोजेक्ट है, इस में काश्मीर गवर्नमेंट भी प्रोप्राइटर है। हम उम्मीद करते हैं कि कागजात ठीक रहेंगे।

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह सिरेमिक फैक्टरी चालू है या बन्द है ? अगर बन्द है तो कब से बन्द है ?

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : इस के लिए नोटिस चाहिए।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : मेसर्स अमीचन्द प्यारे लाल फर्म की चपेट में बहुत

बड़े-बड़े महानुभाव आ गये हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अगर काश्मीर सरकार को बार बार रिमाइन्डर के बाद भी उस में कठिनाई मालूम हो रही है तो हम जानना चाहेंगे कि वे कठिनाइयाँ क्या हैं और अगर वे उन कठिनाइयों पर काबू नहीं पा सकते हैं तो आप स्वयं इस बात को जांच की अपनी हाथ में क्यों नहीं लेते ?

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : आप की सजेशन को हम देखेंगे। मैंने काश्मीर गवर्नमेंट के मिनिस्टर साहब से खुद दो-दो बार टेलीफोन पर कहा है, उन्होंने जो भरोसा दिलाया है, उस पर भरोसा करना चाहिए।

Shri Swell : There are various other allegations against this firm and the officers are involved. They had imported goods into the country without any import licence and were subsequently given clearance permits by the officers of the Iron and Steel Controller in Calcutta. Has any inquiry been made into these allegations?

Shri T. N. Singh : This question relates to a specific factory in Jammu and Kashmir...

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy : No, Sir. This arises out of the reply given to Starred Question No. 1669 which includes many of the things, not only a factory in Jammu and Kashmir.

T. N. Singh : That is why I started by saying, "it is presumed that the allegations..."

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy : You presume anything.

Shri T. N. Singh : I have presumed it. On that basis, we have come prepared to answer questions. Generally, I can say that all that can be done is being done. That is the only assurance I can give.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam : It is quite clear from the replies given by the Minister that in spite of the repeated requests, the Jammu and Kashmir Government has not been promptly

supplying the information which is very much required. I would like to know what are the findings of the Central Government and on the basis of those findings if any responsibility of corruption has been fixed on these people or not.

Shri T. N. Singh: That is a matter that will be done in due course as soon as we know more facts.

Shri Hem Barua: Is it not a fact that M/s. Amin Chand Pyare Lal is very favourably treated by Government simply because of the fact that it has made substantial contributions towards the election funds of some Congressmen...

Some hon. Members: No, no.

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, if they say 'No, no', I will come out with the names. They have made a substantial contribution particularly towards the election fund of the then Steel Minister who held office prior to Mr. Subramaniam, as much as Rs. 7 lakhs, and, if so, may I know whether the Government are going to hold a probe into the entire gamut of affairs starting from 1953 to present days?

Shri T. N. Singh: So far as the P.A.C. Report is concerned, we have already submitted our proposals agreeing with the P.A.C.'s recommendations for inquiry. As regards the insinuation made, I do not think such insinuations should be made. The whole question is already seized of by the P.A.C.

An hon. Member: There are insinuations... (*Interruption*)

Mr. Speaker: The question is whether inquiry is going to be held into all the affairs of this firm.

Shri T. N. Singh: All that has been reported in the 50th Report of the P.A.C. will be gone into.

Mr. Speaker: Inquiry into all the allegations will be made.

Shri T. N. Singh: Yes.

Shri Hem Barua: I have made a specific allegation that Rs. 7 lakhs were contributed by this firm towards

the election fund of a particular Minister. That should be taken into consideration.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: They have contributed towards the funds of all the parties, some through front door and some through back door. Even the P.S.P. takes them. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Hem Barua: My allegation is that it has contributed Rs. 7 lakhs towards the election funds for a particular Minister.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: It is no use making wild allegations....

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: How did you say that? (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I do understand that when allegations are made by one side, they are denied by the other side. It has been said that an inquiry will be made into all the allegations that are there. Then we have to wait. Let that inquiry be made.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: It has nothing to do with the inquiry. He has made an allegation that M/s. Amin Chand Pyare Lal has also contributed to the P.S.P. fund. This was nothing to do with the P.A.C. inquiry. Either he should substantiate it or he should withdraw this allegation. It is a false allegation; it is a *mala fide* statement... (*Interruption*).

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: He must also withdraw what he said about the Congress Party. He must withdraw that. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: First I should institute an inquiry into this i.e., Mr. Hem Barua should substantiate what he has said. Unless I ask him to substantiate that, how can I ask the other party to substantiate what he has said? (*Interruptions*). Now that should stop here.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: There is a misunderstanding. Here the question was in regard to deals with a particular firm and the Minister was concerned with that. Mr. Hem Barua asked whether that particular Minister was involved in it and whether the

whole thing would be inquired into. Mr. Azad's remarks had nothing to do with that aspect of the question; it was an independent question altogether about a private firm contributing funds to a particular political party.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad : He charged the Congress Party and the Congress Minister. I also charged his Party. (Interruptions).

Shri Manubhai Shah : This does not arise out of the main question.

श्री मोर्य : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कोई व्यवस्था का प्रश्न नहीं है उस में तो एक सवाल उठाया गया है व्यवस्था इस में कहाँ से आ गई ? मैं मोर्य और दूसरे साहबों से कहूँगा कि व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठा कर वे यूँ ही वक्त लगाते हैं ।

श्री मोर्य : अगर मैं यूँ ही वक्त लगाऊँ तो आप मुझे एक महीने के लिए निकाल सकते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अच्छा बतलाइये अपनी व्यवस्था ।

श्री मोर्य : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न यह है कि श्री बरुआ ने एक प्रश्न पूछा है उन्होंने कोई वैसे नहीं लगाया है । उन्होंने प्रश्न पूछा है कि क्या यह सत्य है कि उस समय के जो स्टील के मिनिस्टर थे उन के चुनाव के लिए दिया गया था और कोई चुनाव के लिए वहाँ पर कुछ दान दिया गया इस फर्म के द्वारा । यह प्रश्न उन्होंने किया था और उस पर किसी भी सदस्य को यह नहीं कह सकते कि वह उसे सबस्टैंशिएट करे कि वह ऐसा क्यों कह रहे हैं ।

This is on the point of information and he has every right to ask for that.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस तरह से एसर्ट नहीं करना चाहिए, कि मैं तो जो भी कह

रहा हूँ वह बिल्कुल सही है और दूसरा जो कहता है वह बिल्कुल गलत है ऐसा एटीच्यूड नहीं लेना चाहिए । इस में व्यवस्था की कौन सी बात आती है ? श्री मधु लिमये ।

Shri Swell : I rise on a point of order.

Now a very serious allegation has been made against Mr. Swaran Singh by Mr. Hem Barua here. Before you come to any conclusion, would it not be fair for you to pass on the question to Mr. Swaran Singh and ask him to come before the House with a statement refuting or accepting the charge made by Mr. Hem Barua?

Mr. Speaker : It is for the Government to refute and not for me.

श्री मधु लिमये : कल रात को श्रीमोचन्द प्यारेलाल ग्रुप के सम्बन्ध में एक छोटा सा खत मुझ को मिला है उस के बारे में मेरा प्रश्न है :—

"The Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., Bombay, have taken office space on highly disadvantageous terms at Steelcrete House, Bombay, the building owned by Aminchand Pyarelal Group. The terms are :

- (a) lease for three years;
- (b) Rs. 3-50 per sq. ft. rent; three years' rent to be paid in advance; and
- (c) the total amount paid as deposit is Rs. 6 lakhs."

उस में इस को टर्मिनेट करने की भी शर्त थी । एक साल के बाद उस को टर्मिनेट करना चाहते थे लेकिन मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह जो डिपॉजिट दिया गया है वह देने से इंकार कर दिया है और श्रीमोचन्द प्यारेलाल ग्रुप, यह 6 लाख रुपया सरकार का दबाना चाहता है । तो क्या

मंत्री महोदय उस के बारे में जानकारी दे सकते हैं ?

Shri T. N. Singh : The Hindustan Aeronautics may have taken it. I have no knowledge about it. How can I say anything about it?

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, समय मांग कर बाद में दे दें। यह प्रश्न व्यापक है। मैं अभी जवाब नहीं चाहता केवल बाद में इस का जवाब देने का आश्वासन दिया जाय।

Shri T. N. Singh : I do not know anything about Hindustan Aeronautics. How can I say anything about it?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy : This question was not for the Iron and Steel Ministry; it is for the Ministry of Supply, Technical Development and Materials Planning.

Mr. Speaker : That had been passed on to them. In my copy it has been corrected.

Mr. R. S. Pandey

Shri R. S. Pandey : The hon. Minister just now informed the House that the investigation is going on. May I know whether the Ministry is thinking of drawing a line to fix the time for the Kashmir Government to complete the investigation and enable us to know what are their findings. May I know further how many times Amin Chand Pyare Lal have been black-listed?

Shri T. N. Singh : That is a thing which is well known. Blackishing has been mentioned already in the Fiftieth Report of the Public Accounts Committee. It is fully known. They were blacklisted till recently, but they have gone to the court and got a writ from the court against the blacklisting order or banning order or whatever it is—I may not be giving to exact term. This is what I would like to say. Since the matter is before the High Court and I would not like to say anything.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : अमीचन्द प्यारेलाल फर्म और इस से सम्बन्धित कुछ अन्य फर्मों ने समय समय पर कुछ-ऐसे मुकदमे किये जिन में कि जुमनि के तौर पर बड़ी भारी राशि हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड को देनी पड़ी जिस में कि केवल एक ही केस में 40 लाख रुपया देना पड़ा तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कुल मिलाकर कर एच० एस० एल० को जुमनि के रूप में इस फर्म को कितनी रकम देनी पड़ी ?

Shri P. C. Sethi : I want notice of this question.

Shri D. C. Sharma : Messrs. Amin Chand Pyare Lal have a very wide net; they cover the Jammu and Kashmir State; they cover the Punjab State; they cover Delhi, and they cover also Bombay and Bengal...

Shri Sideshwar Prasad : Madras also.

Shri D. C. Sharma : Taking into account the wide ramifications of this firm all over India, may I know whether it is not possible for the Government of India to hand over this case to an independent agency so that we can arrive at concrete and specific results in the shortest possible time? The more the question hangs fire the more there will be trouble in the House.

Shri T. N. Singh : I fully realise, and we all know it, that we must take very prompt action, and we are taking action; I can assure the House of that; we are carrying on whatever investigations we can undertake administratively through the administrative agency.

The Public Accounts Committee is also seized of the matter. We have made a recommendation or suggestion accepting their own views on the matter and their own method of doing things. That is all I can say at this stage.

Shortage of Tyres

*421. Shri Maurya :

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia :

Shri Kishen Pattnayak :

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav :

Shri Madhu Limaye :

Shri Hukam Chand

Kachhavaia :

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad :

Shri Sonavane :

Shri Raghunath Singh :

Shri Y. D. Singh :

Shri Onkar Lal Berwa :

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta :

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the acute shortage of automobile tyres in the country;

(b) whether Government have received any memorandum from the Transporters' Union of Delhi in this connection; and

(c) if so, the action taken to provide them with their necessary requirements of tyres?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry (Shri Bibudhendra Misra):

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The complaint of shortage has been mainly about the Nylon Cord tyres and not about the other varieties. The production of this variety of tyre has been very low due to the limited imports of nylon cord. The Delhi Transporters' Association and tyre manufacturers have agreed to evolve a workable arrangement so as to give the desired relief to users.

श्री मौर्य : श्रीमन्, टायर्स के इम्पोर्ट पर प्रतिबन्ध है लेकिन ऐयर इंडिया इंटरनेशनल के द्वारा कुछ विशेष बड़े व्यक्ति टायर लाये हैं और उस पर कन्ट्रोल ने एंटराज भी किया है है तो उस पर क्या कोई रोकथाम की गई है ?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra : I cannot answer this question. Only the Customs people can answer this question. I have no knowledge about it.

श्री मौर्य : श्रीमन्, यह जो टायरों की कमी है, इसकी जरूरत कितनी है और कमी कितनी है, इसका कुछ रेशियो क्या मंत्री महोदय दे सकेंगे और उस कमी को कितने दिनों में वह पूरा करने का निश्चय करते हैं? कितनी आवश्यकता है और कितना इस समय दे पा रहे हैं कितनी कमी है और उस कमी के अनुपात को कितने दिनों में पूरा कर लेंगे ?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra : There is absolutely no shortage of tyres in the country today. The production is more than the demand, and there has been export also.

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya) : May I add that the production was 2.59 million numbers in 1965, whereas the demand was 2.5 million? Therefore, we are surplus, and we are exporting to the extent of 80,730 tyres. This was the figure in 1965-66.

Mr. Speaker : With the greatest respect, I might just bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that difficulty is still being experienced by the users.

Shri D. C. Sharma : And very much so. It is not only the transporters but we also find it difficult to get tyres.

श्री मौर्य : अध्यक्ष महोदय . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जाइये ।

आप ने दो सवाल कर लिये । यह सवाल मैं ने पूछा है ।

श्री मौर्य : इन मिनिस्टर्स की रोकथाम कीजिये यह सत्य को दबाते हैं ?

Shri D. Sanjivayya : It is a fact that despite our surplus production there are complaints. These complaints have been looked into. There was a meeting arranged in our Ministry on the 4th August, 1966 between the manufacturers and the users. They have come to a certain arrangement. We will watch the situation for a month or two; if it does not improve,

we will have to take some other steps, because having surplus, if we find difficulties in securing them, it is a serious matter.

श्री भागवतशा आजाद : यह प्रसन्नता की बात है कि माननीय मंत्री जी ने यह कहा है कि देश में टायर का उत्पादन हमारी आवश्यकता से अधिक हो गया है और हमारा निर्यात भी बढ़ रहा है। उन्होंने उत्पादक और उपभोक्ताओं को मीटिंग भी बुलाई है, और भी बहुत से स्टेप्स लिये हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन तमाम वहादुरी के कामों के बाद भी आज बाजार में टायर क्यों नहीं मिलते और अगर मिलते हैं तो ऊँचे दामों पर क्यों मिलते हैं, और सरकार आज भी टायर को राशन में क्यों रखे हुए है। आज क्या कठिनाइयाँ हैं, वितरण की, घूस की या ईमानदारी की कमी थी।

Shri D. Sanjivayya : Naturally, the difficulty has arisen on account of the fact that the dealers have not properly performed their duties. That is why in the meeting held recently it has been understood and agreed that the tyres available with the dealers are to be made known to the dealers' association. The operators' union will inform the dealers' association about the demand and the individual operators will be directed to specific dealers for getting their supplies. This will be watched for a month or two and if the situation does not improve, we will have to take some other measures.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : माननीय मंत्री जी का जो उत्तर था वह बड़ा सुन्दर था, लेकिन वाक्या यह है कि अगर आप दिल्ली में टायर खरीदने जायें तो बिना ब्लैक मार्केट का रुपया दिये आप को टायर नहीं मिल सकता। एक जीप मैं ने भी डिफेंस से खरीदी। उस के लिये मैं खुद टायर खरीदना चाहता था। लेकिन उस के लिये हम से इयोढ़े दाम मांगे गये। इसलिये जो फ्रैक्ट्स हों उन पर मेहरबानी कर के ध्यान दीजिये ताकि चीज ठीक से मिल सके कंज्यूमर्स को।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस के बारे में दो दफे कहा जा चुका है।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अबमूल्यन के बाद टायर पर कितनी रकम बढ़ी है और टायर का निर्यात करने में कितनी रकम घटी है।

Shri D. Sanjivayya : There has been no increase in the prices of tyres after devaluation.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : जब रुपये का मूल्य घट गया है तो निर्यात का मूल्य भी उसका घट गया होगा। रुपये के दाम अब 65 पैसे हो गया है।

Mr. Speaker : How much have we suffered in our exports of tyres due to devaluation?

Shri D. Sanjivayya : That I will not be able to say.

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah) : They will go up.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन बात में कहाँ तक सचाई है कि टायर के मैन्यूफैक्चरर्स के लिये जो विदेशी रबर आता था इम्पोर्ट कर के उस को 40 प्रतिशत कम कर दिया गया है, जिस के कारण कारखाने ठप्प पड़े हैं और काम ठीक से नहीं चल रहा है और इसी लिये टायरों की शार्टेज है। यदि यह सत्य है तो रबर का कोटा रेस्टोर करने में क्या दिक्कत है।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : रबर कोटा बिल्कुल कम नहीं किया गया है। इस को लिब्रला-इजंड इम्पोर्ट पालिसी के अन्दर इंडस्ट्री का स्टेट्स दिया गया है। रा मैटीरियल की कोई भी कमी नहीं है।

There are pockets of scarcity as far as availability of tyres in concerned which my hon. colleague is looking into. We shall further look into it so that the local problem is solved.

श्री गुलशन : मंत्री महोदय ने अभी बतलाया कि देश में टायर के उत्पादन में बढ़ोतरी हुई है और जितनी हमारी जरूरत है वह पूरी होती है । क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर गया है कि टायर की कीमत बाजार में 1 हजार रु० है । फिर भी वह नहीं मिलता है । जब उसकी कीमत इतनी बढ़ी है और उस का उत्पादन भी बढ़ा है तब उस को नार्मल रेट पर क्यों नहीं रखा गया । क्या सरकार के ध्यान में यह बात है कि इस की इतनी कमी है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दो दफ़े इस सवाल को किया जा चुका है और जवाब आ चुका है ।

Export of Coconut

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*422. Shri Yashpal Singh :

Shri Liladhar Kotoki :

Shri R. Barua :

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that large scale consumption of green coconut in different parts of the country is "suicidal" for India as it declines export earnings to a great extent; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to ban the cutting of green coconut like many other countries, such as Brazil?

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

(b). We have no information for Brazil and other countries. For the present, Government have no intention to ban such cutting, though it is true that it is an undesirable practice.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : आप ने जो अवांछनीय की बात कही है तो शायद आजिल जैसे मुल्कों में न हो लेकिन हमारे यहां कोई मंगल मुहूर्त बग़ैर नारियल के नहीं हो सकता । हर मंगल मुहूर्त पर नारियल पेश करना पड़ता है । तो हम किस बेसिस पर इस सेकूलर स्टेट में इस को अवांछनीय कह सकते हैं ।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : आप ने कहा कि बैंन क्यों नहीं करते हैं । जो आप ने पूछा उसका जवाब मैं ने दिया कि हम गलत समझते हैं फिर भी बैंन नहीं कर रहे हैं ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : नारियल पक जाने के बाद भी निर्यात से हम को जितनी विदेशी मुद्रा मिल सकती है उस से हम कमी को पूरा कर सकते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो आप का सजेशन है, आप इन्फार्मेशन क्या चाहते हैं ? मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि उन का कोई इरादा बैंन करने का नहीं है ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतला सकेंगे कि हम ने पिछले साल कितना फ़ारेन एक्सचेन्ज लिया है ।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : हम ने खोया है । जब इस की कमी हो जाय तो न हम इम्पोर्ट के बग़ैर सेल्फ़ सफ़िशिएन्ट हो सकते हैं और न एक्सपोर्ट कर सकते हैं ।

श्रीमती रामदुलारी सिन्हा : क्या यह बात सही है कि बहुत सी बीमारियों में मरीजों के लिये ग्रीन कोकोनेट का पानी प्रेस्क्राइब किया जाता है । ऐसी हालत में ग्रीन कोकोनेट के काटने पर बैंन लगाने के सम्बन्ध में जो लीगल कदम उठाये जायेंगे उन के परिणाम स्वरूप एक बड़ी मशीनरी क्रिएट करनी पड़ेगी, जिस पर बहुत एक्सपेन्डिचर होगा, लेकिन तब भी वह मशीनरी डोर टू डोर वाच करने में असमर्थ रहेगी ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने सारी बात बतला दी है ।

Shri Warior : What is the quantity of coconut exported from India?

Shri Manubhai Shah : None. We are not exporting green coconuts barring a small number.

Steel Plants

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- *423. **Shri H. C. Linga Reddy :**
Shri P. R. Chakraverti :
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka :
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena :
Shri P. C. Borooah :
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah :
Shri Ravindra Varma :
Shri M. K. Kumaran :

Will the Minister of Iron and Steel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1283 on the 22nd April, 1966 and state:

(a) the number of steel plants and the stages at which they are working at present;

(b) the number of steel plants proposed to be started in the Fourth Plan period with the estimated cost thereof;

(c) the expansion programme of the existing steel plants with the estimated costs thereof; and

(d) whether the Third Plan target of steel has been met?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Iron and Steel (Shri P. C. Sethi) : (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6761/66].

Shri H. C. Linga Reddy : In the statement it is said:

"Subject to the availability of resources, it is proposed to start preliminary work on another two new steel works in the public sector. The total cost of these two steel works has yet to be estimated."

May I know whether these preliminary works refer to the fifth and sixth steel plants?

Shri P. C. Sethi : Yes, Sir. The preliminary work which is referred to here refers to the fifth and sixth steel plants.

Shri H. C. Linga Reddy : May I know whether the Government have considered the name of Hospet where

there is rich iron ore and cheap electricity available as a proper place for locating a steel plant?

Shri P. C. Sethi : Yes, Sir, when the opportunity comes, all the possible sites will be considered.

Shri P. C. Borooah : One of the main reasons for the higher cost of Indian steel as estimated by the Mahatab Committee is poorer yield per worker, which, according to him, can be increased from the present level of 55 ingots per man-year to about 125 ingots. May I know what steps have been taken to extract more work from labour so that we can reach the target which has been prescribed by the Mahatab Committee.

Shri P. C. Sethi : This question is about the fourth plan targets and the present capacity of the steel plants. The Mahatab Committee report and its consideration does not arise out of this.

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar : Now that the Japanese team has expressed itself about the feasibility of the Salem steel plant, what steps will Government take to have this plant included in the fourth plan?

Shri P. C. Sethi : The Japanese Committee's report has been made available to the technical department of Hindustan Steel. They are examining it. We have proposed to the Planning Commission. It has already been stated in the House, that Rs. 5 crores be included in the fourth plan. The plan allocation has not yet been finalised.

Shri A. P. Sharma : Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the fact that one of the most important reasons for the higher cost of production of steel is, the location of steel plants at places far away from places where iron ore and other materials which go into the production of steel are available; if so, will Government also take this into account while setting up steel plants in future.

Mr. Speaker : Suggestion.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : देश की स्वतंत्रता से पहले, अर्थात् 1947 से पहले एक थाली किसान को 6 आने में मिल सकती थी जो कि इस समय 6६० में मिल रही है, और सरकार ने उस के पश्चात् इस प्रकार के कारखाने भी खोले हैं जो लोहे का उत्पादन बढ़ा रहे हैं। अब जो सरकार कारखाने खोलने जा रही है इसके पश्चात् कितनी महंगाई हो जाएगी और थाली कितने रुपये में मिला करेगी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री द्विवेदी।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द: अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बताया जाए कि कितनी महंगाई बढ़ जाएगी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बतलाना कि कारखाने खुलने से कितनी महंगाई बढ़ जाएगी, मुश्किल है। कोई नहीं बता सकता है।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द: कुछ तो अनुमान लगाया गया होगा कि इतने कारखाने खुलने से इतनी महंगाई बढ़ जाएगी या बढ़ी है।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Have they any fixed policy with regard to the expansion in the different steel plants? In some they do it departmentally; in others they do it by contractors. May I know whether when they give the work to the contractors, do they impose any liability on the contractors to pay the labourers their wages and when they do not pay their wages will some penalty be realised from them or is there a clause that the contract will not be honoured? Have they any policy about these expansions?

Mr. Speaker: It is difficult to answer matters of policy in a supplementary question.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Do they do it through department or through contractors?

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): We employ both the methods—departmentally as well as through contractors. I think no rigid policy in this regard should be

followed as it all depends on the situation and according to the need of a particular project.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: What about wages of labourers?

Shri T. N. Singh: I think this is a good arrangement. If any other policy can be suggested, I shall certainly look into it.

श्री श्री० सिंह सहगल : क्या यह सत्य है, कि मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार ने चौथे प्लान में स्टील प्लांट के लिए बस्तर को चुना है और जो वहां के बारे में रिपोर्ट स हैं वे बहुत फेबरेबल हैं एक स्टील प्लांट लगाने के लिए ? यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इसके बारे में कोई निर्णय कर लिया है और यदि नहीं किया है तो इसका कारण क्या है ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : कई राज्य सरकारों ने अपने अपने यहां स्टील प्लांट लगाने के लिए स्थानों का चुनाव किया है। उन स्थानों में बेलाडिला नामक स्थान मध्य प्रदेश का है, होस्पेट मैसूर स्टेट का है और विशाखा-पत्तनम आंध्र प्रदेश का है।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इन कारखानों को लगाने में जो लागत आएगी उस में कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा लगेगी और इस वक्त कितने विदेशी इंजीनियर इन में काम कर रहे हैं ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : विदेशी इंजीनियरों के बारे में तो इस वक्त मेरे पास कोई जानकारी नहीं है। लेकिन विदेशी मुद्रा का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है चौथे प्लान में 52.5 करोड़ तो स्टील प्राजेक्ट्स का स्पिल ओवर है जो लगेगा और 488.1 करोड़ नई प्राजेक्ट्स के लिए होगा। इस तरह से कुल मिलाकर 540.6 करोड़ रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में लगेगी।

श्री ज्वा० प्र० ज्योतिषी : जो मुझाव राज्य सरकारों की ओर से आए हैं? क्या उनका आपने तुलनात्मक अध्ययन किया है कि किस स्टेट

में आयरन ऐंड स्टील का कारखाना लगाना फ़ीजिबल होगा, ज्यादा लाभदायक होगा देश के लिए यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कोई निर्णय आपने कर लिया है या निर्णय आप करने वाले हैं ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : पहले दस्तूर एंड कम्पनी से हिन्दुस्तान स्टील की तरफ से जानकारी लेने के लिए प्रोजेक्ट रिपोर्ट ली गई थी। बाद में ब्रिटिश अमेरिकन कंसोर्टियम की भी रिपोर्ट प्राप्त की गई है और वह विचाराधीन है।

रेलवे स्टेशनों पर भोजन व्यवस्था

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*424. श्री विभूति मिश्र :

श्री क० ना० तिवारी :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उन्होंने इस आशय का एक आश्वासन दिया था कि किमी विशेष क्षेत्र के व्यक्तियों को रेलवे में चतुर्थ श्रेणी के पदों पर नियुक्त किया जायेगा और इन स्थानीय व्यक्तियों को इन विशेष क्षेत्र के रेलवे स्टेशनों पर चाय के स्टाल, भोजनालय तथा होटल चलाये के लिये लाइसेंस दिये जायेंगे ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त आश्वासन को सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों ने कहाँ तक क्रियान्वित किया है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) और (ख). यह स्पष्ट नहीं है कि माननीय सदस्यों का आशय किस आश्वासन से है। चौथी श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों की भर्ती आम तौर पर उस क्षेत्र तक सीमित रहती है जहाँ जगहें खाली होती हैं, और स्वभावतः आस-पास के लोग भर्ती होने के लिये आते हैं।

वर्तमान हिदायतों के अनुसार, चाय के स्टाल और खोमचे के ठेके स्थानीय व्यक्तियों

को दिये जाते हैं। भोजनालयों के ठेके (Refreshment room contracts) यथा-संभव स्थानीय व्यक्तियों को दिये जाते हैं जिनके लिए यह जरूरी नहीं है कि वे उसी कस्बे के रहने वाले हों, लेकिन उनका उस क्षेत्र का निवासी होना आवश्यक है। रेस्तरां के ठेके विख्यात होटल वालों या केटरिंग फर्मों को दिये जाते हैं जिन्हें पश्चिमी ढंग के केटरिंग का पर्याप्त अनुभव होता है। ऐसे सभी मामलों में इस बात का सब से अधिक ध्यान रखा जाता है कि ठेकेदार उच्चस्तर की सेवा प्रदान कर सकता है या नहीं।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मंत्री महोदय ने अभी अपने जवाब में कहा है कि जो पश्चिमी ढंग के खान पान का ठीक से इंतजाम कर सके उसको रेस्तरां वगैरह के ठेके दिये जाते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि रेलों में कितने पश्चिमी देशों के आदमी खाते हैं और कितने हिन्दुस्तानी आदमी खाते हैं ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : जहाँ पश्चिमी ढंग के होटलों की बात थी वहाँ अपने भोजनालयों की बात भी है और फिर यह कोई जरूरी भी नहीं है कि पश्चिमी देशों के ही लोग रेलों के होटलों में पश्चिमी प्रकार का खाना खायें। भारतीय लोग भी खाने लगे हैं।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : जहाँ तक रेलवे स्टेशनों पर चौथे दर्जे के कर्मचारियों का सम्बन्ध है जैतु गुमटी मैन है या पानी पिलाने वाला है स्थानीय लोग ही अगर इन कामों में लगाये जायें तो अच्छा रहता है। इसी तरह से जहाँ तक ठेकों का सम्बन्ध है, सत्तू बेचने के ठेके या भूजा के ठेके, ये जो काम हैं इनको भी स्थानीय आदमी ही कर सकते हैं। मैंने मंत्री महोदय को एक पत्र भी लिखा था और उन्होंने उत्तर दिया था कि इसका ख्याल किया जायेगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय ने कहाँ तक इसको लागू किया है ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : सतू के ठेके के बारे में और भूजा के बारे में जो कुछ प्रश्न कर्ता ने कहा है, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन के ठेके जो लेना चाहें उसको वहाँ दे दिये जायेंगे। और उन के यहाँ भी कोई लेना चाहेंगा तो उसको दे दिये जायेंगे।

श्री क० ना० तिबारी : फोर्थ ग्रेड इम्प्लायीज की भरती के लिए एक कमेटी बना दी जाती है और इनको पब्लिसिटी भी पूरी नहीं दी जाती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार के ध्यान में यह बात आई है कि इन पोस्ट्स के लिए पब्लिसिटी ठीक से नहीं होती है? साथ-साथ सरकार के ध्यान में यह बात भी क्या आई है कि समय-समय पर कमेटी बनाने से उनका रिक्लूटमेंट ठीक से नहीं होता है? यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार यह उचित नहीं समझती है कि कोई परमानेंट कमेटी बना दी जाए जिसके जरिये यह सब रिक्लूटमेंट हो और पब्लिसिटी भी इसकी अच्छी तरह से दी जा जा सके?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : स्थायी समिति बनाने में जहाँ कुछ फायदे हो सकते हैं वहाँ कुछ घाटे भी हैं। इस में अगर कोई दोषपूर्ण कार्य होता है तो कुछ तबदीली करके आगे से उसको ठीक किया जा सकता है। इसलिए यह रखा गया है कि दो रेलवे के डिविजनल या डिस्ट्रिक्ट आफिसर्स और एक वहाँ के स्थानीय विद्यालय का या हाई स्कूल का हेडमास्टर या प्रिंसिपल ऐसा आदमी जिसके नाम की स्टेट गवर्नमेंट सिफारिश करे, उनकी एक समिति बना दी जाये। यदि प्रचार पूरा नहीं होता है तो प्रचार और ज्यादा कर दिया जाया करेगा डिस्ट्रिक्ट हेडक्वार्टर्स में चौथी श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों की बहाली जो इस कमेटी के द्वारा की जायेगी उस में स्थानीय लोगों को प्रेफरेंस दिया जायेगा।

कच्चे लोहे की कीमत

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*425. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :

श्री सुबोध हंसदा :

श्री स० जं० सामन्त :

श्री भागवत झा आवाज :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 1962 से कच्चे लोहे की कीमत 14 प्रतिशत बढ़ गई है तथा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में कीमतें रोकने के बारे में सरकार की नीति असफल रही है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप लोहे की बनी वस्तुओं की कीमतें प्रत्याधिक बढ़ गई हैं तथा अब भी उन के और बढ़ने की सम्भावना है ; और

(ख) क्या गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में उत्पादन पर नियंत्रण सफल नहीं रहा है तथा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में उत्पादक सरकार के आदेशों की उपेक्षा करते हैं और यदि हाँ, तो गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्योगों का राष्ट्रीयकरण न करने के क्या कारण हैं?

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

(a) Since 1962, the price of pig iron has gone up by about 50 per cent. The increase is due to various factors like increase in excise duty and railway freight, demand for adequate returns by the producers, higher wages granted to labour in the iron ore and dolomite mines by the Wage Board, increase in the cost of coal etc. It is not due to any failure of Government policy.

(b) The control over production has not been unsuccessful and there has been no disregard of Government orders by private sector. However, the price control on pig iron produced by public as well as the private sector steel plants has been relaxed with effect from August 20, 1965. It is not considered necessary or feasible to nationalise this private industry.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : इस सम्बन्ध में खाडीलकर कमेटी तथा दूसरे लोगों ने जो प्रतिवेदन सरकार को दिये हैं या सुझाव दिये हैं सरकार ने उनके बारे में क्या कोई निर्णय किया है या उन पर वह सोच विचार ही कर रही है ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : मूल उत्तर में मैंने बताया है कि जहां तक पिग आयरन का सम्बन्ध है 20-8-1965 से इस पर के कंट्रोल हटा दिया गया है ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : प्राइवेट सैक्टर के सम्बन्ध में यह कहा गया है कि गवर्नमेंट के आर्डर का वे लोग पालन कर रहे हैं जब कि यह बात स्पष्ट है कि उन्होंने प्रोडक्शन के सम्बन्ध में सरकार की बातों की अवज्ञा की है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यदि सरकार उसका राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं कर सकती है तो क्या कारण है कि सरकार अपनी आज्ञाओं का पालन करवाने की दिशा में प्राइवेट सैक्टर पर कोई बंधन नहीं लगाती है ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : जहां तक पिग आयरन के प्रोडक्शन का सम्बन्ध है कोई अवज्ञा नहीं की गई है । पिग आयरन का प्रोडक्शन जितनी उन से उम्मीद थी उसके मुताबिक हो रहा है ।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : सरकार कहती है कि इन व्यक्तिगत क्षेत्रों ने काम करने में सफलता पाई है और सरकार के नियंत्रण बिल्कुल दुरुस्त हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या कारण है कि इनकी कीमतों में बढ़ोतरी होती जा रही है ? क्या यह सच नहीं है कि आज तक पब्लिक सैक्टर के किसी भी लोहे के कारखाने ने सरकार से कीमत में बढ़ोतरी करने की मांग नहीं की है और जब जब कीमत में बढ़ोतरी करने की मांग की गई है प्राइवेट सैक्टर के इन लोहे के कारखानों द्वारा ही की गई है और इन के द्वारा ही कीमतें बढ़ाई गई हैं ?

अगर यह बात सत्य है और सरकार इसको मानती है कि व्यक्तिगत क्षेत्र के ये कारखाने असफल हो चुके हैं तो सरकार क्यों नहीं इनका अविलम्ब राष्ट्रीयकरण करती है ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जहां तक पिग आयरन का सम्बन्ध है पब्लिक सैक्टर और प्राइवेट सैक्टर दोनों के कारखानों को समय समय पर आवश्यकतानुसार इस की कीमतें बढ़ाने की इजाजत दी गई है और हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड के कारखानों ने भी पिग आयरन की कीमतें बढ़ाई हैं ।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने यह नहीं पूछा है कि सरकार ने दाम बढ़ाने की परमिशन दी है या नहीं । मैंने यह पूछा है कि चूंकि पब्लिक सैक्टर के कारखानों ने दाम बढ़ाने की मांग कभी नहीं की है और केवल प्राइवेट सैक्टर ने ही बराबर दाम बढ़ाने की मांग की है, इस लिए सरकार प्राइवेट सैक्टर के कारखानों का राष्ट्रीयकरण क्यों नहीं कर देती है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मिनिस्टर साहब ने दोनों के लिए कहा है ।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : उन्होंने कहा है कि दोनों सैक्टरों को कीमतें बढ़ाने की इजाजत दी गई है ।

लोहा और इस्पात मंत्री (श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह) : जहां तक प्राइसिज का सम्बन्ध है उस के लिए ज्यादातर टैरिफ कमीशन के पास जाना पड़ता है और वहां पर ये कीमतें तय होती हैं । यह जरूर है कि जहां तक मेन प्रोड्यूसर्स का सम्बन्ध है टैरिफ कमीशन में उन का केस एक साथ तय होता है और छोटे प्रोड्यूसर्स का केस अलग तय होता है । यह मानना पड़ेगा कि हम लोग मेन प्रोड्यूसर्स की हेसियन से टैरिफ कमीशन

के पास गए हैं और उस के सामने अपनी प्राइस की बात कही है। जब हमारी कास्ट बढ़ी है तो हम ने यह बात टैरिफ कमिशन के सामने कही है— और कहनी भी चाहिए। जहां तक पिग आयरन का सम्बन्ध है हम ने इस की प्राइस को डीकंट्रोलर रखा है और इसकी प्राइस बढ़ी है। आज से कई बरस पहले इस हाउस के अनुरोध पर छोटे छोटे कारखानों के लाइसेंस दिये गये। ये कारखाने प्राइवेट सेंक्टर में बनाए गए और रिजिनल कन्सिडरेशन को दृष्टि से हर प्राविस में छोटे छोटे कारखानों के लाइसेंस दिये गये। यह केस उनका है।

Srimati Savitri Nigam : May I know whether the Government has realised the mistake that it has miserably failed in chalking out and implementing an integrated plan of production of steel which has resulted in surplus production of a few varieties and acute shortages of other varieties of steel and also in a speedy rise in prices. What steps are Government going to take to have an integrated plan of production of steel?

Shri P. C. Sethi : It is an integrated plan of production. The hon. lady member would agree that in the steel plants, it is very difficult to change the production pattern all of a sudden. The shortage is only in the flat products. We have taken care in the fourth plan in Bokaro and in the expansion of Durgapore and Rourkela plants that this shortage is diminished.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार द्वारा स्थापित लोहे के बड़े कारखानों में जो इस समय भारत वर्ष के विभिन्न भागों में फैले हुए हैं कुल मिला कर कितनी राशि लग चुकी है और उस से जो लाभ हो रहा है क्या सरकार उसके अनुपात से संतुष्ट है।

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : ये फ़िग़र तो मुझे याद नहीं हैं। अगर माननीय सदस्य ने इस दंगे तो मैं यह इन्फ़ॉर्मेशन दे दूंगा।

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : क्या मंत्री महोदय के पास बड़े सरकारी लोहे के कारखानों में लगाई गई राशि की सूचना भी नहीं है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने कहा है कि इस वक्त नहीं बता सकते हैं।

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : ये फ़िग़र इस वक्त मेरे पास नहीं हैं। मैं बाद में बता दूंगा।

Shri Raghunath Singh : In view of the fact that our factories in the public sector are new and the factories in Australia and other places are old, what is the reason for their prices being lower than our prices?

Shri P. C. Sethi : The gross block of investment in the new steel plants set up in the public sector is much higher. For example, the gross block of investment in Indian Iron is Rs. 1100 per ton as against about Rs. 2400 in the Hindustan Steel projects.

Shri Raghunath Singh : Why are our prices higher than the prices in Australia and other places, when our factories are new?

Shri T. N. Singh : There are a number of handicaps from which we have been suffering. This is a new type of industry started on a large scale in India and I have no hesitation in saying that we suffer from many handicaps. We are trying our best and I can assure the House that our experience has been very valuable. On the whole, I think our people have done a good job under very difficult circumstances.

श्री भागवत झा आज़ाद : क्या टाटा ने सरकार का लोन वापिस किया है ?

Shri T. N. Singh : Yes.

Shri Shree Narain : Pig iron is an important material for the country. What objection has the Government got in nationalising this?

Mr. Speaker: That is too big a question to be answered in the Question Hour.

E.C.M.

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श्री भवत सिंह : मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि चूँकि इस वक्त देश में पिग आयरन की इफ़रात है इसलिए क्या सरकार का विचार इस के रेट्स को घटाने का है ताकि और चीजों के रेट भी घट जायें ।

श्री सेठी : जहाँ तक पिग आयरन का सवाल है इस समय इस की इफ़रात है लेकिन उस के रेट्स जायट प्लांट कमेटी में तय होते हैं । इस के अलावा उस पर कोई प्राइस कंट्रोल नहीं है ।

श्री मा० ला० वर्मा : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब कभी पब्लिक सैक्टर या प्राइवेट सैक्टर की तरफ से कीमत बढ़ाई जाती है तो क्या सरकार ने इस बात की जांच की है कि कीमतें बढ़ाई जा रही हैं और क्या सरकार पब्लिक सैक्टर को इस बात की इजाजत देगी कि वह अपनी मर्जी के मुताबिक लूटता रहे ।

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : मैं इस बात को नहीं मानता हूँ । पब्लिक सैक्टर कोई लूट नहीं कर रहा है ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : हमारी सरकार सभी प्रकार के बहुत से लोहे का उत्पादन कर रही है और फिर भी ऐसा सुना जाता है कि वह बाहर से भी लोहा मंगाती है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितना लोहा और लोहे का सामान बाहर भेजा जाता है और कितना बाहर से मंगाया जाता है ।

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : यह तो पिग आयरन का सवाल है । लोहे की फ़िगर्ज इस वक्त मेरे पास नहीं है ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मंत्री महोदय कच्चे लोहे के बारे में ही बता दें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नैक्स्ट क्वेश्चन ।

*426. **Shri Warior:**

Shri Daji:

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri D. D. Puri:

Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have studied the likely repercussions of Britain's entry into the European Common Market on India's trade relations with Britain;

(b) whether Government have sought assurance for the protection of Indian trade interests in the event of Britain's entry into the Common Market; and

(c) if so, what is Britain's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). In the Communiqué issued after the Commonwealth Trade Ministers Conference held in London in June, 1966 (and an extract of which is laid on the Table of the House), the policy of Her Majesty's Government in U.K. with regard to her entry into the European Common Market and the assurance that the spokesman of the British Government gave to the Commonwealth countries is indicated.

Extract from Final Communiqué issued after the Commonwealth Trade Ministers Conference.

The President of the Board of Trade of British informed the meeting of the development of British relations with the EFTA and the EEC and indicated the readiness of the British Government to seek membership of the European Economic Community provided that the essential interests of British and Commonwealth countries were safeguarded. "He stated that the British Government would make available the maximum information possible to Commonwealth Governments on the progress of exploratory

discussions with the European Economic Community and would at all stages of any negotiations consult closely with other Commonwealth Governments". Other Ministers, in welcoming the assurances given by the President of the Board of Trade, stressed the importance of consultations at all stages of exploratory talks, discussions and negotiations.

Shri Warior: May I know whether the Indian representatives in the Commonwealth Trade Ministers Conference had made any specific demand in order to protect our trade with the ECM countries?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes. We made a specific demand on Her Majesty's Government that no concessions will be given up by the United Kingdom unilaterally without consulting us unless compensating advantages are secured for us in the ECM countries.

Shri Warior: In that Conference, as I understand from statement, U.K. had promised that at every stage of their negotiations with ECM they will contact the Commonwealth countries and let them know what the stages are and what progress is made. May I know whether that has been done and whether the Government of India has got any information at what stage they have reached now?

Shri Manubhai Shah: These are the words used by the President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Douglas, J. He stated that the British Government would make available the maximum information possible to the Commonwealth countries on the progress of exploratory discussions with the European Economic Community and would at all stages of any negotiations consult closely with other Commonwealth Governments.

Shri Warior: My question is whether they have done that.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes; they are continuously doing it and going on sending us the information.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : यह साफ नहीं हुआ है कि ब्रिटेन के ई० सी० एम० में शामिल होने से हमारा निर्यात बढ़ेगा या घटेगा हमारी आमदनी बढ़ेगी या कम होगी

श्री मनुभाई शाह : अभी इस बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा जा सकता है जब इस बात का पता चलेगा कि रोम ट्रीटी के कंट्रीज किस ट्रीटी और किन टर्म्ज के मुताबिक उस को दाखिल करते हैं तब हम उन को स्टडी कर के कह सकेंगे कि घटाई होगी या बढ़ाई होगी।

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether it is a fact that an informal assurance, pending detailed discussions to be held some time afterwards, has been given to the ECM to continue the present concession of not taking any tax on tea and some other articles; if so, how long this concession will be continued?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As far as ECM is concerned, the Common Market President has said that the "nil tariff" will be extended for one year more. But as far as the Commonwealth preference is concerned, it is on a permanent basis.

श्री भागवत झा आश्रवाद : माननीय मंत्री जी ने जिस उद्धरण को पढ़ा है और सदन-पटल पर रखा है उस से कहीं भी यह स्पष्ट नहीं होता है कि अगर ब्रिटेन को साम्राज्य में सम्मिलित होने में अपनी सुविधा और लाभ दिखाई दिया तो क्या वह कामन-वैल्य के अन्य कंट्रीज को भिवाये खबर देने के ऐसा भी करेगा कि अगर उन कंट्रीज को हानि होगी तो वह उस दशा में साम्राज्य में शामिल नहीं होगा। क्या मंत्री महोदय इस कॉन्फ्रेंस में अपने अनुभव के आधार पर या ब्रिटेन के अब तक व्यवहार के आधार पर हाउस में यह कह सकते हैं कि अगर हमारे देश के इन्ट्रेस्ट्स को हानि हुई तो ब्रिटेन यूरोपियन मार्केट में नहीं जायेगा ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : मैं यह कह सकता हूँ
और बिलकुल आश्वासन दिला सकता हूँ
हाउस को कि :

Under no circumstances will India endorse the entry of Her Majesty's Government in the European Community unless and until our preferences are fully protected or compensated by her entry in the ECM.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it a fact that the genesis of the European Common Market has provoked proposals and moves for an Asian Common Market, an African Common Market and even an Arab Common Market and, if so, is the Minister in a position, after an intelligent assessment of the situation, to tell the House to what extent these moves an Asian or African Common Market are retaliatory or counter-moves, or supplemental moves for world trade?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I have had the privilege of dealing with this question before this House several times. As far as the Asian Common Market is concerned, it is in a most vague and embryonic stage of discussion. We ourselves hold the view that a common market can only benefit those countries where there is a common economic foundation and a progress of certain dimension. In Asia the political structure of the countries and the under-development of the economies is so great that perhaps a common market will not be of advantage.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: Some years ago when the question of the entry of Britain in the European Common Market came up, the negotiations broke down, according to our understanding, because of the consideration of the interests of Canada, Australia and New Zealand. India and other Asian countries did not figure very much in those negotiations. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he has any ground for saying that the interests of India and other Asian countries will be given due consideration this time? Have the conditions changed in any way?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The first part of the hon. Lady Member's assumption is, if I may say so, totally incorrect.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: It was published in the newspapers also.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I am just explaining that the non-entry of Britain in the Common Market was not because of the interests of Canada or Australia but because their own economic policies of agriculture and pricing were not reconciled to the policies of similar character in the Rome Treaty countries and so ECM was not prepared to admit them. So, the basic issue is not Canadian or Indian interests but the interests of the Common Market countries for admitting a new partner, whether there will be reciprocal benefits. So far as the second part of the question is concerned, in our case it is true that there is a categorical assurance given to us by the President of the Board of Trade, on behalf of the British Government that any action on her part which affects the preferences that we are enjoying in several commodities in the U.K. market will be either compensated or fully protected.

Shri Hem Barua: Is it not a fact that China is very much interested in the Asian Common Market? If our Government is not vigilant enough, in the mean time China might sneak into this and steal a march over us.

Shri Manubhai Shah: China is not a member of the United Nations. So, she cannot become a member of the Common Market.

Shri Hem Barua: China has been making such a proposal for quite some time.

Shri Manubhai Shah: The Asian Common Market is a legal concept under the international law. It is not a matter of arrangement or undercutting. China has never been on any negotiating forum, as far as the discussions of the Asian Common market are concerned.

Shri Hem Barua: China has been there.

Shri Manubhai Shah: How can she join it without a legal basis?

Shri D. C. Sharma: The affiliation of the Commonwealth countries with U.K. is growing thinner and thinner every day. Also, U.K. is interested more in those Commonwealth countries where the settlers belong to its own stock than in those Commonwealth countries, like India or African countries, where the inhabitants do not belong to the U.K. stock. If so, what makes our Commerce Minister think that U.K. will not enter the Common Market unless our interests are protected?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The first reason why we all feel confident is that 22 countries round the table at the London conference voiced the unanimous desire and conveyed their feeling of anxiety to the Government of United Kingdom that her entry into the Common Market should not be at the cost of, whether it is the white Commonwealth or the coloured Commonwealth, as the hon. Member says, that is, without any discrimination. This was the unanimous vote. Secondly, the Board of Trade President went out of his way to assure that the major problems and the hurdles are far greater with respect to their own economies as not to care for the smaller portion of protecting our interests in terms of preferences. Both these reasons, therefore, give us the feeling that it is quite possible to believe in their words that they will keep us in consultation and will see to it that our major interests will be protected.

Aluminium Smelting Plant

*427. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of Mines and Metals be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1131, on the 15th April, 1966 and state:

(a) whether it is proposed to set up an Aluminium Smelting Plant in Gujarat;

(b) if so, whether the details of the project have been worked out; and

(c) the estimated cost and capacity of the plant?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Mines and Metals (Shri S. A. Mehdi): (a) An application for establishment of an alumina plant has been received from the Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation. A firm in the private sector has applied for licence to construct an aluminium smelter.

(b) No Sir,

(c) Estimates of costs are not available. The capacities proposed are:—

- (i) 200,000 tonnes per annum alumina; and
- (ii) 50,000 tonnes per annum aluminium metal.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या गुजरात के अन्दर एल्यूमिनियम प्रचुर मात्रा में उपलब्ध है जिससे सरकार यह चाहती है कि वहाँ पर यह कारखाना स्थापित किया जाय ?

श्री स० अ० महदो : जो जांच हुई है उस में यह पता चला है कि करीब 6 मिलियन टन बोक्साइड वहाँ है जिस के ऊपर यह 1 लाख टन का एल्यूमिनियम प्लांट वहाँ लगाने का इमकान समझा जाता है ।

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : क्या सरकार इस पर विचार कर रही है कि वहाँ पर कारखाना जो स्थापित किया जायेगा या करने का जो विचार कर रही है उस में किसी बाहरी देश की भी सहायता वह लेगी ?

श्री स० अ० मेहदी : यह तो पूछा गया है गुजरात गवर्नमेंट से कि इस के लिए क्या निर्णय उन्होंने लिया है । यह रिपोर्ट अभी नहीं आयी है ।

Lack of Co-ordination among Railway Zones

*428. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the inter-relation of zones at administrative and policy-making levels lacks coordination and harmony;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a proposal to start a faster train between Delhi and Jodhpur via Reengus had to be abandoned because the Western Railway Zone was not prepared to cooperate with the Northern Railway Zone; and

(c) the action being taken to achieve better and closer coordination?

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

(b) No, Sir. There was a proposal for running the existing Delhi-Jodhpur Mails via Rewari-Reengus-Phulera chord and not for running an additional service between Delhi and Jodhpur via Reengus. This proposal was not accepted, not due to any lack of co-ordination between the Western and Northern Railways, but because these trains carry substantial traffic from an and to Rewari-Ratangarh-Degana section.

(c) Does not arise.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: The hon. Minister is denying what is public knowledge and what is conceded by almost every railway official concerned that there is lack of co-ordination between the zonal railway systems. Is it not a fact that such instances of the lack of co-ordination between the zones have come to the notice of the Minister from time to time?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: It has not come to our notice. It might be in the public knowledge, as the hon. questioner says, which I do not accept.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I should like to know whether any specific measures have, of late, been taken to secure better and closer co-ordination and, if so, how the need arose for such closer co-ordination if there was complete co-ordination already as alleged and claimed by the hon. Minister.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: There has not been anything which the Railway Ministry wants to do which cannot be done by any zone. There is complete co-ordination between all the zones.

12.00 hrs.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS

Export Duty on Tea

SNQ. 9. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the statements of the Tea Planters Association, Jalpaiguri and the Bengal National Chambers of Commerce published in the "Amrita Bazar Patrika", dated the 13th July, 1966 and the "Financial Express", dated the 17th July, 1966, respectively demanding replacement of the export duty at flat rates by *ad valorem* duty on tea; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

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

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. There are practical difficulties in the way of replacing specific duty on tea by *ad valorem* duty. Government have, therefore, decided not to make any change.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether Government realises that the opportunity coming in the wake of devaluation will be badly missed if sanction of a draw-back on excise duty on exported tea and restoration of tax credit certificates is not given as is given to other export industries that will enable India to sell very much

more Indian tea abroad than it has ever done in the past?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): The hon. Member knows that at the time of devaluation, the duty that has been levied is Rs. 2 per kg. which comes to less than 35 per cent on the lowest variety of tea. If 22 per cent benefit is left to the industry, I hope he will agree with me that tax credit and drawback are more than included in that.

Shri P. C. Borooah: The profitability in the tea industry is gradually on the decrease. It was about 9 per cent in 1954 which has come down to 3 per cent in 1964 and with the application of this Bonus Act and the Wage Board Award, the profitability may come to nil at the moment. Under such circumstances, may I know how can the Government expect the industry to increase its production and thereby increase its exports if some incentive is not given as has been given to other industries?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This matter has been gone into by the Tea Plantation Committee the report of which was placed on the Table of the House. We are not convinced that the profitability has gone down as much as the hon. Member says. But if the industry can still say and show us that unless there are concessions and concessions the production will not increase, we will look into it. If they want a reduction of duty or any other concession, they will have to justify it before the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Commerce and then we can give them some help.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: From the questions of the hon. Member and the replies of the hon. Minister, it appears that these tea planters are demanding concessions after concessions in the name of implementation of Bonus Act or Wage Board Award. In view of the fact that they think without getting these concessions, they are unable to run the tea industry, has the Government taken any decision to nationalise it or to take it over?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There is no intention either to nationalise it or to take it over. We do not consider that the task could be of an urgent nature that all the type of work can be done by us. But we do look into the matter. Where a concession is justified in the national interest, it has to be conceded and granted. We have been giving concessions in the past. There have been representations that the profitability of the industry is not as much as it should be. We have an open mind on the subject. If they can prove that it is necessary to give further concessions of a legitimate character, we are prepared to consider the same.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if the attention of the Government is drawn to various statements made by the representative organisations of the tea planters to the effect that devaluation, a measure adopted to promote exports, is not likely to have any impact on the increase of exports of tea because of various reasons and, if so, whether Government have enquired from the sources as to why is it that they think that devaluation is not going to promote exports of tea?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The main point is, and there is some strength in the argument of the planters, that a flat duty of Rs. 2 per kg. irrespective of the sale price of tea, is not a scientific way of handling the matter. We have acknowledged this defect and we have, therefore, asked them whether they can have a slab system. A specific duty has an advantage against an *ad valorem* duty because the auction price varies. Therefore, we could not switch over to *ad valorem* duty. Now, we have invited suggestions. If there are any varieties of tea which find difficulties in their export, and Rs. 2 is higher compared to the local cost, we are prepared to consider the same.

Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: May I know whether there is any proposal on behalf of the Tea Planters for giving some benefit to the working class

if concession on export duty is granted to them and if so, in what manner?

Shri Manubhai Shah: They have given very liberal concessions recently as a result of the recommendations of the Wage Board whose report they have accepted and are implementing. I think the working class should be grateful that the planters could come to a unanimous decision. It has no relation with duty.

Shri N. Dandekar: The hon. Minister spoke a little while ago about giving the Tea industry concession after concession. The question is not one of concessions but of removing the handicaps recently imposed by the Government. The question really is why has he put all such serious handicaps on the tea industry in the matter of exports. It is not a question of asking for concessions, but of removing the handicaps. Will he consider it from this point of view?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The hon. Member knows that devaluation gave them a benefit to the extent of 57.5%. If Government mops up 35% out of that, leaving 22.5% to them, I hope the hon. Member will agree that we have not put any burden. Now if the question is that on any low-priced variety the burden is high, we have an open mind and we are prepared to modify and adjust the duty.

श्री भागवत झा अजाद : सामान्य दरो वाले निर्यात शुल्क के स्थान पर मूल्यानुसार शुल्क लगाने से, क्या सरकार ने विचार किया है कि इसमें प्रशासनिक कठिनाइयों के अलावा, इस का प्रभाव इसके उत्पादन और निर्यात पर पड़ने की सम्भावना है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : हम यह जरूर मानते हैं कि जब तक एक्सपोर्टिंग इंडस्ट्रीज़ को कुछ बेनिफिट न दिया जाय, निर्यात नहीं बढ़ सकता। हम ने उसी सिद्धान्त के अनुसार काम किया है फिर भी अगर कोई गलती रह जाती है, तो हम सचेतन मांग रहे हैं कि कोई ऐसी वैरायटी

है, जिसमें इस ड्यूटी के लगाने से तकली आती हो, तो हमें बतायें।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Job Evaluation

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

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the modern methods of job evaluation in advanced industrial countries like U.S.A.;

(b) when such evaluation or classification was attempted last in the Railway workshops and other departments;

(c) whether Government intend to set up a Committee or Board for doing this work; and

(d) if not, the reasons for not undertaking the scientific job evaluation on the Railways?

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

(b) to (d). In view of the answer given to (a) above, these do not arise.

Full Utilization of Industrial Capacity

*430. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri R. S. Pandey:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which it has been possible so far to utilise fully the industrial capacity created in the country which was very much affected due to the Indo-Pak conflict and the stoppage of economic aid and supply of raw materials and components by some countries; and

(b) the present position of utilisation of that capacity?

The Minister of Industry, Shri D. Sanjivayya: (a) and (b). Although no assessment of idle capacity in the various industrial units in the country has been made by Government, there has been no report about any major under-utilization of industrial capacity in the large and medium sectors due to the Indo-Pak conflict and subsequent stoppage of economic aid by foreign countries. In the small scale sector the impact of Indo-Pak conflict was felt mostly by the units located in the border areas of Punjab. The situation has now been overcome and the units are functioning in the normal manner.

Imported Raw Materials

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

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued advance licences to actual users to meet their requirements of imported raw materials; and

(b) if so, the value of licences granted so far?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Advance licences on a repeat basis for a total value of about Rs. 4.4 lakhs were issued to actual users mainly in the small scale sector before the provision for grant of such licences was withdrawn following the announcement of the more liberal import policy after devaluation.

बिजली चालित करघों के लाइसेंस देना

*432. **श्री किन्दर लाल :**
श्री विजयनाथ पांडेय :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री 1 अप्रैल, 1966 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 915 के उत्तर के सन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने बिजली चालित करघों को लाइसेंस देने की प्रणाली से संबंधित प्रतिवेदन पर इस बीच अन्तिम रूप से विचार कर लिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शफी कुरेशी) : (क) जी, हां,

(ख) शक्तिचालित करघा समिति की रिपोर्ट पर सरकार का निर्णय दिनांक 2 जून 1966 के संकल्प में दिया गया है जो सदन की ध्वज पर जा चुका है। इस संकल्प में शक्ति चालित करघों के सभी पहलुओं पर सरकार की नीति निहित है।

Price of Cotton

*433. **Shri R. Barua:**
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:
Shri Baghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to fix realistic support price for cotton and to create requisite agency to buy cotton at that price; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to replace the system of issuing annual cotton licence by permanent licences?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) The floor prices of Indian cotton for the ensuing season, September 1966—August 1967, have already been revised upward so as to enable the cotton growers to receive fair minimum prices for cotton in the overall context of prices of different farm products and general prices in the country.

The State Trading Corporation will, if necessary, enter the market for

buying cotton to support the floor prices.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Delegation of Powers to Supervisory Officials on Railways

*434. **Shri Nambiar:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Administration have delegated powers to supervisory officials other than the Gazetted Officers to suspend from duty and to punish Railway employees, as a uniform procedure;

(b) if so, since when;

(c) whether this is a departure from the procedure previously laid under the Discipline and Appeal Rules; and

(d) the steps being taken to ensure security of service to the 12 lakh Railway employees?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). Uniformity in delegation of powers was introduced on 30-4-1957, but there has been a very slight enhancement in powers with effect from 18-6-1963.

(c) No departure of Discipline & Appeal procedure is involved.

(d) The Discipline & Appeal procedure has to be fully observed and this in itself is a sufficient safeguard for ensuring security of service.

Purchase of Tobacco by S.T.C.

435. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Trading Corporation purchased a huge quantity of Tobacco in 1965 as a measure of price support;

(b) whether it is also a fact that only a part of the stock has been exported; and

(c) whether it was not possible to export the entire stock for want of market and if so, why the old stock has been maintained till to date?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). After most of the foreign buyers had already covered their requirements of F.C.V. Tobacco against the 1964 crop, the growers and the trade were still left with a large surplus. To give them relief, the STC entered the market and purchased about 38,000 bales. Due to lower prices of some grades of 1965 crop also, despite best efforts, exports against those stocks could be made only of 3436 bales. However, of the balance, 26,054 bales have already been sold in the internal market and the rest of it also is now committed for internal sale.

Defects in Locomotives

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

(a) whether a number of cases of railway locomotives going out of operation due to corrosion of boilers by saline water caused by drought conditions have been reported;

(b) if so, whether this type of mishap is particularly frequent on the Eastern and South-Eastern Railways; and

(c) the reasons for the failure to control the hardness of water by appropriate chemical treatment?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). Yes Sir, but the difficulty has been experienced with steam locomotives only in the Calcutta area and upto Kharagpur of the Eastern and South Eastern Railways.

(c) There has been no failure of measures in this regard. Chemical treatment of water is done regularly by all Railways to control the hardness of boiler feed water, and due

primarily to this preventive treatment the problem of hard water has been kept well under control on Railways as a whole. In the summer months this year, however, there were particularly severe conditions of drought in the Calcutta area upto Khargpur. As a result, the salinity of water increased to unprecedented levels, and it could not be fully controlled even by chemical treatment. This was, however, only a temporary phase.

Shahdara-Saharanpur Light Railway

*437. **Shri Buta Singh:**

Shri Bade:

Shri Hukam Chand

Kachhaviya:

Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Shahdara-Saharanpur Light Railway has recently declared a lock-out;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the number of employees who would be affected as a result thereof and whether Government propose to provide them with employment in the Railways?

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

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

Detention of Howrah-Delhi Express Train at Kanpur

*438. **Dr. M. S. Aney:**

Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:

Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news-item appearing in the Times of India, dated the 8th June, 1966 regarding the detention of the Howrah-Delhi Express

train at Kanpur for 2 hours on the night of the 6th June, 1966 owing to the refusal of some first class passenger described as a former Governor to vacate two berths in an air-conditioned coach occupied by two members of his party in an unauthorised manner for two passengers for whom the said seats had been duly reserved at Kanpur; and

(b) if so, the name of the ex-Governor and also the action taken against him for causing detention of the Express train and incalculable inconvenience to all the passengers in the train?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. On arrival of 11 Up Howrah-Delhi Express at Kanpur on 6-6-1966, Shri C. P. N. Singh, ex-Governor, Punjab, who along with his family, was occupying two air-conditioned berths allotted to two other passengers from Kanpur, expressed his inability to vacate these berths, despite protracted persuasion. Passengers who had been allotted two Air-conditioned berths from Kanpur did not allow the train to start till a third party surrendered their Air-conditioned berths in favour of the former. This resulted in more than two hours' detention to the train.

Since the passengers for whom two A.C.C. berths reserved ex. Kanpur were provided accommodation as indicated above, no further action was taken on the spot. The question in regard to further action to be taken in the matter is under consideration.

Manufacture of Equipment for Oil Refinery

*440. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**

Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1298 on the 22nd April, 1966 and state:

(a) Whether the Government have since examined the technical reports

regarding the establishment of a project for the manufacture of equipment for oil refinery; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). The report and the supplemental data received are still under examination. A final decision is yet to be taken.

Maintenance of Railways

***441. Shri A. N. Vidyalankar:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received numerous complaints, some from the Members of Parliament that the maintenance of the Railways, whether passenger coaches, railway property or of the mechanical instruments and appliances, have extremely deteriorated, and the officers have failed to enforce discipline in the maintenance staff;

(b) whether it is also a fact that costly spare parts and fittings are removed from the coaches and sold in the black market, and cases of pilferage have enormously increased;

(c) whether for the increase in the number of accidents recently, the defective maintenance has mainly been responsible; and

(d) the steps being taken to improve the standards of maintenance?

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

(a) Complaints have not been received about the maintenance of Railway equipment having deteriorated badly and the officers having failed to enforce discipline on the maintenance staff. There have, however, been complaints about lack of cleanliness in some coaches and defects/deficiencies of compartment fittings, such as mirrors, taps, fans, lights, etc. These specific complaints have been investigated and disciplinary action taken in cases of staff at fault.

(b) While, no doubt, fittings stolen from coaches do find their way to the market, cases of pilferage have decreased considerably on all Railways, from 68,471 in 1959-60 to 33,236 in 1964-65.

(c) The total number of accidents is on the decrease. There is also no increase in the number of accidents due to defective maintenance.

(d) The Government is alive to the need for ensuring high standards of maintenance, and efforts are constantly being made to effect improvements by reviewing methods and renewing equipment from time to time.

Goonda Activities at Howrah Station

***442. Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a report in a Calcutta daily 'the Jugantar' of the 29th June, 1966 about the depredations of goondas on the Howrah Station, snatching away goods, stabbing and shooting the passengers;

(b) the causes of deterioration of station management and the failure of the Railway Police to stop such goondaism; and

(c) the steps taken for the safety of passengers?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There has been no such deterioration of railway management or failure of Govt. Railway Police.

(c) Joint raids with Govt. Railway Police, district police and Railway Protection Force staff are being conducted to check the activities of the criminals. A Coordination meetings was also held between Rly. Protection Force officers and Supdt. Railway Police, Howrah and preventive measures were chalked out and implemented.

Prices of Automobiles***443. Shri Seahyan:****Shri P. C. Borooah:****Shri D. D. Mantri:****Shri P. K. Deo:****Shri M. K. Kumaran:****Shri Narasimha Reddy:****Shri Yashyal Singh:****Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:****Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:****Shri Madhu Limaye:****Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:****Dr. P. Srinivasan:****Shri R. Barua:****Shri N. R. Laskar:****Shri Surendra Pal Singh:****Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:****Shri Hukam Chand****Kachhaivaia:****Shri Bade:****Shri Y. D. Singh:****Shri Sonaxane:**

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to allow increase in the prices of automobiles due to devaluation; and

(b) if so, the extent of increase in prices contemplated or allowed?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). Increases have already been allowed in the prices of Automobiles on account of the effect of devaluation on the cost of imported components and on royalties and technical know-how fees payable in foreign currency. The actual increases so far allowed in respect of various vehicles are as under:—

Vehicles	Amount of increase agreed to
	Rs.
Cars:	
Hindustan Ambassador	294
Fiat	328
Standard Herald	825
Commercial Vehicles:	
Standard 1-ton	1159

Vehicles	Amount of increase agreed to
	Rs.
Motor Cycles:	
Royal Enfield 350 cc	338
Jawa 250 cc	297
Scoters:	
Vespa 150 cc	145
Vespa 175 cc 3-wheeler	342

Similar claims for price increase in respect of other vehicles are under examination.

The question whether requests received for similar price increases on account of the impact of devaluation on the prices of imported raw materials and indigenously bought-out components with some import content should be allowed is under examination.

अल्मोड़ा जिले में तांबे और मुर्मे के निक्षेप***444. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :****श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :****श्री विगे :****श्री लखमू भवानी :**

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के अल्मोड़ा जिले में तांबे और मुर्मे के निक्षेप पाये जाने की सम्भावना है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार ने इस के लिये सर्वेक्षण किया है ; और

(ग) उसका क्या परिणाम निकला है ?

खान तथा धातु मंत्री (श्री सु० कु० डे) :

(क)से(ग). भारतीय भौतिकी विभाग ने 1941-42 में अल्मोड़ा जिले के धातु क्षेत्रों का सर्वेक्षण आरम्भ किया और तब से विस्तृत अनुसंधान, बड़े पैमाने पर मानचित्रण और भू-रसायनिक पूर्वक्षण किये जा रहे हैं। जब कि इन अनुसन्धानों से कई स्थान

पर तांबा होने का पता चला है, कोई कार्य योग्य संचय नहीं मिले हैं।

एंडीमनी ग्रयस्क के होने का कहीं पता नहीं चला है।

Fire in Oil Wagons

- *445. Shri Panna Lal:
Shri Viswanath Pandey:
Shri Brij Basi Lal:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Bade:
Shri Yudhvir Singh:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavalaya:
Shri Omkar Singh:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 24th July, 1966, more than 28 wagons loaded with petrol caught fire following the derailment of a petrol-laden goods train at Madhupur Railway Station of the Eastern Railway;

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

(c) the loss of life and property involved?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) In the accident which occurred between Madankatta Block Hut and Karmatanr station 25 loaded petrol tank wagons and one empty tank wagon caught fire.

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

(c) There was no loss of life. The cost of damage to railway property was estimated at approximately Rs. 3,15,000.

Import of Machinery

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

(a) whether it is a fact that some countries, with whom India has rupee-

payment arrangement, import machinery from other countries and export it to India at higher prices under certificates to the effect that it was manufactured in their own country; and

(b) the manner in which Government satisfy themselves that the high prices paid under the barter deals are justified and are not detrimental to India's interests?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Government is not aware of such practices. But occasionally purchases are made through Rupee Accounts where a part of equipment for a whole plant has to be imported from a third country. The country of origin is, however, clearly stated and prior permission is also given by Government.

(b) The Trade and Payment Agreements with these countries include a clause to the effect that all purchases are subject to prices being internationally competitive. The State Trading Corporation and other organisations compare new quotations with previous quotations for similar machineries etc. received from the Rupee countries and also with the price structure in free currency countries before effecting such purchases. Government Departments also safeguard their purchases in the same manner.

Import of Raw Materials

*447. Shri V. B. Gandhi: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that licences for the import of raw-materials, components, spares and machinery are usually not granted from dollar and sterling areas and even when the foreign exchange position was not so difficult, importers were asked to buy their requirements from rupee payment countries;

(b) whether Government are aware that the rupee payment countries dictate their own terms as regards prices and quality to the detriment of India's interest; and

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

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

(b) No, Sir. Under the existing bilateral Trade Agreements with Pupee Payments Countries, all purchases are subject to buyer's specification and prices being internationally competitive.

(c) Does not arise.

Decontrol of Steel and Iron

*448. **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:

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

(a) whether Government propose to decontrol the steel and iron in the near future;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) the effect of decontrol on the market?

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) to (c). In May, 1965, a Study Team was set up under the Chairmanship of Shri R. K. Khadilkar, Member of Parliament to examine the organisation, structure methods of work and procedures of the Office of the Iron and Steel Controller. The Study Team has submitted part I of its Report on May 13, 1966 and has recommended that statutory control/distribution and prices of all categories of steel should be withdrawn. The recommendations of the Study Team are being examined by the Government. A final decision will be taken shortly. The possible effects of decontrol will no doubt be kept in view while taking a decision on the question of decontrol of iron and steel.

झरिया कोयला खानों में आग लग जाना

*449. **श्री विभूति मिश्र :**

श्री क० ना० तिवारी :

क्या खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की

कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि झरिया कोयला खानों में बहुत देर से आग लगी हुई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो आग लग जाने से अब तक कितना कोयला नष्ट हुआ है ; और

(ग) आग को बुझाने के लिये क्या प्रयास किये गये और उनका क्या परिणाम निकला ?

खान तथा धातु मंत्री (श्री सु० कु० डे) :

(क) हां, महोदय ।

(ख) 7.5 मिलियन टन (लगभग) ।

(ग) झरिया अग्नि-पीडित क्षेत्र को अच्छी तरह से ढक दिया गया था । आग काफी समय से नियंत्रण में है और उपरी संकेतों से प्रकट होता है कि या तो आग पूरी तरह से दब चुकी है या इतनी अप्रत्यक्ष हो चुकी है कि उससे कोई आशंका नहीं है ।

विदेशों में भारतीयों के होटल

2104. **श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :** क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विदेशों में भारतीयों के कोई होटल हैं और यदि हां, तो वे किन किन स्थानों पर हैं ;

(ख) क्या उन्हें चलाने के लिये सरकार ने कोई सहायता दी है ; और

(ग) क्या उनके द्वारा विदेशी मुद्रा भी कमाई जाती है और यदि हां, तो गत पांच वर्षों में कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा कमाई गई है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) :

(क) से (ग) : विदेशों में भारतीय मिशनो से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार, विदेशों में प्रवासी भारतीयों द्वारा खोले गये होटलों/रेस्टोरेण्टों का व्योरा नीचे दिया गया है:—

बेरूत (लेबनान)	2 रेस्टोरेण्ट
न्यूयार्क	1 रेस्टोरेण्ट

मरी	पश्चिमी	प्रत्येक स्थान
लाहौर		
रावलपिण्डी	पाकिस्तान	पर 1 होटल
पेशावर		
जेनेवा	—	1 रेस्टोरेण्ट
क्वाला लम्पूर	—	2 रेस्टोरेण्ट
टोकियो	—	2 रेस्टोरेण्ट
बोम (प० जर्मनी)	—	3 होटल/ रेस्टोरेण्ट

रिजर्व बैंक तथा विदेशी स्थित कुछ भारतीय मिशनो से जानकारी की प्रतिष्ठा की जा रही है।

इन होटलों/रेस्टोरेण्ट को चलाने के लिये भारत सरकार ने कोई सहायता नहीं दी है।

इनके द्वारा उपार्जित विदेशी मुद्रा और उसमें से भारत को भेजी गयी धनराशि के सम्बन्ध में कोई जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है।

Export of Frog Legs

2105. Shri M. K. Kumaran: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign exchange earned by the export of frog legs from Kerala during 1965-66;

(b) whether Government have any scheme to promote the frog industry; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Export statistics are not maintained by Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics statewise. However, total value of exports of frog legs during 1965-66 stood at Rupees Thirtysix lakhs.

(b) and (c). Potentialities for planned development of frog resources are being investigated and Schemes for research, development and rational utilization of frog resources are being

worked out. The details of these Schemes have not yet been finalized.

Cashew Industry

2106. Shri M. K. Kumaran: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Cashew Industry has been adversely hit by the devaluation of the Rupee;

(b) whether it is also a fact that with the devaluation of the rupee, the industrialists in Kerala will have to pay 50 per cent more for the imported cashew nuts; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to take any step to help the industrialists?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Yes, Sir. The industry will be affected to some extent as 70% of the requirements of nuts are met from imports.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) All possible steps for increasing the availability of cashew nuts and reducing dependence on imported cashew nuts are being taken by Government by intensification of cultivation and extension to new areas.

बेगूसराय रेलवे स्टेशन

2107. श्री उटिया :

श्री मधु लिमय :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे पर बेगूसराय रेलवे स्टेशन को जो इस समय सब डिविजनल हैडक्वार्टर है, एक जिले का हैडक्वार्टर बनाया जा रहा है;

(ख) क्या उस स्टेशन पर प्लेटफार्म शैड न होने और प्रतिभालयों में पानी और पत्तन के पाखानों की सुविधाएं न होने के बारे में नागरिकों से अथवा किसी संगठन से कोई शिकायत प्राप्त हुई है;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि बेगूसराय की अधिसूचित क्षेत्र समिति स्टेशन पर नल का पानी सप्लाई करने को तैयार है, लेकिन रेलवे ने अभी तक इस सुविधा का लाभ नहीं उठाया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इन शिकायतों को दूर करने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

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

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) जी हां।

(घ) अधिसूचित क्षेत्र समिति स्टेशन को पानी सप्लाई करने के लिए राजी थी लेकिन उसने जो शर्तें रखी थीं, व रेलवे को मान्य नहीं थीं। रेलवे स्वयं पानी सम्बन्धी व्यवस्था करने जा रही है और इसलिए अधिसूचित क्षेत्र समिति से पानी लेने का सवाल नहीं उठता।

प्लेटफार्म पर छत लगाने के काम की मंजूरी दे दी गयी है और इस्पात संरचना सम्बन्धी काम हो रहा है। प्रतिक्षालय में फ्लश टटो युक्त म्यान घर बनाने के काम को 1966-67 के निर्माण कार्यक्रम में शामिल कर लिया गया है।

बछवारा रेलवे स्टेशन पर रेलवे लाइन पर ऊपरी पुल

2108. श्री उट्टिया :

श्री मधु निमये :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्हें बछवारा (पूर्वोत्तर) के निवासियों से उस स्टेशन पर एक रेलवे ऊपरी पुल को बढ़ाने के बारे में एक ज्ञापन प्राप्त हुआ है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि वहां के लोग टेशन के बाहर (पश्चिमी की ओर) गड्डे के भरे जाने के पश्चात् स्वच्छा से काम

करके नई सड़क के निर्माण में हाथ बंटाने के लिए तैयार हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है और इस कार्य के पूरा होने में कितना समय लगने की संभावना है ; और

(घ) क्या बछवारा गांव से स्टेशन को बिजली दिये जाने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया जा रहा है और यदि हां, तो इस कार्य के कब तक पूरा होने की संभावना है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं। लेकिन अतीत में इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए थे।

(ख) श्रमदान के द्वारा गड्डों को भरकर नयी सड़क बनाने के काम में हाथ बंटाने के लिए जनता की ओर से कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं आया है।

(ग) चूंकि एक समापार पहले से उपलब्ध है, जिसका इस्तेमाल जनता आसानी से कर सकती है इसलिए ऊपरी पैदल पुल का विस्तार करना जरूरी नहीं समझा जाता।

(घ) इस मामले पर बिहार सरकार से बातचीत हो रही है। ऐसी स्थिति में काम पूरा होने के सम्बन्ध में कोई निश्चित तारीख नहीं बतायी जा सकती।

All-India Handloom Fabrics Marketing Co-operative Society

2109. Shri Imbichibava:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently received a Memorandum from the All-India Handloom Fabrics Marketing Co-operative Society;

(b) if so, the main demands contained therein; and

(c) the measures proposed to be taken in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) to (c). No Memorandum has been received recently; the Society had, however, circulated a Memorandum in April, 1966 which had been duly disposed of. Details of the same had also been furnished to the House in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 4944 on the 6th May, 1966.

Level Crossing and Over-bridge in Badagara, Kerala

2210. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representations have been received from the Badagara Municipality in Kerala to construct a level crossing and an over-bridge in the Municipal area; and

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

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

(i) The Development Committee, Badagara had, in 1957, asked for a road over-bridge in replacement of the existing level crossing at the north-end of Badagara Station. The scheme could not be progressed further due to the State Government/Authority concerned having not communicated so far any final decision indicating the relevant priority and the year in which they would be able to provide necessary funds towards road authority's share of the cost of the proposed road over-bridge, as required under the extant rules.

(ii) The Commissioner, Badagara Municipality had asked for an additional level crossing (manned) at the south-end of Badagara Station, at KM. 709/4-5. The proposal was examined and found feasible. Under the rules, the full costs (both initial as well as annual recurring) of such additional works have to be borne by the authority requiring the facility. Final acceptance of the Municipality to bear the

1295 (Ai) LSD—3.

costs of this particular level crossing is still pending.

Refund of Excess Demurrage

2111. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases pending in the various Divisions, of the Southern Railway for the refund of excess demurrage collected as on the 31st March, 1966;

(b) the reasons for the inordinate delay in the disposal of these cases; and

(c) the steps taken to refund the excess collection?

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

(a) Only one case was outstanding on the Tiruchchirappalli Division for over three months as on 31st March, 1966. This is, however, on the assumption that by "excess demurrage" is meant demurrage incorrectly collected in excess of what is leviable as per rules.

(b) and (c) The claim was preferred on 6th September, 1965 and finalised on 4th May, 1966. Delay was due to incomplete particulars having been furnished by the station, which required back reference and clarification.

Accident at Wardha Station

2113. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Basumatari:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Bade:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavalaya:
Shri Kashi Ram Gupta:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether a serious train accident was averted at Wardha Railway Station on the Central Railway on the 19th June, 1966 when the Madras-Delhi Janta Express arrived there and two engines were standing on the same

track by which the Express was to pass;

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

(c) whether any inquiry has been held in the matter and if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) and (b). On 19th June 1966 train No. 18 Up Delhi-Madras Janata Express entered Wardha Station on line No. 3 which was already occupied by coupled light engines.

(c) An enquiry was held. The accident was due to the failure of Railway staff.

Export of Textile to U.K.

2114. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intend to resume licensing of Cotton Textiles and Cotton Yarn for export to the United Kingdom;

(b) whether Government propose to introduce changes in the policy of licensing; and

(c) if so, the details of the charges including the pending contracts about the export of textiles?

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

(a) to (c). The licensing of cotton textiles and cotton yarn for export to the United Kingdom has already been resumed with effect from the 21st June, 1966. There has been no change in the policy of licensing. The Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council is however charging an allocation fee on the following scale from the exporters on a voluntary basis:—

12 paise per square yard on grey cotton textiles;

10 paise per square yard on bleached cotton textiles;

5 paise per square yard on processed cotton textiles;

10 paise per lb. on singles and folded cotton yarn on hanks.

In respect of pending contracts, the Council has notified the exporters to pay to the mills concerned 50 per cent. of the value in the case of grey and bleached cotton piecegoods and grey yarn and 47½ per cent. in the case of processed cotton cloth and bleached and processed yarn, less the amount due on account of allocation fees, on clearance of the goods by the exporters from the mills.

Industries in Kerala :

2115. Shri M. K. Kumaran: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that industrial establishments in Kerala, both in the public and private sectors, have suffered heavy losses recently as a result of the electricity cut;

(b) whether any assessment of the loss has been made; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Owing to partial power cut from the 15th November, 1965 to the 18th June, 1966, the large and medium industries both in Public and Private Sector in Kerala suffered a loss estimated at Rs. 20.5 crores. The details of loss suffered by small scale and cottage industries are not available.

Overbridge at Alwaye Station

2116. Shri Vasudevan Nair: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1400 on the 3rd September, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala have finalised the scheme regarding the construction of a third over-bridge at Alwaye Station; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Geological Survey of Malabar Coast

2117. **Shri M. K. Kumaran**: Will the Minister of Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Geological Department of the Central Government has conducted any survey of the Malabar coast recently; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) Yes Sir, Geological mapping and preliminary mineral surveys were conducted by the Geological Survey of India in the districts of Palghat, Kozhikode and Cannanore. Detailed investigations were also carried out for iron ores in Kozhikode, for china clays in Cannanore and for gold in Kozhikode-Nilgiri districts.

(b) A new deposit of good quality bauxite has been located near Kumbalam in Cannanore. About 200 million tonnes of low grade iron ore have been estimated near Kozhikode. The lignite deposits near Cannanore and Palayangadi have been found to be of no economic importance.

Export of Molasses

2118. **Shri Dharmalingam**: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and value of exports of Molasses during the last five years;

(b) whether all the exports have been made by one single company i.e. M/s. Indian Molasses Co.; and

(c) whether Government are satisfied that the prices of exports obtained by this firm, are equal to internationally competitive prices of Molasses?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6762/66].

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Exports are fully allowed. Prices obtained are near the ruling prices in world markets.

Consortia of Exporters

2119. **Shri Dharmalingam**: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1291 on the 22nd April, 1966 and state the names and addresses of Consortia of Exporters to whom special facilities have so far been given?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): The names and addresses of the Consortia of Exporters, to whom special facilities, referred to in reply to Starred Question No. 1291 answered on 22nd April, 1966, have been extended are:—

1. Wesur Associates, Cecil Court (4th Floor), 26, Lansdowne Road, Bombay-1.
2. Consortium for Export of Transmission Line Equipment, C/o Crompton Engineering Co. (Madras) Limited, 49/51, Second Line Beach, Post Office Box No. 205, Madras-1.
3. Metal Scrap Trading Corporation of India Ltd., 18, Rabindra Sarani, Calcutta-1.
4. Steel Exporters Association 18, Rabindra Sarani, Calcutta-1.

Late running of Workmen's Specials

2120. **Shri Ram Sewak Yadav**:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that while Workmen's Specials going to Jamalpur from Monghyr, Sultanganj and Kajara run on schedule and are very punctual, Workmen's trains going from Jamalpur are most irregular and unpunctual;

(b) if so, the steps taken to remove the inconvenience caused to the workers, especially on Saturdays; and

(c) whether Government propose to give the workers any compensation or to provide them with free lunch on Saturdays?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). The punctuality performance of Workmen's trains from Jamalpur is satisfactory. Every effort is being made to effect further improvement in their running.

(c) No.

Workmen's Specials

**2121. Shri Ram Sewak Yadav :
Shri Madhu Limaye :**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the dilapidated condition of Workmen's specials going to and from Jamalpur Eastern Railway; and

(b) the steps taken to carry out repairs and to see that the fittings like windows and shutters are in order?

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

(a) and (b). These are purely departmental trains, and the coaches used are comparatively old ones. However, carriage maintenance staff are provided to attend to fittings when necessary on these coaches. The Railway is also seized of the need to replace the coaches which are in run down condition, and have so far replaced 16 out of 30 coaches. The remaining coaches will also be progressively replaced.

Railway Bridges across Jamuna in Delhi

2122. Shri Lakshmu Bhawani : Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the railway bridges across Jamuna in Delhi will be completed by the end of this year; and

(b) the time schedule drawn up for these bridges?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) and (b). Across the Jamuna only one

new railway bridge (Second Yamuna bridge) at Delhi is now under construction as part of the "Goods Avoiding lines between Ghaziabad and Tughlakabad Project". This bridge is almost completed, but will be commissioned towards the end of this year, along with the Goods Avoiding lines.

Conversion of Broach-Samni-Dahej Section into Broad Gauge

2123. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida : Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Broach-Samni-Dahej Section of Narrow Gauge of the Western Railway is proposed to be converted into Broad Gauge;

(b) whether the conversion is required for 64 Kilometres only which will speed up the transportation of goods; and

(c) the action taken in the matter so far?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) No.

(b) The total distance from Broach to Samni and Samni to Dahej is 62 Kilometres and the conversion is not justified at present.

(c) Does not arise.

Manned Level Crossing at Pudukpanom (Kerala)

**2124. Shri Pottakkatt :
Shri A. V. Raghavan :
Shri Mohammed Koya :**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representations have been received to provide a manned level crossing at "Pudukpanom" in the Badagara Municipality of Kerala;

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken in the above matter; and

(c) the steps taken to expedite this work?

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

(b) The proposed level crossing was asked for by Badagara Municipality at the south-end of Badagara Station, at K.M. 709/4-5. It was examined and found feasible.

(c) The proposed level crossing would be an additional facility solely as a result of development in the road traffic. Under the rules, the full costs (both initial as well as annual recurring) shall have to be borne by the authority requiring the facility. Final acceptance of the Municipality to bear the costs of this particular level crossing is still pending.

Retiring Rooms at Madras, Bombay and Calcutta Stations

2125. Shri Pottekatt :

Shri A. V. Raghavan :

Shri Mohammed Koya :

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Board have any scheme to provide additional retiring room accommodation at Madras, Bombay and Calcutta stations; and

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

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

(a) Schemes for provision of additional two four bed dormitories and two double bed retiring rooms at Bombay Central and for provision of two double bed and three single bed retiring rooms at Madras Central are at present under consideration. As regards Calcutta, two additional double bed retiring rooms and one additional six bed dormitory have already been constructed and are expected to be opened shortly.

(b) No decision has yet been taken.

Ford, Dodge and Bedford Vehicles

2126. Shri J. R. Mehta : Will the Minister of Supply, Technical Development and Materials Planning be pleased to refer to the reply given to

Unstarred Question No. 5559 on the 13th May, 1966 and state:

(a) the rate contract price of the last three years for Radiators Assy, Part No. C 39-A-8005 required for Ford, Dodge and Bedford vehicles; and

(b) how the devaluation has affected this price?

The Minister of Supply, Technical Development and Materials Planning (Shri Raghuramaiah):

(a) The Radiator Assembly Part No. C 39-A-8005 is used only on Ford Vehicles and is not on Rate Contract. No contract has been placed for this item after 30-3-1963.

(b) The Radiator Assembly has not been purchased after devaluation of the Rupee and therefore, the effect of devaluation on its price is not known.

Coconut Industries

2127. Shri V. V. Thevar : Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to establish new allied coconut industries either in the private or the public sector by using coconut raw materials which are available in plenty at Thanjavur District, Madras State; and

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

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

(a) The State Government of Madras has recently approved a scheme for the establishment of a Service Industrial Co-operative Society at Kumbakonam in Thanjavur District, Madras State, with a view to utilising coconut husks available in this region.

(b) The coconut husk will be utilised for production of mixed fibre and mattresses by establishing a Central Service Society at Kumbakonam which will run 20 manufacturing units. The scheme involves a non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 3 lakhs towards land, building and machinery, Rs. 10,000 towards share capital participation and Rs. 5,000 towards Reserve Fund grant besides the employment of certain staff.

Export of Coconut

2128. Shri V. V. Thevar : Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to boost up the export of coconut to foreign countries; and

(b) whether there is any proposal at present to issue licences to coconut growers for exporting this commodity so as to check the downward trend of the price of this commodity in the local markets in Madras?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah) : (a) and (b). There is no control on export of coconut and no licences for its export are required. Only negligible quantities are, however, being exported as India is herself short of coconuts and has to import substantial quantities of copra to meet her requirements. The question of boosting up the export of coconuts does not, therefore, arise at present.

Vinay Nagar-Shakurbasti Shuttle

2129. Shri Lakshmi Bhawanl :

Shri Ram Harkh Yadav :

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the driver of Vinay Nagar-Shakurbasti Shuttle refused to drive the train up to Shakurbasti from Kishanganj Station on the 30th July, 1966 on the plea that his duty hours were over and that he would not do overtime; and

(b) the steps taken by the authorities against the driver?

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

(a) Yes, but this incident took place on 29th July, 1966.

(b) Disciplinary proceedings against the driver have been initiated.

Raw Films

2130. Shrimati Savitri Nigam : Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the film industry is facing great difficulty as a result of lack of proper and timely allocation of raw films; and

(b) if so, the action taken to remove their difficulty?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah) : (a) There has been no difficulty in so far as black and white films are concerned. However, in regard to colour films, because of discontinuance of advance licensing on the abolition of Export Promotion Scheme following devaluation, the film industry did experience some difficulty for some time.

(b) Arrangements have now been made for resumption of advance licensing for colour films against a foreign exchange allocation made to Indian Motion Picture Export Corporation. This Corporation has also been given a bulk licence for stocking raw stock from which it will meet the urgent requirements of producers on a loan and replacement basis pending arrival of supplies against the licences to be issued to the producers themselves.

Cardamom Board

**2131. Shri H. C. Linga Reddy :
Shri P. R. Chakraverti :**

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cardamom Board has been reconstituted and whether any fund has been placed at its disposal; and

(b) the extent of export so far effected by the Board and the foreign exchange earned thereby?

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

(a) The Cardamom Board has been established only recently on 15th April, 1966. Its members have a term of 3

years and it will thus be due for re-constitution in 1969. Necessary funds have been placed at the disposal of the Board.

(b) The Board does not undertake export of cardamom directly. The foreign exchange earned from exports through normal trade channels during 1965-66 amounted to Rs. 4.39 crores.

Raw Film Industry

2132. Shri H. C. Linga Reddy :
Shri P. R. Chakravarti :

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of raw film industrial units in India at present under all the plan programmes;

(b) the programme of the raw film industries in the Fourth Plan;

(c) the amount spent on the import of raw films at present; and

(d) the steps taken to make the industry self-sufficient?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya) : (a) No unit is at present under production.

(b) Not yet decided.

(c) The following imports were made for the years 1963-64, 1964-65, 1965-66:

	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1 Photographic films raw sensitised.	28,64,000	41,62,000	59,09,000
2 Cinematographic films not exposed	188,13,000	219,34,000	252,11,000

(d) One unit in the Public Sector (M/s. Hindustan Photo Film Manufacturing Co.) has been licensed, for the manufacture of raw films. This unit expects to commence production during the last quarter of 1966 and by the end of second year of the

Fourth Plan, it is expected to meet the country's entire requirement in raw films.

Export of Coffee and Tea

2133. Shri H. C. Linga Reddy :
Shri P. R. Chakravarti :

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the export of Coffee and Tea to foreign countries;

(b) the schemes launched and the steps taken to grow coffee and tea on an intensive scale in the country; and

(c) the amount made available to the Coffee and Tea Boards for expansion programmes to boost up coffee and tea production in the country?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6763/66.]

H.M.T. Factories

2134. Shri H. C. Linga Reddy :
Shri P. R. Chakravarti :
Shri Lakhmu Bhawanil :

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total profits earned by the Hindustan Machine Tools Factories started in several parts of India during 1965-66;

(b) the number of units working at present and the number of H.M.T. units that will be started at a rate of one unit in each State with estimated cost thereof; and

(c) the expansion programme of the H.M.T. units with the estimated cost thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya) : (a) The Accounts for the year 1965-66 are yet to be finalised.

(b) and (c). Hindustan Machine Tools Limited have at present five machine tool factories—two at Bangalore and one each at Pinjore, Kalamaserry and Hyderabad. In addition, they

have a Watch Factory at Bangalore. There is no concrete proposal to set up one HMT factory in each State. During the Fourth Plan period, the Company propose to expand their existing factories at Pinjore, Kalamasery and Hyderabad and set up two new factories, one each in Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. The cost of expansion of an existing unit is estimated to be Rs. 482 lakhs with a foreign exchange content of Rs. 215 lakhs and that of setting up a new unit is estimated to be Rs. 926 lakhs with a foreign exchange content of Rs. 346 lakhs.

Supply of Raw Jute to Mills

2135. **Shri Yashpal Singh :** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the supply of raw jute for mills has improved; and

(b) if so, whether it would be possible to run the mills regularly?

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

(a) The supply position of raw jute continues to be tight.

(b) Import of raw jute has been placed on Open General Licence for jute mills only with effect from 13th July, 1966. It is expected that this measure will enable mills to import the required quantity of jute to maintain production at high levels.

Pay Commission for Railway Employees

2136. **Shri Yashpal Singh :**
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy :
Shri P. R. Chakraverti :
Shri Butta Singh :
Shri Narasimha Reddy :
Shri A. K. Gopalan :
Shri Imbichibava :
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa :
Shri A. N. Vidyalkar :
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav :

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Federation of Indian Railwaymen has demanded

the setting up of a new Pay Commission; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) Setting up of a Pay Commission for Railwaymen alone in isolation is not acceptable.

Reduction in Working Hours of Railwaymen

2137. **Shri Yashpal Singh :** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railwaymen have asked for the reduction of working hours which were fixed 20 years ago and have therefore become outdated; and

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

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

(a) A demand has been made by certain trade unions of Railway employees for reduction of working hours.

(b) In the developing stage of the country, the present time is not opportune for contemplating a general reduction in the hours of work of Railway employees. However, under the Hours of Employment Regulations applicable to railway staff, adequate provision has been made for periodical review of the workload on different categories of staff at different places to ensure that where there is increase in the work or in its intensity, the classification is suitably revised bringing down their hours of work according to the prescribed rules.

Prices of Coal and Limestone

2138. **Shri M. L. Dwivedi :**
Shri Subodh Hansda :
Shri S. C. Samanta :
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of coal and limestone have gone

up by 14 per cent. since 1962 and that the policy of Government regarding the control of prices in the private sector has failed; and

(b) whether the control over production in the private sector has not been successful and the producers in the private sector disregard Government orders and if so, the reasons for not nationalising the Private Sector Industries?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey) : (a) and (b). Prices of coal and limestone have gone up by over 14 per cent. since 1962. Government exercise control over the production and price of coal only and not limestone. The increase in the prices of coal has been permitted to offset increase in cost on account of different labour awards and also as an incentive to production of better grades of coal. It is, therefore, not correct to say that Private Sector disregards Government orders or the control over production in the private sector has not been successful or that Government policy regarding control of prices has failed.

Nationalisation of the coal or limestone industry at present is not considered necessary.

कच्चे लोहे का निर्यात

2139. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :

श्री सुबोध हंसदा :

श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

श्री भागवत झा आजाद :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जापान तथा भारत के बीच चालू व्यापार करार के अन्तर्गत भारत से जापान को निर्यात किये गये कच्चे लोहे तथा अन्य सामान के मूल्य के बारे में नवीनतम आंकड़े क्या हैं;

(ख) जापान से क्या-क्या तथा कितने मूल्य का सामान आयात किया गया ;

(ग) इस करार का नवीकरण कब किया जायेगा; और

(घ) क्या जापान ने भारत से कुछ विशेष सामान के निर्यात के लिए कहा है और यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री मन्भाई शाह) : (क) तथा (ख), कच्चे लोहे के बारे में आंकड़े अलग से उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। पिछले कुछ वर्षों में भारत से जापान को निर्यात हुये कच्चे लोहे और स्पंज लोहे (जिसमें लोहे और इस्पात का पाउडर भी शामिल था) का मूल्य 1960-61 में 135 लाख रु० 1961-62 में 107 लाख रु० और 1962-63 में 27 लाख रु० था। 1963-64 से 1965-66 के बाद के वर्षों में इन वस्तुओं का कोई और निर्यात नहीं हुआ है।

वस्तुवार दो विवरण (अंग्रेजी में) सभा पटल पर रखे गये हैं [पुस्तकालय में रखे गये देखिये संख्या LT- 6764/66] जिनमें जापान तथा भारत के बीच हुए चालू व्यापार करार के अन्तर्गत 1960-61 से 1965-66 तक की अवधि में भारत द्वारा जापान से किये गये और भारत से जापान को हुये निर्यात का मूल्य दिया गया है।

(ग) व्यापार करार, जिस पर 4 फरवरी 1958 को हस्ताक्षर किये गये थे, तब तक चालू रहेगा जब तक दोनों में से किसी पक्ष द्वारा करार को समाप्त करने के आशय का लिखित नोटिस न दे दिया जाय। चूंकि किसी पक्ष ने इस प्रकार का कोई नोटिस नहीं दिया है, अतः करार के नवीकरण का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(घ) जापान सरकार से इस प्रकार का कोई निवेदन प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

Loco Shed Store, Allahabad

2140. **Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia :**
Shri Kishen Pattnayak :
Shri Maurya :
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav :
Shri Madhu Limaye :

Shri Hukam Chand Kachha.
vaia :

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad :

Shri Sonavane :

Shri Raghunath Singh :

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4922 on the 6th May, 1966, regarding fire in the Loco Shed Store at Allahabad and state :

(a) whether the Enquiry Committee has submitted its report to Government; and

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

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

(a) Yes.

(b) According to the Joint Officers Enquiry the cause of fire was accidental and no one was held responsible in this case.

Fire in Dining Car of Calcutta-Bombay Mail

2141. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia :

Shri Madhu Limaye :

Shri Maurya :

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav :

Shri Kishen Pattnayak :

Shri Hukam Chand Kachha-
vaia :

Shri Rameshwaranand :

Shri Raghunath Singh :

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5617 on the 13th May, 1966 and state :

(a) whether the investigation report regarding the fire in the Dining Car of Calcutta-Bombay Mail has been received by Government;

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

(c) the action taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath) : (a) and (b). The cause of the fire could not be established by the enquiry com-

mittee, whose report has been received by the Government.

(c) Does not arise.

Jessop and Company, Limited

2142. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey :

Shri Bade :

Shri Hukam Chand Kachha-
vaia :

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1143 on the 15th April, 1966 and state :

(a) whether any decision on the offers of individual shareholders for the sale of their shares of Jessop & Company, Ltd. has since been taken; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Accumulation of Coal in Singareni Collieries

2143. Shri Kolla Venkaiah : Will the Minister of **Mines and Metals** be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been heavy accumulation of coal stocks in the Singareni Collieries during 1965-66 and, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) how the position of stocks of coal, demand for coal and the wagon supply in 1965-66 compares with the position in 1964-65; and

(c) the steps taken to improve the demand for coal and the wagon supply?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey) : (a) and (b). The position in respect of production, despatches and pit-head stocks of coal in the Singareni Collieries during 1964-65 and 1965-66 is as under:—

Period	Production	Despatches	Pit-head stocks at the end of March
(Figures in million tonnes)			
1964-65	3.652	3.270	0.458
1965-66	4.029	3.889	0.580

In regard to wagon supply, the daily average loading of coal during 1965-66 has gone up to 419 wagons from 358 wagons in 1964-65.

(c) In view of adequate availability of coal and transport capacity, the distribution control on Singareni coal has already been relaxed with effect from 1-7-1964. There is thus no curb on demand for coal or its offtake. The Singareni Collieries Co. is keeping constant liaison with prospective customers and also affords credit facilities. Railways have also been persuaded for doubling of some of the Railway sections and modification of Junction Yards.

Import of Dates from Iraq

2144. **Shri Utiya :**

Shri Madhu Limaye :

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 791 on the 25th March, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the particular consignment of dates out of the several imported from Iraq was found unfit for human consumption;

(b) whether Government have accepted the "statistical explanation" or have tried to investigate this particular case thoroughly;

(c) whether the S.T.C. have any representative in Iraq and whether any explanation has been asked for from him and the Iraqi Company; and

(d) who bears the loss in this case, the Company or the State Trading Corporation?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah) : (a) and (b). Of the 580 baskets that had been mentioned in the reply given on the 25th March, 1966 as having been declared unfit for human consumption, after retest ordered by the Presidency Magistrate of Bombay, 394 baskets

have been cleared. As a result, the number of baskets finally rejected now stands at 186 only. This represents only 0.17% of the total over 1 lakh baskets that have been imported by the S.T.C. The rejections pertain only to three shipments, which totalled about 18,000 baskets; even against that total, the rejections amount to hardly 1%. No separate investigation appears to be called for in view of this, and when tests have been carried out more than once by the competent technical authorities.

(c) The S.T.C. has no representative in Iraq. The consignments in question were purchased through TAMRA, the Government sponsored Date Organisation in Iraq.

(d) Of the 186 baskets, 58 baskets have been paid for by the buyers of the S.T.C. and the balance by the S.T.C. Even after taking this into account, the S.T.C. expects to make a small profit on the transactions as a whole.

Cement Corporation

2145. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi :**

Shri M. R. Krishna :

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cement Corporation has finalised any programme of starting manufacturing units during the next five years; and

(b) if so, whether a statement will be laid on the Table giving the broad features of the programme and the location of the proposed units?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya) : (a) and (b). Survey of availability of raw materials, power, transport etc. is in progress at the following places:

- (1) Seram, Mysore.
- (2) Neemuch, M.P.
- (3) Mandhar, M.P.
- (4) Yerraguntla, A.P.
- (5) Jagdalpur, M.P.

(6) Tandur, A.P.

(7) Paonta, Himachal Pradesh.

The Cement Corporation's programme for the Fourth Plan period will be finalised only after the survey has been completed. However, in anticipation of at least two locations being firm, the Corporation has placed orders for two standard cement plants on indigenous machinery manufacturers.

Export of Textiles

2146. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to introduce statutory quality control and pre-shipment inspection of all cotton textiles meant for export; and

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

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

(a) There is a proposal to make compulsory the pre-shipment inspection by the Textile Committee, of cotton piecegoods manufactured by the mills and on powerlooms for export.

(b) The details of the scheme are now being worked out and it is hoped that the above measure will come into effect from 1st October, 1966.

Export and Import of Art Silk Fabrics

2147. Shri Sidheshwar Prasad: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the scheme of export and import of art silk fabrics has been a total failure;

(b) when and for what purpose it was started; and

(c) how the scheme has worked?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) The scheme was started in 1957 with a view to providing imported art silk yarn to the weaving industry.

(c) The production of indigenous art silk yarn being insufficient to meet the full requirements of the weavers had to be supplemented by import of art silk yarn under the scheme. This helped the weaving industry to diversify and increase the production of art silk fabrics. Exports of art silk fabrics also picked up rapidly after the introduction of the scheme and reached a level of over 300 lakh metres valued at Rs. 9 crores in 1958 as against 25 lakhs metres valued at Rs. 25 lakhs during 1957. Exports in the subsequent years, though not of the same order were maintained at substantial levels. With effect from August, 1966 the scope of the scheme was enlarged so as to cover the import of raw materials such as rayon grade wood pulp, caprolactum, DMT, Sulphur etc., needed by the spinners who were permitted to participate in the scheme by exporting art silk fabrics and utilising the entitlements for import of the raw materials needed by them. The scheme thus played an important part in the development of the art silk industry, firstly by providing imported art silk yarn and raw materials needed by it and by keeping exports of art silk fabrics at appreciable levels. The scheme worked smoothly till the 6th June, 1966 when consequent on devaluation all export promotion schemes including the art silk scheme were abolished.

Art Silk Export Promotion Scheme

2148. Shri Sidheshwar Prasad: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some very important files concerning the Art Silk Export Promotion Scheme are missing;

(b) whether any enquiry has been made and the responsibility fixed; and

(c) whether a copy of the enquiry report will be placed on the Table?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). One file concerning the Art Silk Export Promotion Scheme is not traceable and the matter is under investigation by an enquiry officer specifically appointed for the purpose. However, the material in toto is available through the parallel file of the C.C.I.&E.

पाइप लाइन बनाने का कारखाना, रुरकेला

2149. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या लोहा और इस्पात मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रुरकेला का पाइप बनाने का कारखाना पिछले लगभग एक वर्ष से बन्द सा है ;

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

(ग) उसकी निर्माण क्षमता कितनी है ?

लोहा और इस्पात मंत्री (श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह) : (क) से (ग). स्थानीय उपभोक्ताओं से पर्याप्त आर्डर न मिलने के कारण राउरकेला का पाइप बनाने वाला कारखाना कुछ समय से काफी कम क्षमता पर काम कर रहा है। तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग जिसकी आवश्यकता की पूर्ति करने के लिये यह कारखाना प्रारम्भ में लगाया गया था की इस समय कोई और मांग नहीं है। फालतू क्षमता का उपयोग अंगतः प्लेटों काटने के लिए किया जाता है। पिछले 12 महीनों में पाइप बनाने वाले कारखाने का पाइपों और प्लेटों का वास्तविक उत्पादन इस प्रकार था :—

मास	पाइप	(उत्पादन टनों में) प्लेटें
1	2	3
अगस्त, 1965	256	1,856
सितम्बर, 1965	1,000	949

1	2	3
अक्तूबर, 1965	80	2,554
नवम्बर, 1965	129	3,142
दिसम्बर, 1965	1,051	1,338
जनवरी, 1966	3,617	382
फरवरी, 1966	3,641	250
मार्च 1966	198	1,474
अप्रैल, 1966	70	856
मई, 1966	194	106
जून, 1966	139	899
जुलाई, 1966	241	860
कुल योग :	10,576	14,366

निर्यात के लिए आर्डर प्राप्त करने के लिए भरसक प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं जिससे कारखाना चालू रखा जा सके। पाइप-संयंत्र की निर्धारित क्षमता 10,000/15,000 टन प्रति मास है। यह तैयार किये जाने वाले पाइपों के साइज पर निर्भर करती है।

Cost of Production of Steel

2150. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Mauraya:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri A. P. Sharma:

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

(a) whether Government have collected the vitally important figures about the cost per ton of ingots and finished steel in the new plants set up by the United States, West Germany,

France and Japan during the period from 1960 to 1965, and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the comparative figures as regards the cost per ton of steel produced by IISCO, TISCO and the various public sector plants in India;

(c) the reasons for the difference, if any; and

(d) the steps taken to reduce the cost per ton of steel in India.

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) Since foreign Companies treat their cost of production data as confidential, such data are not available and it has not been therefore possible to get them.

(b) In August 1965, Government had appointed a Committee to examine the cost of production of steel. According to the Report submitted by this Committee recently to Government, the comparative works cost per tonne of steel ingot in 1964-65 was as under:

TISCO	Rs. 247.20
IISCO	Rs. 246.49
Rourkela Steel Plant	Rs. 232.71
Bhilai Steel Plant	Rs. 235.32
Durgapur Steel Plant	Rs. 226.95

(c) The variations in works cost of ingot steel among the Steel Plants in the public sector and those in the private sector and amongst the public sector steel plants themselves are attributable to a number of factors like differing raw material assembly costs, varying quality of raw materials, differing processes of manufacture, differences in costing methods and procedures, etc.

(d) The Committee on cost of production of steel referred to in (b) above has made certain recommendations for reduction in the cost of production of steel in India. These recommendations are presently under the consideration of Government.

Non-ferrous Metals and other Raw Materials

2151. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri R. S. Pandey:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the position in regard to the supply of non-ferrous metals and other raw-materials and components has improved as a result of the new U.S. loan agreement; and

(b) its impact on production and employment in India's engineering and metal working industries?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b) As a result of the recent two agreements with the U.S.A. for non-project loans, the position in regard to supply of non-ferrous metals and other raw materials will improve when the imports under the agreements materialise. It is expected that the imports will start arriving towards the end of the year. It is now too early to assess the impact of the agreements on the production and employment.

Alloy Steel Plant in Bihar

2152. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

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

(a) whether M/s. Birals have completed the foreign collaboration agreement with the French Company for setting up an alloy steel plant in Bihar;

(b) the equity participation of foreign collaborators; and

(c) the terms of this collaboration?

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

(b) 4,000,000 French Francs.

(c) Collaboration is with regard to technical know-how, supply of engineering services and technical personnel, and use of trade marks. For technical know-how, the fee will be 4,000,000 French Francs and for engineering services 4,174,427 French Francs. Expenditure for technical services will be limited to a maximum of 1.97 million French Francs.

Kiul Railway Porter Cooperative Society

2153. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kishen Pattanayak:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any correspondence between the Kiul Railway Porter Cooperative Society and the Eastern Railway authorities, Danapur;

(b) whether any promise was made to the Society about the termination of the private contract; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not implementing this assurance?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) The Kiul Railway Porters' Co-operative Society submitted representations for award of parcel handling contract at Kiul. The matter is under examination.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Indo-Ceylon Tea Commission

2154. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the matters which were discussed at the first joint meeting of the

Indo-Ceylon Tea Commission held at Colombo in May, 1966 and the decisions taken thereat;

(b) the steps taken in pursuance thereof; and

(c) when and where its second meeting is proposed to be held?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) and (b). Matters relating to the export trade in tea, which are of common interest to Ceylon and India, were discussed at the first meeting of the Indo-Ceylon Joint Tea Commission. Among the subjects covered were the Joint Tea Council Promotion policy, the basis for fixing the quantum of contributions to the various Tea Councils, the pattern of Tea Promotion campaigns to be followed by the councils etc. These matters are being further examined.

(c) The second meeting is proposed to be held in New Delhi. The dates for the meeting have not yet been fixed.

Raid by Dacoits on Bijauria Railway Station

2155. Shri Kindar Lal:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavalya:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Sonavane:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Bijauria Railway Station between Bareilly and Pilibhit on the North Eastern Railway was raided on the 23rd May, 1966 by an armed gang of dacoits who looted cash and railway property; and

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

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

(b) On receipt of information, Government Railway Police, Pilibhit immediately rushed to the spot and started investigation. During investigation the Government Railway Police raided Saithal Village and have arrested 13 persons in connection with this dacoity case. Railway property worth Rs. 200 approximately was also recovered from the accused persons. The case is under police investigation.

Tampering with Rail Track between Cambay and Sayana

2156. **Shri R. Barua:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the investigation has revealed any indication about the motive for tampering with the rail track between Cambay and Sayana on the Western Railway;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the tampering with the rail track is a part of political strategy of some political party in India?

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

(a) Yes, there was a motive for redressal of some personal grievance.

(b) On 7th May 1966 during the course of checking of the track between Sayana and Cambay, a Gangman found fish plates on the left side completely removed and nut bolts lying on the track at Km. 45/10. On further check, the fish plate of the next joint was also found tampered with and 4 nuts bolts completely removed at Km. 45/11 and 11 wooden keys were missing. The Gangman suspected mischief and returned to Sayana Railway Station deputing another Gangman to look after and reported the matter to Station Master, Sayana, who immediately issued a wire to all concerned. In the meantime, the other Gangman noticed passenger train No. 60 Up coming from Kalitalawadi side. He rushed to the Kalitalawadi flag station and asked the driver to stop the train. On receipt of the information, APWI and Head Constable Govt. Rly. Police Petlad attended the spot and started investigation. Sub-Inspec-

tor, Govt. Railway Police, Anand has registered the case on the same date under section 128 Indian Railways Act and 507 IPC Police investigation Act in progress. One person has been arrested. The track was restored and certified fit by APWI/Petlad at 13.25 hours on the same date.

(c) In this specific case, there was no political motive for tampering with the track.

मिन्न में इलैक्ट्रॉनिक कारखाना

2157. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत तथा यूगोस्लाविया ने आपसी सहयोग से मिन्न में एक इलैक्ट्रॉनिक कारखाना स्थापित करने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो भारत उसमें कितनी पूंजी लगायेगा ;

(ग) उससे कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा की आय होने की संभावना है ; और

(घ) यह कारखाना कब चालू हो जायेगा ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री शफी कुरेशी) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) से (घ). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।

कच्चे माल का अभाव

2158. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मन्दी और कच्चे माल के अभाव के कारण दिल्ली में

कारखानों से कर्मचारियों की छंटनी की जा रही है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि कच्चे माल की कमी के कारण लगभग दो दर्जन कारखानों में काम बन्द हो गया है ;

(ग) क्या 31 दिसम्बर, 1965 तक 500 से भी अधिक व्यक्ति बेरोजगार हो गये हैं ; और

(घ) इस बेरोजगारी को रोकने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है और ये कारखाने सुचारू रूप से कार्य कर सकें, इसके लिये क्या प्रबन्ध किये गये हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री बा० संजीवैया) :
जी हाँ, कुछ मामलों में ।

(ख) जी नहीं, बाजार में मंदी या हानि अथवा व्यापार सम्बन्धी प्रतिकूल परिस्थितियों के कारण केवल दो कारखाने बन्द हुए हैं ।

(ग) केवल 494 मजदूर ।

(घ) हाल ही में भारत सरकार ने कच्चे माल इत्यादि के आयात के लिए उदार की गई नीति घोषित की है, जिससे कच्चे माल की स्थिति में सुधार होने की संभावना है और जिसमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ और अधिक लोगों को रोजगार के अवसर देने की भी व्यवस्था है ।

अमरीका को तलवारों का निर्यात

2159. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 22 अप्रैल, 1966 के 'नवभारत टाइम्स' में प्रकाशित 1295(Ai) LSD—4.

समाचार के अनुसार पंजाब से अमरीका को तलवारों का निर्यात किया जायेगा ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो यह निर्यात कब से किया जायेगा ;

(ग) पहली खेप में कितनी तलवारें भेजी जायेंगी ;

(घ) इस निर्यात से हमारे देश को कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त होगी ; और

(ङ) क्या अन्य देशों को भी तलवारों का निर्यात करने के लिये सरकार कोई समझौता कर रही है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री मनुमाई शाह) :

(क) से (घ). पता चला है कि पंजाब निर्यात निगम के पास एक अमरीकी फर्म से 1600 डालर (12,000 रु०) मूल्य की 500 तलवारें सम्भरण करने की पूछताछ की गई है । यह बातचीत अभी चल रही है । 1964 में ऐसी तलवारें निगम तथा अन्य निर्यातकों द्वारा पहले भी निर्यात की जा चुकी हैं ।

(ङ) तलवारों के निर्यात के लिए किसी भी अन्य देश ने अभी तक पूछ-ताछ नहीं की है ।

निर्यात

2160. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 22 अप्रैल, 1966 के 'नवभारत टाइम्स' में प्रकाशित समाचार के अनुसार विदेशों में भारतीय माल की मांग घट रही है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि 1955-56 में विदेशों को निर्यात किये गये माल का मूल्य देशनांक 92' 5 था और 1964-65 में यह बढ़ कर 152' 7 हो गया ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने विदेशों के साथ किये जाने वाले व्यापार को बढ़ाने के लिये क्या उपाय किये हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) :

(क) जी, नहीं । इनके विपरीत कई मदों की मांग में वृद्धि हुई है । परिणामतः तीसरी योजना अवधि में निर्यात बढ़ा है । सामूहिक परिणाम सूचकांक (आधार वर्ष 1958) 1955-56 में 106 से बढ़ कर 1964-65 में 135 हो गया ।

(ख) निर्यात का एकक मूल्य सूचकांक 1955-56 में 97 से बढ़ कर 1964-65 में 107 हो गया ।

(ग) मेलों तथा प्रदर्शनियों में भाग लेने, बिक्री तथा अध्ययन दलों को प्रायोजित करने, बाजार सर्वेक्षण, विदेशों में प्रचार, किस्म नियंत्रण एवं लदानपूर्व निरीक्षण तथा व्यापार करारों के माध्यम से विदेशी बाजारों में भारतीय निर्यात की वस्तुओं की मांग को बनाए रखने तथा उसे और भी तीव्र करने के लिए लगातार प्रयास किया जाता है । कृषि तथा औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में उत्पादन बढ़ाने पर भी बल दिया जाता है ताकि निर्यात के लिये संभरण का परिमाण बढ़े, लागत घटे और विश्व के बाजारों में भारतीय उत्पाद सामान्य रूप में अधिक प्रतियोगी हो सकें ।

मोजेंगा और नामतिग्राली स्टेशनों के बीच मालगाड़ी का पटरी से उतर जाना

2161. श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री 13 मई, 1966 के अतारोक्त प्रश्न संख्या 5637 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 27 अप्रैल, 1966 को मोजेंगा और नामतिग्राली स्टेशनों (पूर्व-

तर सीमा रेलवे) के बीच पटरी से एक मालगाड़ी के उतर जाने के कारणों की जांच कर ली गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस जांच का क्या परिणाम निकला है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री शाम नाथ) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) दुर्घटना रेल कर्मचारियों की गलती के कारण हुई ।

जबलपुर रेलवे स्टेशन पर घटना

2162. श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :

श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार का एक कर्मचारी जबलपुर स्टेशन पर एक रेलगाड़ी के नीचे आ गया था, जैसा कि 28 मई, 1966 के "हिन्दुस्तान" समाचार पत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण थे ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री शाम नाथ) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

पूना में कागज बनाने का कारखाना

2163. श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :

श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार पूना में कागज बनाने का एक कारखाना स्थापित करने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कारखाना कब तक स्थापित हो जाने की संभावना है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री दा० संजीवया) :
(क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

आसफपुर स्टेशन पर एक व्यक्ति का रेलगाड़ी के नीचे आ जाना

2164. श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि, जैसा कि 10 मई, 1966 के "हिन्दुस्तान" में समाचार प्रकाशित हुआ है, आसफपुर रेलवे स्टेशन (उत्तर रेलवे) पर एक व्यक्ति की रेल से कट कर मृत्यु हो गई ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) यह व्यक्ति कहां का रहने वाला था ; और

(घ) मृत व्यक्ति के परिवार को कितनी सहायता दी गई और यह सहायता कितने समय बाद दी गयी ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री शाम नाथ) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) से (घ). सवाल ही नहीं उठता।

पोलैण्ड को चाय का निर्यात

2165. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पोलैण्ड में भारतीय चाय की बहुत मांग है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ग) 1965-66 में सरकार ने कितनी चाय का निर्यात किया ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री शफी कुरेशी) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) भारतीय चाय एक ऐसी वस्तु है, पोलैण्ड को जिसके निर्यात का संवर्द्धन उस देश के साथ किये गये द्विपक्षीय करार के द्वारा किया जाता है ;

(ग) 1965-66 में पोलैण्ड को 90 लाख ६० मूल्य की 16.30 लाख किग्रा० चाय का निर्यात किया गया।

रेलवे पुलिस द्वारा डाकुओं का मारा जाना

2166. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे पुलिस द्वारा डाकुओं के एक दल के दो सदस्य 21 मई, 1966 को नैहाटी और कांचरापाड़ा स्टेशनों के बीच तार काटते हुए मारे गये ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्ति पकड़े गये और उनका व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) उनके कब्जे से कितनी मात्रा में तार मिला ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री० राम सुभग सिंह): (क) और (ख). जी नहीं। सही स्थिति यह है कि यह वारदात नैहाटी और कालीशहर स्टेशनों के बीच 19/20-5-66 की रात को हुई जब निजी प्रतिरक्षा के अधिकार का प्रयोग करते हुए रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के सशस्त्र गश्ती दस्ते ने दो बदमाशों को गोली से मार दिया। कोई गिरफ्तार नहीं हुआ।

(ग) रेलवे सुरक्षा दल (सशस्त्र शाखा) के गश्ती दस्ते की सामयिक कार्रवाई में फलस्वरूप बदमाश, जो मस्तूल पर चढ़ चये, ऊपरी कर्षणतारों को काट तथा चुरा न सके।

Working Hours in Railway Offices and Workshops

2167. **Shri Nambiar:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that working hours in all Railway Offices and workshops have been increased ever since the declaration of Emergency;

(b) if so, whether there is a proposal to restore the working hours as existed before; and

(c) whether the representations have been received from Railway employees and Unions to this effect?

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

(a) The working hours in all Railway offices in common with other offices of Government of India have been increased by half an hour a day consequent on the declaration of emergency. As regards Railway workshops, the working hours of only those Workshops were increased where the same were less than 48 a week and this was done in consultation with recognised Unions of workers with a view to increase production and at the same time to bring about uniformity.

(b) No.

(c) Yes.

Aluminium Plant at Korba

2168. **Shri Daji:**

Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:

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

(a) the progress so far made in setting up, the public sector aluminium

plant at Korba (Madhya Pradesh); and

(b) the amount so far spent by the Centre in this regard and the foreign exchange contents thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Metals

(**Shri S. K. Dey**): (a) A contract was signed with M/s. Chemokomplex of Hungary on 17th November 1964 for the preparation of a Detailed Project Report for 1,20,000 tonnes per annum alumina plant at Korba (Madhya Pradesh). Consequent to the decision to construct a bigger plant, this contract was subsequently revised on 1st November 1965 for the establishment of a 2,00,000 tonnes per annum alumina plant. The National Industrial Development Corporation (a public sector undertaking) is collaborating with M/s. Chemokomplex for preparing the Detailed Project Report. The Report is expected to be delivered by November 1966. Meanwhile, the Hungarian firm have submitted an Interim Economic Assessment Report on the capital etc., costs and economics of the project. The report is now under examination of the Government. For the construction of a smelter and fabrication plant at Korba, technical and financial assistance of the U.S.S.R. has been sought. Negotiations are in progress. The implementation of the project has been entrusted to the Bharat Aluminium Company Limited (a public sector undertaking). Steps are being taken to finalise the arrangements for supply of power, water, acquisition of land, etc.

(b) A sum of Rs. 35.15 lakhs inclusive of foreign exchange of Rs. 26.46 lakhs has been spent so far on this project.

Import of Textile Machinery from U.K.

2169. Shri Subodh Hansda:

Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the package deal for import of textile machinery from United Kingdom was completed within the stipulated time in April, 1966;

(b) if not, the reasons for not fulfilling the contract; and

(c) when it is expected to fulfil the contract?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) to (c). According to the original agreement entered into between the STC and M/s. Platt Brothers of U.K. which was effective from August, 1964, the deliveries for the machinery were to be effected within a period of 6 to 21 months, which was to have expired in April, 1966. A few cotton textile mills which were included in the Package Deal for the purchase of the machinery did not find it possible to utilise the allocation of the credit and new parties had to be taken in. As a result, supplementary agreements have had to be signed. According to the latest agreement signed with the Platt Brothers, the delivery period extends to May, 1967 by which time the contract is expected to be fulfilled.

Import of Textile Machinery from Japan

2170. Shri Subodh Hansda:

Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Japan has agreed to supply textile machinery on deferred payment basis;

(b) if so, the terms of the agreement;

(c) whether any target has been fixed for import of all the machinery; and

(d) if so, the date by which the machines will be imported?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) to (d). An agreement for import of textile machinery worth 10 million Dollars was entered into by State Trading Corporation of India with Japan Textile Machinery Manufacturers Association in July, 1965 salient terms of which are:

(i) Down payment 15% of the CIF contract amount of which 10% is payable on order and 5% payable on shipment.

(ii) Balance 85% of the relevant CIF contract amount payable in 20 equal half yearly instalments over a period of 10 years after shipment.

(iii) Interest 6% on outstanding balance.

The agreement does not specify any target date for shipment of all machinery. Instead the same is indicated in the individual contracts entered into between the Indian buyers and the Japanese sellers.

रेलवे मंत्रियों द्वारा सरकारी कार्य के लिये की गई यात्रा

2171. श्री विभूति मिश्र :

श्री क० ना० तिवारी :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1965 में और 25 जुलाई, 1966 तक पृथक-पृथक रेलवे मंत्रियों ने कितनी बार सरकारी तौर पर रेलगाड़ियों से यात्रा की ;

(ख) उन्होंने कितनी बार पृथक पृथक कर (एक) वातानुकूलित, (दो) प्रथम श्रेणी

(तीन) द्वितीय श्रेणी और (चार) तृतीय श्रेणी के डिब्बों में यात्रा की ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे मंत्री कभी भी तृतीय श्रेणी के डिब्बे में यात्रा नहीं करते ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

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

1965	1-1-66
	से
	25-7-66
	तक
78	39

(ख)

(i) वातानुकूल दर्जा	*96
(ii) पहला दर्जा	17
(iii) दूसरा दर्जा	कोई नहीं
(iv) तीसरा दर्जा	4

*इसमें सैलून द्वारा 42 बार की गयी यात्रा शामिल है ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Chemical Fertilizers from U.S.S.R.

2172. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:**
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to import chemical fertilizers from U.S.S.R.;

(b) if so, the stage at which the negotiations stand; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the U.S.S.R. has offered to supply potash and urea through the State Trading Corporation?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). A contract for the procurement of 1,60,000 tonnes of Ammonium Sulphate has already been concluded between State Trading Corporation and U.S.S.R. suppliers and supplies are in progress. Negotiations between the State Trading Corporation and the U.S.S.R. representatives are nearing completion in regard to import of about 14,000 tonnes of Muriate of Potash from the U.S.S.R. under the Trade Plan during this year. Negotiations are also in progress for import of about 11,500 tonnes of granulated Urea (of fertilizer grade).

Howrah-Burdwan Electric Railway Line

2173. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the original decision to run the Howrah-Burdwan electric railway line by D.C. instead of A.C. current has now been given up;

(b) if so, whether any assessment has been made of the heavy cost to the railways and inconvenience to the public incurred as a result of this wrong decision which had to be reversed; and

(c) whether any responsibility has been fixed for such gross mal-administration?

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

(a) Howrah-Burdwan main line and Sheoraphuli-Tarakeshwar Branch sections which were energised originally on 3,000 volts D.C. system are under conversion to 25,000 Volts A.C. system as per the decision taken in 1957.

(b) The implication that it was a wrong decision when taken originally is not justified; it is merely that somewhat later, a decision was taken to introduce in India the recently developed 25,000 volts A.C. system after taking into consideration all technical and economic aspects of this system. Similar decisions were taken by United

Kingdom and Japan (countries which had initially adopted the D.C. system) in 1955 and 1957 respectively.

A decision was also taken that the sections in West Bengal referred to above should be converted to 25,000 Volts A.C. in due course and this fact was also taken into account by suitable changes of specifications being incorporated in the construction on the Howrah-Burdwan and Sheoraphuli-Tarakeshwar branches, so as to facilitate and minimise the cost of subsequent conversion.

The estimated net cost of the conversion is Rs. 3.79 crores. The exact amount of the additional expenditure is not known yet, but the conversion that is going on is well justified on technical and operational grounds. No inconvenience has been experienced by the public as a result of the conversion from DC to AC.

(c) Does not arise.

Telephones at Delhi Main Railway Station

2174. Shri Gulshan: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3781 on the 15th April, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the question of increasing the number of telephones at Delhi Main Station, both for the Enquiry Office and the Reservation Office, has since been examined; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). Yes; this has been further examined and it has been decided to provide 3 additional telephones in the Enquiry Office at Delhi Main Station. The question of providing additional telephones in the Reservation Offices, is also under consideration.

Effect of Devaluation on Tea Industry

2175. Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the analysis of the effect of devaluation of the rupee on tea industry projected by the President of the Indian Tea Planters' Association at Jalpaiguri in a press statement, on the 7th June, 1966; and

(b) if so, how far this assessment agrees with Government's estimates about the effects of devaluation and allied measures on Tea Industry?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The statement was made on the 6th June when it was too early for any one to assess the effects of devaluation. The Government do not share the pessimistic forecast of the Association's President.

Liberalised Import Policy

2176. Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Buta Singh:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Daljit Singh:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have liberalised imports of raw material and components for the industries and other essential items following the devaluation of rupee; and

(b) if so, the items in respect of which the import policy has been liberalised and the extent thereof?

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

(b) A statement showing the broad features of the liberalised import

policy has already been placed on the Table of the House on 5th August, 1966, in reply to part (b) of Unstarred Question No. 1458.

Retrenchment in Railway Electrification Project

2177. Dr. Ranen Sen:

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is strong apprehension and resentment among the Railway Electrification Project workers against the possible retrenchment of the staff after the completion of the Project; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to allay their fear?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). The casual labourers in the Railway Electrification are engaged for specific works for specific periods and are liable to be discharged on completion of these works and they are well aware of the terms and conditions of their employment. However, effects are always made to offer alternative employment to them in the new works taken up by the Administration.

Medicines belonging to Durgapur Steel Works

2178. Dr. Ranen Sen: Will the Minister of Iron and Steel be pleased to State:

(a) whether it is a fact that medicines worth several thousands of rupees belonging to the Durgapur Steel Works were found missing recently on the way from Calcutta to Durgapur; and

(b) if so, whether any investigation has been made to find out the clue and if so, the result thereof?

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

(b) A complaint has been lodged with the Calcutta Police and they are investigating the matter.

Price of Indigenous Cotton

2179. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the price of indigenous cotton went up by Rs. 50 to Rs. 75 per candy after the devaluation;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the remedial measures taken, if any?

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

(a) and (b). There has been some increase in the price of indigenous cotton following the devaluation of Indian Rupee. This increase in price is reported to be due to the fact that mills, apprehending an increase in the price of imported cotton as a result of the devaluation, have been scrambling for the available supplies of indigenous cotton.

(c) The Textile Commissioner has drawn the attention of the mills and trade to the statutory provision requiring them not to sell or purchase any variety of indigenous cotton at a price in excess of the maximum price appropriate to the staple and class of such cotton, and warned them that action is liable to be taken against those mills and dealers who do not comply with this provision.

झंझरपुर के निकट रेलगाड़ी का पटरी से
उतर जाना

2180. श्री बड़े :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री बसवन्त :

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :

श्री राम हरलाल यादव :

श्रीमती मंमूना मुल्तान :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

क्या यह सच है कि झंझरपुर के निकट कमला-बाला के दो किनारों के बीच के

धुल पर 334 डाउन सवारी गाड़ी की बी बोगियां पटरी पर से उतर गई थीं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण थे; और

(ग) इस से कितनी क्षति हुई और इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री शाम नाथ) : (क) संभवतः प्रश्न का सम्बन्ध 334 डाउन सवारी गाड़ी के पटरी से उतरने की दुर्घटना से है, जो 13-6-66 को हुई थी ।

(ख) दुर्घटना का कारण था कि जब गाड़ी झंझरपुर और लोहना रोड स्टेशनों के बीच जा रही थी तो उसके दो डिब्बों के ईक्वलाइजिंग बीम और बोगी के ढांचे के नीचे एक भारी पत्थर आ गया था ।

(ग) रेल सम्पत्ति को कोई क्षति नहीं पहुंची ।

जांच समिति को संदेह था कि वह पत्थर गाड़-बांध की भराई के लिए पत्थर ढोते हुए किसी मजदूर के सिर से लुढ़क कर जा गिरा होगा । वे मजदूर आने-जाने के लिए रेल-पथ के निकट की पगडंडी का प्रयोग करते हैं । इस तरह की दुर्घटनाओं से बचने के लिए रेल प्रशासन ने हिदायत जारी की है कि गाड़ियों के गुजरते समय ऐसे कामों को बन्द रखा जाये ।

पूर्वी रेलवे पर चलती रेलगाड़ी से गिर जाने की घटना

2181. श्री बड़े :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 17 जून, 1966 के "वीर अर्जुन" में प्रकाशित समा

चार के अनुसार जून, 1966 में पूर्व रेलवे में सोड़पुर और खारदाहा के बीच चल रही एक स्थानीय रेलगाड़ी के फुट बोर्ड से कई व्यक्ति नीचे गिर गये जिसके फलस्वरूप एक आदमी की मृत्यु हो गई और आठ अन्य व्यक्तियों को गहरी चोटें आईं; और

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

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) और (ख). 15-6-66 को जब नं० बी 11 अप गाड़ी सोड़पुर स्टेशन के अप उपनगरीय स्टार्टर सिग्नल से गुजर रही थी, तो गाड़ी का एक डिब्बा उस माल डिब्बे के किनारे से छू गया, जो शंटिंग परिचालन के दौरान पटरी से उतर गया था । इस से 9 व्यक्ति जखमी हो गये, जिन में से 2 गाड़ी से गिर पड़े । इन दो व्यक्तियों में से एक वहीं पर मर गया और दूसरा चोटों के कारण अस्पताल में मर गया । बाकी 7 में से केवल एक को सख्त चोटें पहुंची थीं ।

Milk Powder Factory

2182. Shri Baswant:

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large scale milk powder factory is proposed to be established in the Chambal Valley and will be located between Bah and Fatehabad on the border of Uttar Pradesh Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, when and the total amount of expenditure on the factory?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). A Milk Powder Factory with an estimated investment of Rs. 20-23 lakhs is expected to be established in Dholpur (Rajasthan) by 1968.

बम्बई-काशी एक्सप्रेस रेल गाड़ी में आग लग जाना

2183. श्री बसवन्त :

श्री विठ्ठलराव पाण्डेय :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 24 अप्रैल, 1966 को उत्तर रेलवे में उपसेनपुर और फूलपुर रेलवे स्टेशनों के बीच बम्बई-काशी एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी के तीसरी श्रेणी के डिब्बे में लगी आग के कारणों की इस बीच जांच पूरी हो गई है;

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

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) का उत्तर नकारात्मक हो, तो जांच कब तक पूरी हो जाने की सम्भावना है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री शाम नाथ) : (क) जी हां । यह दुर्घटना 25-4-66 को हुई ।

(ख) बिजली के तार में शार्ट सर्किट या भू-सम्पर्क दोष के कारण निकली चिन-गारी से आग लगी ।

(ग) सबाल नहीं उठता ।

Prices of Raw Jute

2184. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1289 on the 22nd April, 1966 and state:

(a) whether Government have since taken any decision regarding the grant of higher tax credit in view of the heavy losses incurred by the Jute Industry in recent months on account of the high prices of raw jute; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b). The scheme of tax credit has been withdrawn with effect from 6th June, 1966 consequent on devaluation.

Maheswari Devi Jute Mills, Kanpur

2185. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1302 on the 22nd April, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the report of the survey team regarding the affairs of the Maheswari Devi Jute Mills, Kanpur has since been examined; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Committee's recommendation that the mill should be leased out to enable smooth working has been accepted and commended to the State Government of Uttar Pradesh. It is understood that arrangements in this behalf have not yet been finalised by the mill authorities.

Handicrafts Production Centres

2186. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4211 on the 22nd April, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the proposals of the All-India Handicrafts Board to open 100 production centres to increase the productivity capacity of the handicrafts has since been considered; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration.

Truck-Train Collision Near Bhadbhun

2187. Shri A. N. Vidyalkar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Surat-Bhusawal passenger train ran into a goods truck at a level crossing near Bhadbhun on the Western Railway on the 20th June, 1966;

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

(c) whether the level crossing was manned or un-manned?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) The accident occurred between Bhadbhun and Navapur stations on 19-6-66.

(b) The accident was due to the truck fouling the railway track as it got embedded in the loose soil which had become soggy due to rain.

(c) Unmanned.

Detention of Bombay-Howrah Mail

2188. Shri A. N. Vidyalkar:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the night of the 17th June, 1966, the Bombay-Howrah Mail was considerably delayed because all the lights in the train went off and the passengers strongly protested; and

(b) whether Government have looked into this complaint and fixed responsibility for this State of Affairs;

(c) whether it is a fact that it has become a normal state of affairs that the lights in most of the trains remain defective, the current is either weak and lights are too dim, or in many cases they go off as soon as the train stops; and

(d) the causes of general deterioration in the maintenance of Railway Coaches and for the lack of proper supervision?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh):
(a) Yes. There was failure of lights in some of the coaches.

(b) Complaint has been investigated and suitable action against staff initiated.

(c) and (d). No. There are temporary failures at times due to defects arising enroute mainly on account of theft of vital components of the generating system having copper and other non-ferrous parts. Every effort is being made to reduce the thefts and to make good the deficiencies.

Loss of Railway Property by Floods

2189. Shri Kindar Lal:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of loss to the Railway property due to the recent floods in Assam, Saurashtra (Gujarat), Manipur-Tripura and other places in India; and

(b) Government's reaction thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) Rs. 8 thousands in Saurashtra, Rs. 10 thousands in the Punjab and Rs. 22 lakhs in Assam.

(b) Repairs were carried out expeditiously and remedial measures to prevent future loss and interruptions are being considered.

Film Advisory Committee

2190. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have appointed a film Advisory Committee of Members of Parliament to suggest measures to boost up the exports;

(b) if so, whether the recommendations of the Committee have been received by Government; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof and their implementations by Government?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir. The Committee was set up for giving guidance in the preparation of documentary films for internal and external publicity.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A note giving summary of the recommendations along with Government decisions thereon is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-6765/66*]. A resolution containing these decisions is under issue.

Starch Factory at Ernakulam

2191. Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Imbichibava:

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

(a) whether Government have given permission to start a 50-ton starch factory at Ernakulam in the private sector with foreign collaboration;

(b) if so, the company to which the licence has been given; and

(c) the name of its foreign collaborator and when the factory is expected to start its work?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Messrs Cassava Industrial Products Ltd., Trivandrum have been issued an Industrial Licence for setting up of a factory at Trivandrum for the manufacture of starch with an annual capacity of 18,000 tonnes.

(c) Messrs. Pan Alliance Corporation U.S.A. The Company is expected to start its production during 1967.

Newsprint Factory in Kerala

2192. Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Imbichibava:

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

(a) whether there is a proposal to start a newsprint factory in Kerala;

(b) whether Government are aware that large quantity of bamboos are available in Malayattoor, Ernakulam; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to take steps to utilise the same for the said plant and to locate the factory near this place?

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

(b) Specific information is not available of the bamboo resources of the Kalayattoor, Ernakulam area. But it is understood that the surplus of Bamboo, if any, in Kerala is not adequate for establishing a Paper Mill, after supplying the full needs of the existing rayon-grade pulp unit in the State.

(c) Does not arise.

Trade Agreement with Ceylon

2193. Shri A. Gopalan:
Shri Imbichibava:

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

(a) whether Government have finalised a trade agreement with the Government of Ceylon this year;

(b) if so, the commodities which are going to be exchanged; and

(c) the value and quantity thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). In February this year there was a review of the progress of trade between India and Ceylon, and as a result of discussions an arrangement was entered into under which India would purchase copra, coconut oil and rubber (natural) from Ceylon and would export dried fish, tamarind and sakkarai to Ceylon.

(c) It would not be in public interest to give this information. However, it may be made clear that all the purchases and sales on both sides are at competitive international prices.

Rubber Marketing Co-operative Societies

2194. Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Imbichibva:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rubber Board has finalised schemes for starting Rubber Marketing Co-operative Societies;

(b) if so, the nature of help to be provided by the Board to these Co-operatives;

(c) whether any such Co-operatives have been organised by now and if so, which; and

(d) the total share of the Board in these Societies?

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

(b) A working capital loan to the extent of Rs. 50,000 at 5 per cent interest and a share capital contribution of Rs. 25,000 are given by the Rubber Board to each eligible Marketing Cooperative Society.

(c) Yes, Sir. The following sixteen societies have so far been organised:—

- (1) Kanyakumari District Rubber Growers Cooperative Marketing Society Ltd., Kanyakumari Distt.
- (2) Trivandrum District Rubber Planters Cooperative Society Ltd., Trivandrum.
- (3) Ranni Marketing Cooperative Society Ltd., Quilon District.
- (4) Pathanapuram Taluk Marketing Cooperative Society Ltd., Quilon District.
- (5) Kanjirappally Cooperative Rubber Marketing Society Ltd., Kottayam District.

(6) Kottayam Cooperative Rubber Marketing Society Ltd., Kottayam District.

(7) Palai Marketing Cooperative Society Ltd., Kottayam District.

(8) Monippally Marketing Cooperative Society Ltd., Kottayam District.

(9) Moovattupuzha Cooperative Marketing Society Ltd., Ernakulam District.

(10) Thodupuzha Taluk Cooperative Rubber Marketing Society Ltd., Ernakulam District.

(11) Arakunnam Cooperative Rubber Marketing Society Ltd., Ernakulam District.

(12) Alwaye Kunnathunad Rubber Marketing Society Ltd., Ernakulam District.

(13) Trichur District Cooperative Rubber Marketing Society Ltd., Trichur P.O.

(14) Palghat District Rubber Growers Cooperative Rubber Marketing Society Ltd., Palghat.

(15) Kozhikode District Cooperative Rubber Marketing Society Ltd.,

(16) Cannanore District Cooperative Rubber Marketing Society Ltd., Cannanore District.

(d) The Board has so far contributed share to the value of Rs. 1,00,000 to four societies. Rs. 25,000 have been sanctioned to another society and the amount will be disbursed to it shortly. Applications from the remaining societies have not yet been received.

A sum of Rs. 5,40,000 has also been disbursed as Working Capital loan to 12 Societies and the repayments, both

under principal and interest, are being regularly made by the Societies.

Production of Railway Spares and Components

2195. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received any satisfactory response to his appeal to the private sector for producing railway spares and components at present being imported from abroad; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). The Railways requirements of imported spares and components have attracted considerable interest, and a large number of entrepreneurs have expressed interest in undertaking indigenous manufacture of such items. It is expected that substantial progress will be made in this direction during the Fourth Plan.

South-Central Zone

2196. Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:
Shri Ravindra Verma:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representations have been received against the Zonal adjustments that are being made in the establishment of the new South-Central Zone with Secunderabad as headquarters;

(b) if so, the nature thereof; and

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

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

(b) The representations mainly relate to the location of the headquarters of the new Zone, the inclusion in or exclusion from the Zone of particular Divisions or sections and staff matters etc.

(c) All the representations have been carefully examined and decisions taken in the best interests of operating efficiency and service to the public and industry, trade and commerce.

Public Sector Industries

2197. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the two conferences of public and private sector managers with officials of Government recommended that prices in the public sector should be related to a norm; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). The Conferences were meant to be free, frank and informal and were not intended to throw up any agreed recommendations to Government. However, during the Conference suggestions were made that prices in the public sector might generally be related to the norm of 15 per cent below landed cost or a 20 per cent return on equity and free resources whichever is higher. Exceptions might be made in special cases but normally any undertaking unable to show reasonable profitability in accordance with this norm might be deemed to be operating unsatisfactorily.

C.T.C. System

2199. Dr. Mahadeva Prasad: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Centralised Traffic Control System is operating in a section of the North Eastern Railway;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the trains are unduly delayed on account of this system; and

(c) whether the confrontation of constant dazzling light is adversely affecting the eyesight of the drivers of the trains being operated on the C.T.C. system?

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

(a) Yes. The C.T.C. system is operating on the Gorakhpur-Chupra Section (179 Kms) of the N.E. Railway.

(b) Trains are not unduly delayed on account of this system. During the initial stage of introduction of the new system, some delay to trains had occurred due to teething troubles, but with the gradual stabilisation of the new system, the delays to trains have mostly been overcome.

(c) No. The light of signals provided on the section operated by Centralised Traffic Control is brighter than that of conventional oil lit signals, but it is not dazzling. The brightness of these signal lights is the same as that of other colour light signals already in use on the Railways.

आउट स्टेशन एजेंसियां

2200. डा० महादेव प्रसाद : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार विभिन्न रेलवे लाइनों पर नयी आउट स्टेशन एजेंसियां स्थापित करने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या महाराजगंज में भी जो गोरखपुर जिले में तहसील मुख्यालय है, एक आउट-स्टेशन एजेंसी स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभगसिंह) : (क) नयी आउट एजेंसी

वहां खोली जाती है जहां काफी नया यातायात होने की निश्चित सम्भावना होती है और जनता की सुविधा के लिए उस की जरूरत समझी जाती है, बशर्ते उपयुक्त ठेकेदार उपलब्ध हो ।

(ख) जी नहीं । वहां आउट -एजेंसी न खोलने के ये कारण हैं :—

(i) वहां अतिरिक्त यातायात होने की कोई सम्भावना नहीं है;

(ii) वर्तमान सड़क-सेवाओं से उस स्थान की जरूरतें पर्याप्त रूप से पूरी हो जाती हैं; और

(iii) महाराजगंज की सेवा के लिए पांच रेलवे स्टेशन हैं—घुघली, कप्तानगंज, सिसवा बाजार, आनन्दनगर और गोरखपुर, जिनके साथ यह पक्की सड़कों द्वारा अच्छी तरह जुड़ा हुआ है । अतः वहां के यातायात को एक ही स्टेशन के रास्ते, जिसके साथ कि प्रस्तावित आउट एजेंसी का सम्बन्ध रहेगा, निकालना कठिन होगा ।

रेलवे के पहले दर्जे के पास लेने वाले व्यक्ति

2201. डा० महादेव प्रसाद : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे के पहले दर्जे के पास लेने वाले व्यक्तियों की

संख्या बढ़ जाने के कारण पहले दर्जे के टिकट वाले यात्रियों को पहले दर्जे के डिब्बों में यात्रा करने में असुविधा उठानी पड़ती है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

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

(ख) लेकिन यह हिदायत है कि रेलवे पास पर आरक्षित होने वाली शायिकाओं की संख्या पर कुछ रोक अवश्य रखी जाय ।

लखनऊ और बाराबंकी के बीच रेलवे लाइन का उखड़ जाना

2202. डा० महादेव प्रसाद : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हाल की वर्षा के कारण लखनऊ और बाराबंकी के बीच रेलवे लाइन उखड़ गई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या अब रेलवे लाइन की मरम्मत कर दी गई है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस पर कुल कितना व्यय हुआ है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाम नाथ) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Government-owned Industrial Concerns in Kerala

2203. Shri Mohammed Koya: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Kerala Government passed orders in 1958 to

constitute separate Managing Councils in the Government-owned Industrial Concerns of Kerala;

(b) whether the Managing Councils are still functioning in all these units; and

(c) if so, whether they are meeting regularly once in every month, as prescribed?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir; the Managing Councils in all the Government-owned industrial concerns of Kerala (viz. the Travancore Plywood Industries and the three units of Kerala Soap and Oil Ltd.,) constituted in accordance with the Kerala Government's orders of 1958, are functioning and meeting regularly once in every month, as prescribed.

Government-owned Companies in Kerala

2204. Shri Mohammed Koya: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) how far the schemes under the Third Five Year Plan have been implemented by each of the Government-owned Companies of Kerala State;

(b) the allotments for each scheme and the expenditure incurred during the period;

(c) whether any machineries purchased under the scheme are lying idle in any of the Government-owned companies of Kerala State; and

(d) if so, when these were purchased and at what cost?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) to (d). Necessary information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House shortly.

Casual Railway Workers

2206. **Shri A. P. Sharma**: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the minimum daily-rate of payment to the unskilled, semi-skilled, skilled and other class of casual railway workers;

(b) the total number of such casual workers on the Indian Railways; and

(c) the basis for this rate of payment?

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

Class III and IV staff in Delhi Division

2207. **Shri Rajdeo Singh**: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officers, Class III and IV staff on the Northern Railway in Delhi Division; and

(b) the number amongst them who have been provided with quarters (category-wise)?

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

(a)	Officers	Class III	Class IV
	68	12127	22521
(b)	54	7050	12894

Export of Tea

2208. **Shrimati Renuka Barkataki**:
Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the export of tea from India declined during 1965-66; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the extent of the decline?

1295(a) LSD—5.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Exports of tea during 1964-65 and 1965-66 were as follows:—

Year	Quantity in million kg.	Value in Rs. crores
1964-65	212.2	124.7
1965-66	197.4	114.8

The main reasons for the decline in exports during 1965-66 were:—

- a smaller tea crop following drought conditions in North-East India and an increase in internal consumption; and
- apart from a lower output, a sizeable quantity of tea (3 million kg.) was seized by Pakistan during the period of hostilities while in transit through East Bengal.

Trouble in Dugda Coal Washery

2209. **Shri R. Barua**:
Shri D. D. Mantri:

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

(a) whether there was trouble in Unit No. 2 of Dugda Coal Washery on the 1st July, 1966 resulting in injury to seven people; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) and (b). The workers engaged by M/s. Asiatic Oxygen and Acetylene Company Limited, a private firm working as sub-contractors of the main contractors—also a private firm—in the construction of Dugda II Coal Washery, went on strike from 28th June 1966. It is understood that the strike was peaceful on the 28th and 29th June, but that the workers became violent later when some arrests were made. It is understood that they resorted to stone throwing, which resulted in minor injuries to seven persons.

Trade with Russia and East European Countries

2210. **Shri B. Barua :**
Shri P. C. Borooah :
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan :
Shri Hem Raj :
Shri Jashvant Mehta :
Shri Kapur Singh :
Shri Buta Singh :
Shri Narasimha Reddy :

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether he visited Russia and other East European countries during July, 1966;

(b) if so, for what purpose these trips were undertaken; and

(c) the result of the trips?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah) : (a) Yes, Sir. The visit was confined to USSR only and other East European countries were not included in the schedule of visits during the month of July.

(b) Following devaluation of Indian rupee certain consequential problems arose in trade with the countries with which India had bilateral trade agreements on rupee payment basis. These problems required solution on a mutually agreed basis.

(c) A statement giving a gist of these discussions is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. see No. LT-6766/66].

Sabotage Incidents on North-East Frontier Railway

2211. **Shri P. C. Borooah :** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any arrests have been made in connection with the series of sabotage incidents on the North-East Frontier Railway since April, 1966;

(b) if so, how many have been apprehended; and

(c) the result of the investigations into these incidents?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) Five persons.

(c) Four cases are pending police investigation and one has been charge-sheeted.

Geological Survey of Punjab Hill Areas

2212. **Shri Hem Raj :**
Shri Daljit Singh :

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

(a) whether any programme for the geological survey of the Punjab Hill Areas in 1966 has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey) : (a) and (b). The following investigations have been included in the Field Programme of the Geological Survey of India for 1966-67.

- (1) Continuation of detailed investigations for copper occurrences in Naraul and Danala areas, Kulu district by large scale mapping and drilling.
- (2) Investigation of Dharmasala limestone deposits, Kangra district, Punjab by drilling.
- (3) Continuation of systematic mapping and preliminary investigation for occurrences of phosphatic deposits in the Shali belt upto Dalhousie.
- (4) Continuation of the systematic mapping of Kulu district.
- (5) Construction stage geological investigations for the Beas dam project, Hoshiarpur and Kangra districts.
- (6) Detailed geological investigations for the Thein Dam projects, Gurdaspur district.
- (7) Detailed geological investigations for the Rupar Power House site, Hoshiarpur district.

- (8) Reconnaissance geological investigations of the additional Nangal Hydel Channel alignment and power house sites, Hoshiarpur district.
- (9) Preliminary and detailed geological investigations for the Mukerian Hydel project, Hoshiarpur district. (Final alignment of Hydel Channel 3 power house sites and Sathana weir site).
- (10) Detailed geological investigations for the Western Yamuna Hydel Scheme, Ambala district (investigation for 3 power house sites).
- (11) Detailed geological investigation for the Third dam project, Lahaul district (provisional item subject to the concurrence of the Himachal Pradesh Government to the investigation of alternative sites in the adjacent territory).
- (12) Investigation of the stability of slopes in the Bhakra reservoir area and changes in the groundwater table conditions in the Kosri syncline close to the reservoir rim.
- (13) Investigation of hot springs in Punjab.

Allotment of Coal Wagons

2213. **Shri S. C. Samanta :**
Shri Subodh Hansda :

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

(a) the total number of coal wagons allotted to Coal-fields, year-wise and sector-wise, during 1965 and 1966; and

(b) the details of the indents of the coalfields received during the same period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath) : (a) and (b). The Coalfield-wise total indents and allotments of wagons (4-wheelers) during 1965 and first six months of 1966 are given below:—

	1965		1966 (Upto June)	
	Indents	Allotments	Indents	Allotments
West Bengal & Bihar .	3083615	2149757	1347313	1069221
Korea & Rewa .	281854	250937	139187	131520
Talcher .	35912	35456	17155	17155
Pench & Chanda . .	163049	163049	79121	79121
Umrer .	—	—	3052	3052
Singareni . .	177331	159261	88142	88142
Assam . .	17588	16779	8320	7855
TOTAL : .	3759349	2775239	1682290	1396066

Note : There is generally a gap between indents and allotments due to the same indents being repeated for which wagon allotments could not be made on the same day.

Four-wheeler Wagons

2214. **Shri S. C. Samanta :**
Shri Subodh Hansda :

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state the steps being taken to increase the allocation of four-wheeler wagons for popularisation of soft coke in small towns and nearby villages?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath) : At present demands for soft coke are being met in full.

It is not proposed to increase the number of four-wheelers available for movement of soft coke, nor is this necessary for the popularisation of this commodity. It will be increasingly possible to meet the demands in Box wagons, a unit of transport which has been designed for bulk carriage of coal.

Sales Tax on Coal purchased by Railways

2215. **Shri S. C. Samanta :**
Shri Subodh Hansda :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Board have asked the Central and Eastern Railways to disallow Sales Tax on coal purchased by them; and

(b) whether the Railway Board consulted the Ministries of Law, Finance and Mines and Metals in respect of power of State Governments to levy the Sales Tax on Coal and about other legal implications?

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

(a) Yes; all the Railways including Central and Eastern, have been asked to disallow sales tax on coal despatched under the Colliery Control Order.

(b) The Ministries of Law and Finance were consulted on the question of the levy of Sales Tax on controlled

commodities like coal, etc. They are now considering the position again in the light of the opinions on this subject expressed by the Advocate General of the Government of Bihar and of the legal advisers of certain Associations of coal producers.

Export of Coal

2216. **Shri S. C. Samanta :**
Shri Subodh Hansda :

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3110 on the 1st April, 1966 and state:

(a) the steps taken to explore the possibilities of exporting non-coking coal to Singapore, Hongkong and other countries; and

(b) whether Government propose to export coking coal, which is presently surplus?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah) : (a) Enquiries made through our Missions in Hongkong show that there are only two main consumers of coal, one of which is committed to his present suppliers upto 1968. Our prices and specifications have been furnished to the other party who is reported to have not yet finalised his requirements. In the case of Singapore, there may be some demand for our selected grades of non-coking coal but this will be known only after the project for which it is required has been finalised. The M.M.T.C. have continued to export coal to Burma and Ceylon. That Corporation recently procured an order for supply of 5,000 tons of Rajhara coal to Japan. As already stated, consumption of coal in the countries in this region, except in Japan, is not very substantial.

(b) In view of the limited availability and increasing demand for coking coal from our Metallurgical Industries, there is no surplus of coking coal available for export.

एक्स-रे की प्लेटों की कमी

2217. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने एक्स-रे फिल्मों के कोटो में कमी कर दी है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस समय एक्स-रे फिल्मों भारत में नहीं बनाई जा रही हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि प्रायः सभी अस्पतालों में उन की कमी है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार उनके कोटो में वृद्धि करने का है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) :

(क) जी, नहीं । वास्तव में एक्स-रे फिल्मों की आयात नीति उत्तरोत्तर उदार की गई है ।

(ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) जी, नहीं ।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Arrest of Anti-Social Elements in Punjab

2218. Shri Gulshan :
Shri P. H. Bheel :

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons arrested in Punjab since the drive against hoarders started by the present Government of Punjab; and

(b) the main charges against these traders and the manner in which Government propose to curb these practices in Punjab in future?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah) : (a) The total number of persons arrested till 5th August in Punjab is 958. The drive against the anti-social activities of the traders was started on 15th July.

(b) The main charges against these persons are selling of consumer goods in black market, hoarding, profiteering and adulteration of essential consumer goods. The Government is keeping a watch over the situation and intends to curb this unsocial evil by sustained action.

उत्तर रेलवे के कर्मचारियों द्वारा प्रदर्शन

2219. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे कर्मचारियों ने 21 जुलाई 1966 को बड़ीदा हाउस नई दिल्ली के सामने प्रदर्शन किया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी मांगें क्या थीं ; और

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

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

(ख) और (ग). सवाल नहीं उठता ।

नियमावतियों तथा प्रपत्रों का हिन्दी में अनुवाद

2220. श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धांती :
क्या रेलवे मंत्री 4 मार्च, 1966 के अति-रांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1678 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत चार मास में रेलवे बोर्ड के हिन्दी सेक्शन द्वारा कितने अतिरिक्त प्रपत्रों .

तथा नियमावलियों का अनुवाद किया गया और उक्त अवधि में अन्य कितने प्रपत्र हिन्दी में या एक साथ दोनों भाषाओं के रूप में प्रकाशित किए गये ;

(ख) ऐसे प्रपत्रों तथा नियमावलियों की संख्या क्या है जिसका हिन्दी में अनुवाद किया जा चुका है और वे रेलवे बोर्ड को मिल चुके हैं परन्तु अभी तक उन्हें हिन्दी अथवा एक साथ दोनों भाषाओं के रूप में प्रकाशित नहीं किया गया है; और

(ग) उन के कब तक प्रकाशित हो जाने की सम्भावना है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) पिछले चार महीनों में 77 हिन्दी-अंग्रेजी द्विभाषी फार्म तैयार किये गये। इन के अलावा 4 द्विभाषी फार्म छप रहे थे। इसी अवधि में रेल कर्मचारी (आचरण) नियम, 1966 और रेलवे (दुर्घटनाओं की सूचना और जांच) नियम, 1966 का भी हिन्दी अनुवाद किया गया।

(ख) और (ग). रेल कर्मचारी (आचरण) नियम, 1966 का हिन्दी अनुवाद रेल प्रशासनों को भेजा जा चुका है। रेलवे (दुर्घटनाओं की सूचना और जांच) नियम, 1966 के अनुवाद का प्रारूप परिशोधन के लिए विधि मंत्रालय को भेजा गया है।

उपर्युक्त 77 फार्म भी रेल प्रशासनों को भेजे जा रहे हैं। रेल प्रशासनों को हिदायत है कि जब सम्बन्धित फार्मों का वर्तमान स्टॉक समाप्त हो जाय तो उन की जगह द्विभाषी फार्म इस्तेमाल किये जायें।

G.C. Sheets for Punjab

2221. **Shri Daljit Singh**: Will the Minister of Iron and Steel be pleased to state:

(a) the total requirements of G.C. Sheets for Punjab during 1965-66 and 1966-67 so far;

(b) the quantity allotted to that State during the same period; and

(c) the quantity actually supplied?

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) The total demand for G.C. Sheets for Punjab during 1965-66 and 1966-67 so far was as follows:—

1965-66	58,500 tonnes
1966-67	28,700 tonnes

(b) The quantity allotted to that State during the same period is as follows:—

1965-66	1510 tonnes
1966-67	Nil

(c) Figures for quantity actually supplied are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Dislocation of Train Services on Central Railway

2222. **Shri Dighe**:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the suburban electric train services on the Central Railway were dislocated for more than four hours on the 30th June, 1966 because of squatting and stone throwing by angry passengers as a protest against the cancellation of a train and delays in general; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

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

(a) Yes. Due to the failure of points at Thana, suburban trains to and from Thana, were running 20 to 30 minutes late on that day. Rake of No. C-45 Bombay V.T.-Kurla Local which arrived Kurla at 14-26 hours was required to be sent to Kurla Car Shed for some repairs and another rake was arranged to work the corresponding return train No. C-44 scheduled to leave there at 14-33 hours. An

sannouncement to that effect was duly made. Commuters waiting at Kurla prevented the rake of C-45 from being sent to Kurla Car Shed. Another section of passengers prevented the entry of Na. T-66 Local into Kurla and still another section of passengers resorted to pelting of stones. The situation was brought under control by Railway and Police authorities by about 16.30 hours but fresh trouble started on Matunga-Sion and Kurla-Chunabhatti sections at about 17.15 and 17.33 hours respectively. The situation was finally brought under control at about 18.15 hours and normal services started at about 19.00 hours.

(b) Every effort is being made to run suburban trains punctually and to keep down cancellations to the minimum, when unavoidable circumstances arise. Security measures have also been strengthened to avoid such incidents.

Railway Safety Week

2223. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey :**
Shri Dighe :

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railways have observed a safety week in India;

(b) if so, the purpose thereof; and

(c) the results achieved?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath) : (a) Yes. A safety week was observed on Railways from 4th to 10th July, 1966, both days inclusive.

(b) The main object of the observance of the safety week was to create safety consciousness amongst all categories of Railway staff, connected with the working of trains.

(c) The drive has been successful in creating a safety impact on the Railway staff in correct discharge of their duties.

Assessment of Resources Committee of the Coal Council

2224. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia :** Will the Minister of Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have analysed the picture revealed by the Assessment of Resources Committee of the Coal Council in its reports on three coalfields submitted three years ago;

(b) the progress made in regard to the completion of study of the rest of the coalfields; and

(c) the steps visualised for directing quantitative exploitation of coal with qualitative pattern of resources?

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

(b) The Committee has subsequently completed the work of assessment in respect of the West Bokaro, Ramgarh and Giridih Coalfields. These reports have not yet been published. The preliminary assessment work in respect of the South and North Karanpura Coalfields is in progress.

(c) The following steps have been initiated for the purpose of quantitative exploration of coal according to qualitative pattern of resources.

(i) The production of coal is being regulated in accordance with the regionwise and gradewise pattern of requirements determined in accordance with Fuel Efficiency Standards.

(ii) Metallurgical consumers have been asked to use a blend made up of prime coking coal, medium coking coal and semi-coking or blendable coal with a view to conserving the limited resources of prime coking coal. Further, efforts are being made to reduce the coke rate in blast furnaces by introduction of technological improvements;

(iii) Washeries are set up for beneficiation of coking coal and blendable coal;

(iv) Stowing has been introduced for achieving maximum extraction of coking coal and superior grades of non-coking coal;

(v) The boilers of new thermal power stations are being designed so as to burn lower grades of non-coking coal and washery by-products.

Rail link between Tenali and Repalle

**2225. Shri M. N. Swamy :
Shri Umanath :**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal is under consideration regarding the re-laying of the track between Tenali and Repalle on the Guntur-Repalle section; and

(b) if so, the estimated cost thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath) : (a) There is no proposal at the present moment, but subject to availability of funds, it is proposed to carry out re-laying on this section during the Fourth Plan period.

(b) Rs. 39.90 lakhs approximately.

Tasar Silk Enquiry Committee

2226. Shri H. C. Soy : Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state the reaction of Government and the State Governments of Bihar, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh to the recommendations of the Tasar Silk Enquiry Committee?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi) : The Government of India constituted a Tasar Silk Committee in June, 1965 under the Chairmanship of the late Shri S. V. Ramaswamy for investigating into the question of developing further the production of tasar silk and to review the working of the existing schemes for the development of the tasar industry. The Committee in its report has made a number of re-

commendations. The views of the Central Silk Board and of the various tasar growing States including Bihar, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh have since been obtained. The States have generally welcomed recommendations contained in the report. The report is now under the active consideration of the Government.

New Broad Gauge Railway Lines

2227. Shri Lonikar : Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of Aurangabad-Sholapur new broad gauge Railway line and conversion of Manmad-Mudkhed Metre Gauge line into broad gauge line has been included in the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether the above mentioned schemes have been recommended by the Government of Maharashtra on a priority basis and whether the Marathwada Development Conference has recommended the same by a resolution; and

(c) the other new railway lines and conversion schemes of the narrow gauge lines which will be taken up in the Maharashtra State in the Fourth Plan period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath) : (a) to (c). Construction of the Aurangabad-Sholapur new B.G. line and conversion of the Manmad-Mudkhed M.G. section to B.G. have been recommended by the Government of Maharashtra and the Marathwada Development Conference on priority basis for inclusion in the Fourth Five Year. The proposals for construction of new lines and conversions for the Fourth Five Plan are, however, yet to be finalised in consultation with the Planning Commission. Due to availability of very limited funds and resources, construction of new lines/conversions during the Fourth Plan will be on a very much restricted scale and will have to be linked with major schemes for mining, industrial or port development. As such, the suggested proposals may not merit sufficiently high priorities for consideration in the Fourth Five Year Plan.

Economy on Railways

2228. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida :
Will the Minister of Railways be
pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ways and means to effect utmost economy in expenditure and at the same time to exploit existing resources of the Railways were discussed at a Conference of the General Managers of the Zonal Railways and production units with the Railway Board in New Delhi recently; and

(b) if so, the details of the economic measures and the action taken to implement them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh) :
(a) and (b). Economy in expenditure was discussed, *inter alia*, at the meeting of General Managers with the Railway Board in July, 1966, but only in general terms. Specific steps towards further economies in the context of the present difficult ways and means position are now under detailed consideration in the Ministry.

**घुबुलिया रेलवे स्टेशन पर हाथापाई की
घटना**

2229. श्री बड़े :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री सोनावने :

श्री यु० द० सिंह :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिनांक 6 जुलाई 1966 के "हिन्दुस्तान" में प्रकाशित समाचार के अनुसार घुबुलिया स्टेशन पर रेलगाड़ी के एक डिब्बे में तस्कर व्यापारियों के पास से चावल बरामद करते समय तस्करों के साथ हुई हाथापाई में 10 पुलिस-मनों को चोटें आई ;

(ख) यदि हां तो इस घटना का व्योरा क्या है और कितना चावल पकड़ा गया ; और

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

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) सही स्थिति यह है कि यह घटना 4-7-66 को हुई जिसमें सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस के 5 सिपाही तथा 2 सब-इन्स्पेक्टर और पश्चिम बंगाल राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक दल के 10 व्यक्ति जख्मी हुए थे ।

(ख) और (ग). 4-7-66 को सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस का सब-इन्स्पेक्टर, सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस के 5 सिपाही, और पश्चिम बंगाल राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक दल के 10 व्यक्ति तलाशी ड्यूटी दे रहे थे । उसी दिन उन्होंने बेयुवादहारी और मुरागाछा स्टेशनों पर 13.33 किलोग्राम चावल पकड़े । उन्होंने चावल के ये सभी बोरे रानाघाट के सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस थाने में जमा कराने के उद्देश्य से 364 डाउन गाड़ी के तीसरे दर्जे के एक डिब्बे (न० जी टी 3745) में रख दिये । जब गाड़ी घुबुलिया स्टेशन पर पहुंची, तो लगभग 300 आदमियों की उत्तेजित भीड़ ने पुलिस दल पर हमला कर दिया । उन्होंने गाड़ी को खतरे की जंजीर खींच ली और पुलिस दल पर पत्थर फेंके । भीड़ ने डिब्बे के दरवाजे तथा कुछ खिड़कियों को तोड़ कर पुलिस दल पर आक्रमण कर दिया और वे चावलों के सभी बोरे ले गये । इस दुर्घटना का पता चलने पर गांव के एक डाक्टर श्री कुमुद बनर्जी अपनी लाइसेंस प्राप्त बन्दूक लेकर स्टेशन पर आ गये । और उसने हवा में तीन खाली फायर किये जिसके फलस्वरूप अधिकांश भीड़ तितर बितर हो गई । बाद स्थानीय शसस्त्र पुलिस मौके पर पहुंच गयी और उसने 7 शरारती व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार कर लिया । गाड़ी लगभग 75 मिनट तक रुकी रही । रानाघाट को

सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस ने भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 147/148/332/337/379 और भारतीय रेल अधिनियम की धारा 108/127 के अधीन 5-7-66 को मामला नं० 2 दर्ज कर लिया है।

रेलवे लेखा विभाग में तबादले के लिये अधिमान (प्रिफेंस) रजिस्टर

2230. श्री बड़े :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री सोनावने

श्री यु० द० सिंह :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे लेखा विभाग में कर्मचारियों की प्राथना पर तबादले के लिये अधिमान (प्रिफेंस) रजिस्टर रखे जाते हैं और कर्मचारियों का एक स्टेशन से दूसरे स्टेशन पर उसके आधार पर तबादला किया जाता है ;

(ख) क्या प्रार्थना पर स्थानीय तबादले भी उसके आधार पर किये जाते हैं ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी हाँ, अधिकांश रेलों पर।

(ख) और (ग). ऐसे तबादले कुछ रेलों पर किये जाते हैं। अन्य रेलों पर प्रशासनिक हित को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रत्येक मामले पर उसके गुण-दोष के आधार पर विचार किया जाता है।

उत्तर रेलवे के इलाहाबाद डिवीजन में अर्द्ध-कुशल कर्मचारी

2231. श्री सोनावने

श्री बड़े :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री यु० द० सिंह :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर रेलवे के इलाहाबाद डिवीजन के "कैरिज" विभाग के अर्ध-कुशल कर्मचारियों (रेलवे विद्युतीकरण) को, जिनकी फिटनेस के पद के लिए आवश्यकता थी, अब बी० टी० फिटनेस के पद के लिए बुलाया जा रहा है और उन से अपनी बरिष्ठता छोड़ देने के लिए कहा जा रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) और (ख). सूचना मंगाई जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

डमोडा स्टेशन के निकट रेलगाड़ी का रोक लिया जाना

2232. श्री यु० द० सिंह :

श्री बड़े :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री सोनावने :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिनांक 11 जुलाई 1966 के "इंडियन एक्सप्रेस" में छपी इस खबर के अनुसार पश्चिमी रेलवे के डमोडा रेलवे स्टेशन से 20 मील की दूरी पर एक रेलगाड़ी को रोकने के कारण 70 व्यक्तियों को पकड़ लिया गया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ तो इस के क्या कारण हैं; और

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

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) 10-7-66 को 151 व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किए गए न कि 70 व्यक्ति ।

(ख) उन की मांग थी कि 239 अप और 240 डाउन गाड़ियों के समय में परिवर्तन किया जाये ।

(ग) स्थिति पर काबू पाने के लिए सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस और रेलवे सुरक्षा दल का पर्याप्त प्रबन्ध कर दिया गया ।

मद्रास के निकट चेतपुट स्टेशन पर दुर्घटना

2233. श्री सोनावने :

श्री बड़े :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री यु० द० सिंह :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिनांक 7 जुलाई, 1966 के 'हिन्दुस्तान' में प्रकाशित एक समाचार के अनुसार मद्रास के निकट चेतपुट रेलवे स्टेशन पर तीन व्यक्ति मारे गये थे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस दुर्घटना का क्या कारण था ; और

(ग) इसके बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री शाम नाथ) : (क) 6-7-66 को चेतपुट और नुंगम्बाकम स्टेशनों के बीच एक बिजली उपनगरी गाड़ी से ठोकर लग जाने के कारण रेलवे द्वारा नियुक्त दो खलासी मारे गये और एक को चोटें पड़ चुकीं ।

(ख) और (ग). मामले की जांच हो रही है ।

Industries in Tripura

2234. **Shri Dasaratha Deb :**
Shri Biren Dutta :

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

(a) the number of licences issued for starting industries in Tripura during 1965-66;

(b) the names of industries proposed to be started in 1966-67; and

(c) the steps taken so far for the starting of each of these industries?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya) : (a) No licence was issued in 1965-66.

(b) The following industries have been included in the Tripura Annual Plan 1966-67 :—

(1) A spinning mil.

(2) A cardboard factory.

(3) A biogas plant.

(4) A fruit-canning factory.

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Rail Communication between Dharmanagar and Agartala

2235. **Shri Dasaratha Deb :**
Shri Biren Dutta :

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

(a) whether the Tripura Legislative Assembly has requested the Central Government to extend the rail communication in Tripura from Dharmanagar to Agartala; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath) : (a) and (b). No specific request from the Tripura Legislative Assembly has as yet been received for extension of rail communication facilities to Agartala

from Dharmanagar, in Tripura. The Tripura Govt. however, have been requesting for extension of the Kalkilghat-Dharmanagar line further into Tripura. The Planning Commission have organised a Transport Survey of Assam and the entire eastern region. Construction of New Lines in this area will, therefor, be based on the recommendations of the Study Team of the Planning Commission and will be given due consideration keeping in view very much restricted outlay of Funds for New Lines during the Fourth Plan.

Co-operative Industrial Estates

2236. Shri Shiv Charan Gupta : Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the Co-operative Industrial Estates established in Delhi with their names and addresses;

(b) whether there are any model by laws for such societies and to what extent these can be modified by the societies;

(c) the conditions regarding the membership of these societies; and

(d) whether any cases of relaxation of conditions of membership have come to the notice of Government and if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected from the Delhi Administration and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Corrugated Iron Sheets for Tripura

2237. Shri Dasaratha Deb :
Shri Biren Dutta :

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

(a) the total quantity of corrugated iron sheets demanded by and supplied to the Government of Tripura during the Third Five Year Plan period; and

(b) the steps taken to meet the total requirements of the Union Territory of Tripura?

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh) : (a) The total quantity of corrugated iron sheets demanded by and supplied to the Government of Tripura during the Third Five Year Plan period is as follows:—

Demand	18015 tonnes
Supplies	1,869 tonnes

(b) No general allocation of galvanised corrugated sheets has been made to Tripura State or in fact to any other States since 1963-64 under the States Pooled Quota due to heavy backlog with the main producers. Although no fresh allocations were made, supplies against outstanding orders have, however, been made available under the various quota heads to the extent possible. Since galvanised sheets are in extremely short supply due to shortage of zinc, it has been possible to meet only a fraction of the demand of the States. However, subject to their availability black corrugated sheets are supplied if the Government concerned agrees to have them instead.

Grades of Pay of Foremen and Chargemen

2238. Shri Sivamurthi Swamy : Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a great disparity between the grades of pay of the Foremen/Chargemen working on the Railways and those in other Government Undertakings;

(b) whether it is a fact that Technical Supervisors on the Railways are required to supervise over a larger strength of staff and shoulder greater responsibilities than their counterparts in other Government Undertakings; and

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

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

Decline in Foreign Trade

2239. **Shri Onkar Lal Berwa**: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to the devaluation of rupee, there is a steady decline in foreign trade, instead of expected increase; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). It is too early to assess the after-effects of Devaluation on exports which will be known only after some time, when statistics of foreign trade of India for June, 1966 and the subsequent months will be available. Government are, however, taking all follow-up steps necessary to ensure a smooth flow of trade.

कंक्रोट के स्लीपर

2240. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे बोर्ड ने कंक्रोट के स्लीपर बनाने के लिये बिहार में एक कारखाना स्थापित करने का कार्य प्रारम्भ कर दिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो प्रति वर्ष कितने स्लीपर बनाये जायेंगे ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री शाम नाथ) : (क) जी नहीं, लेकिन पूर्व रेलवे के किसी सुविधाजनक स्थान पर एक कंक्रोट स्लीपर कारखाना स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है ।

(ख) आशा है, इस कारखाने में प्रति वर्ष 1.5 लाख स्लीपर तैयार होंगे ।

New Railway Lines in Kerala in Fourth Plan

2241. **Shri Pottekkatt** :

Shri A. V. Raghavan :
Shri P. Kunhan :

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Board have taken any decision in the matter of

constructing new Railway Lines in Kerala during the Fourth Plan period; and

(b) if so, the names of the new lines that will be taken up?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath) : (a) Proposals for construction of new lines during the Fourth Five Year Plan are yet to be finalised in consultation with the Planning Commission.

(b) Does not arise.

Refreshments at Chandil Station

2242. **Shri H. C. Soy** : Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the passengers in South Bihar Express running from Patna Jn. to Tatanagar do not have facilities for morning refreshments either at Chandil or other stations in spite of a few minutes halt there;

(b) whether it is a fact that the canteen at Chandil does not have the standard Railway shed, and is housed in a depth two feet deep below the platform; and

(c) If so, the steps taken in this respect?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh) : (a) to (c). Tatanagar bound South Bihar Express leaves Patna at 21.25 hours and arrives at Chandil Jn. at 7.11 a.m., the run of the train being mainly during the night. At Chandil station the halt is for eight minutes. A non-vegetarian refreshment room and a Vegetarian tea stall are provided where passengers can take their morning refreshments. The passengers can also have the morning refreshments at Purulia (5-58 a.m. to 6-10 a.m. where a Vegetarian tea stall and a non-Vegetarian tea stall are provided.

On the Up Platform at Chandil standard accommodation for the Refreshment Room and Vegetarian tea stall has been provided. A temporary tea stall has been provided on the

newly constructed island platform which was originally at a level lower than the Up platform. The level of the island platform has since been raised and the proposal for raising the level of the tea stall is also under consideration.

Electrification in Olavakkot Division

2243. Shri P. Kunhan :
Shri A. K. Gopalan :

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2395 on the 18th March, 1966 and state:

(a) whether a decision has been taken to electrify the remaining 64 stations in the Olavakkot Division of the Southern Railway; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b). Out of the remaining 64 stations, 4 more stations are proposed for electrification during the current year. Electrification of stations is done on a programme basis, as recommended by the Railway Users' Consultative Committees, and is subject to the availability of funds and power at reasonable rates at the stations.

Precision Tool Manufacturing Plant at Palghat

2244. Shri P. Kunhan :
Shri A. K. Gopalan :

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1964 on the 11th March, 1966 and state:

(a) whether Government have given the signal to start work on the proposed precision tool manufacturing factory at Palghat during the current year;

(b) if so, the provision made in this regard;

(c) whether Government propose to complete work on the project during the Fourth Plan period; and

(d) when the factory will go into production?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya) : (a) Detailed Project Report of Instruments Factory to be set up at Palghat has been approved and steps to start work during current year are being taken.

(b) Rs. 30 lakhs for 1966-67.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) By the end of 1968.

Overbridge at Parli Station

2245. Shri P. Kunhan :
Shri A. K. Gopalan :

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to construct an overbridge at the rail-road crossing over Parli Railway station, Palghat District, Olavakkot Division during the first year of the Fourth Plan period;

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned;

(c) whether the work has commenced; and

(d) if not, when it will be taken in hand?

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

(b) to (d). The estimated cost of the work is about Rs. 2.19 lakhs. The work will be taken in hand as soon as the detailed estimate which is under preparation is accepted by the State Government and thereafter funds are provided by State Government for their share of cost for execution of the work.

Import and Export Regulations

2246. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena :
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka :

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of violations of import and export regulations

which have come to the notice of Government during March, 1966; and

(b) the manner in which these cases have been dealt with?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) 51.

(b) 16 cases have been closed as no violations could be established. In 6 cases, the firms have been warned or debarred from obtaining import/export licences for a specified period. Investigations are in progress in the remaining 29 cases.

Balance of Trade

**2247. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena :
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka :**

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state the balance of trade position in the first two quarters of 1966?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): The balance of trade position for the first two quarters of 1966 is as follows:—

	First quarter of 1966 (Jan.—March)	Second quarter of 1966 (April—May only)
	(Rs. crores)	(Rs. crores)
Imports	344.55	227.48
Exports including re-exports.	208.02	127.71
Balance of Trade	—136.53	—99.77

(Final figures for June 1966 are not yet available).

Trade Delegations

**2248. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena :
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka :**

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign trade delegations that visited India and the number of Indian trade delegations which visited foreign countries during March, 1966; and

(b) the names of countries with whom trade agreements have been entered into during the same period?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Three foreign trade delegations visited India and two Indian trade delegations visited foreign countries in March, 1966.

(b) Argentina. A Protocol was also signed with Yugoslavia.

Import of Silk

**2249. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena :
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka :**

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity and value of silk imported into India during April, 1966; and

(b) the total duty collected on it during the same period?

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

(a) 6,590 kgs. of raw silk valued at Rs. 5.37 lakhs.

(b) Rs. 4.04 lakhs.

Industrial Co-operative Societies in Rajasthan

**2250 Shri Dhuleshwar Meena :
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka :**

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state the number of Industrial Co-operative Societies functioning in Rajasthan as on the 30th June, 1966 and their production capacities?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): The information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Termination of Services of Non-Gazetted Staff of Bhilai Steel Plant

2251. Dr. Chandrabhan Singh: Will the Minister of Iron and Steel be pleased to state:

(a) the number of non-gazetted employees whose services have been terminated after 1st April, 1966, in Bhilai Steel Plant and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether those persons whose lands were acquired for the site of the project are included therein and if so, the number of such persons; and

(c) whether Government are aware of the written assurances given from time to time by the Officers of the project from the very beginning that those whose lands have been taken will be given permanent employment, in one capacity or the other and if so, the reasons which prompted Government to go against this assurance?

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) Services of Forty-seven non-executive employees have been terminated after 1-4-66 on their finding alternative jobs.

(b) None of these employees was displaced from the lands acquired by the Bhilai Steel Project.

(c) Does not arise.

Gazetted Employees of Bhilai Steel Plant

2252. Dr. Chandrabhan Singh: Will the Minister of Iron and Steel be pleased to state:

(a) the number of permanent Gazetted employees on the Operation side and on the Construction side of the Bhilai Steel Plant; and

(b) the number of persons who have been transferred from Operation side to the Construction side and the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) Bhilai Steel Project has 1105 executive officers on the operation side and 340 executive officers on the construction side. The operation executives belong to the permanent set up, while the construction executives are on contract for specified periods.

(b) One mechanical engineer was obtained on loan from the Operation Department to the Construction Side to meet immediate requirements. He has since been transferred back to the Operation Side. On the other hand, 96 executives have been under transfer from Construction to Operation.

Clerks in the Railway Board

2253. Shri Priya Gupta: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Clerks serving in the Railway Board have been ordered to be transferred back to Zonal Railways and if so, their number and the circumstances therefor;

(b) whether it is a fact that vacancies of Clerks in the Railway Board were filled up by drawing Clerks after due selection from Zonal Railways, through the UPSC and locally; and

(c) if so, whether his Ministry have specific orders as to how to regularise their absorption and whether the UPSC has also issued orders in this regard, if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) 6 Lower Division Clerks of the Railway Board have already been reverted to their parent offices and 20 more Clerks are being reverted to their parent offices from 31-8-1966. These Clerks are due promotion in higher grades in their parent offices while they continue to be only Lower Division Clerks in the Railway Board. Their reversion to

the Railways has been found necessary to enable them to draw higher rate of pay by working in and performing the duties of higher posts to which they are due to be promoted in their parent offices.

(b) Yes, the recruitment of Lower Division Clerks has been made in the past by drafting men from zonal railways, on the results of the Clerks' Grade Examinations held by the UPSC and also locally through Employment Exchange. The recruitment through the Employment Exchange made during the years 1964 and 1965, was in the nature of short term arrangement with the stipulation that the Clerks so appointed would be replaced by the UPSC recruited Clerks.

(c) The appointment of Lower Division Clerks in the Railway Board are regulated in accordance with the provisions of the Railway Board Secretariat Clerical Service Scheme which has been drawn up in consultation with the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Union Public Service Commission. The relevant provision of the Railway Board Secretariat Clerical Service Scheme referred to above is contained in para 17 of the Scheme which is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6767/66].

Broad Gauge Lines

2254. Shri Parashar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to connect Gwalior to Guna by the broad gauge railway line and get it surveyed; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) and (b). There is no proposal to connect Gwalior and Guna by another Broad Gauge rail route in the Fourth Plan. The question of undertaking a survey for this proposal therefore

does not arise. With the availability of limited funds for new line constructions, only those new lines linked with specific schemes of industrial, mining or port development can be taken up for construction in the Fourth Plan. As such, the suggested proposal may not merit adequate high priority for consideration in the Fourth Plan, especially when Gwalior is already connected with Guna by Broad Gauge via Jhansi and Bina.

Gangmen on the Railways

2255. Shri Priya Gupta: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Accident Committee recommended that for safe maintenance of track, the strength of Gangmen should be increased and their jurisdiction reduced;

(b) if so, the details of the accepted portion of such recommendation;

(c) whether the Zonal Railways have been directed to implement this; and

(d) if so, the position in respect of the implementation of this directive?

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

(a) No. The Committee only observed that strengthening of the permanent way gangs, as a result of the Railways Board's latest orders on the subject, would considerably help to raise the standard of maintenance of track.

(b) to (d). Do not arise. However, necessary steps have been taken to increase the strength of permanent way gangs by the Railways on a programmed basis and the same has also been partly implemented.

Piling up of Pig Iron

2256. Shri Subodh Hansda: Will the Minister of Iron and Steel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a huge quantity of pig iron has accumulated

for want of sale and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether there was any planning for the production of such unsaleable pig iron; and

(c) the persons responsible for the production of such material and the amount of loss incurred due to the piling up of this material?

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) and (b). There is some accumulation of pig iron at Bhilai and Rourkela, owing to fall in demand due to general recession in industry. Railways' requirements for pig iron have also gone down for sleepers. Pig Iron is produced in the Blast Furnaces in a continuous non-stop operation. Thus, once the production is planned, it has to be continued in anticipation of orders.

(c) Does not arise.

Railway Coolies

2257. Shri Lakhmu Bhawani: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that some of the Railway Coolies at some stations including Delhi stations do not behave properly and sometimes even refuse to carry loads of passengers; and

(b) if so, the action Government proposed to take in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). Yes, there have been occasional complaints about the licensed porters behaving improperly and of refusing to carry passengers' luggage.

Cases of harassment by licensed porters brought to the notice of the Railway Administration are looked into promptly and appropriate action taken against the defaulting porters.

As regards Delhi and New Delhi stations, from 1st January to end of

July, 1966, seventeen such complaints were received. In one case the defaulting porter was suspended for 30 days and in others for periods ranging from one to ten days.

The matter will continue to receive careful attention.

Industries in Madhya Pradesh

2258. Shri Lakhmu Bhawani: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received for the industrial licences from Madhya Pradesh during the last six months; and

(b) the number of applications which have been sanctioned and those that are pending and/or rejected?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Forty-five, Sir.

(b) Eleven applications have been rejected and thirty-one are pending. Three applications relate to manufacture of items which have since been exempted from the licensing provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act 1951 and which will no longer require an industrial licence.

मुनाफाखोरों की गिरफ्तारी

2259. श्री युद्धवीर सिंह :

श्री बड़े :

श्री ओंकार सिंह :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में अब तक राज्यवार कुल कितने मुनाफाखोर पकड़े गये हैं ; और

(ख) उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई साहू) :

(क) तथा (ख) : एक विवरण जिसमें

उपलब्ध जानकारी दी गई है सभा पटल पर रखा गया है [पुस्तकालय में रखा देखिये संख्या LT-6768/66] अन्य राज्य सरकारी/संघीय क्षेत्रों से सूचना प्राप्त होने के पश्चात् एक पूर्ण विवरण सदन की मेज पर रख दिया जायेगा।

**Khadi Gramudyog Bhavan,
New Delhi**

2260. **Shri Bade:**
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Yogendra Jha:
Shri T. Ram:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints that the Khadi Gramudyog Bhavan, New Delhi, is selling adulterated honey;

(b) whether similar complaint has been received by Government regarding the mustard oil; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Mohd. Shafi Qureshi): (a) to (c). Government have not received any complaint regarding the sale of adulterated honey or mustard oil. However, as a sample of honey sold by the Khadi Gramudyog Bhavan was found on analysis to be deficient in reducing sugar by 4.8 per cent it is understood the Bhavan is being prosecuted by the New Delhi Municipal Committee under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act and that the case is pending in Court.

12.07 hrs.

**RE: QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE BY
SHRI MADHU LIMAYE AGAINST
THE MINISTER OF FINANCE**

Mr. Speaker: On the 29th July, 1966, Shri Madhu Limaye gave notice

of the following question of privilege against the Minister of Finance, Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri:

"That the question of breach of privilege, committed by the Finance Minister, Mr. Sachindra Chaudhuri, by raising unfounded expectations in the House that the Public Accounts Committee was going to consider the question of clearing Mr. Boothalingam when, in fact, no such request for such consideration of its comments on the Boothalingam affairs had been made by the Government to the Committee and when the Committee had not taken any decision to make a special report on the subject, be referred to the Committee of Privileges."

On the 2nd August, 1966, while seeking to raise his question of privilege, Shri Madhu Limaye, quoting extracts from the statement of the Minister of Finance made in the Rajya Sabha on the 19th May, 1966, said that although the Minister of Finance was aware of the convention that Government's comments on the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee were required to be submitted to that Committee and not to be disclosed in public before that Committee had reported on them, the Minister of Finance had, by disclosing the nature of Government's reply on the observations of the Public Accounts Committee in their 50th Report in the Rajya Sabha on the 27th July, 1966, not only committed a breach of that well-established convention but also directly tried to show that the Public Accounts Committee was wrong by giving a good chit to Shri Boothalingam and thereby committed a breach of privilege and contempt of the House. In support of his contention, Shri Limaye referred to the case of Dr. P. S. Deshmukh who had wanted to make a personal explanation in the House on the 21st March, 1963, in connection with certain observations of the Public Accounts Committee made in their

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Eighth Report on the Bharat Krishak Samaj and who was not allowed to do so, until the Public Accounts Committee had considered his explanation.

After Shri Madhu Limaye had spoken in the House on the 2nd August, 1966, I desired to hear the Minister of Finance before giving my decision whether I should give my consent to the raising of the matter as a question of privilege or not. As the Minister of Finance was not prepared, I suggested to him that he could study the statement that had been made and make his statement later on.

On the 5th August, 1966, the Minister of Finance made his statement in which he referred to the notice of question of privilege given by Shri Madhu Limaye on the 29th July, 1966 and said 'this is the only thing to which I am going to address myself'. He also read out *in extenso* the replies given by him in the House on the 27th July, 1966 in response to a calling-attention-notice on the 'Reported decision of Government to appoint Shri Boothalingam to EEC at Brussels' and added:—

"My submission is that the whole privilege motion is based on an incorrect understanding of what happened in this House, I have given *in extenso* what I had said in the House and my only submission is that there cannot be any question of anybody reading into it that I was trying to mislead the House, telling that there was a request made by Government to the PAC that there should be an inquiry into the conduct of Mr. Boothalingam and a report made to the Government on the basis of that. That is perfectly clear.

Shri Madhu Limaye wanted to make further observations. I ask him to write to me. Accordingly, he

sent me a letter on the 8th August, 1966 explaining the grounds on which he wanted to base his privilege motion. He also sent copies of his letter to the Chairman of PAC and the Minister of Finance. I have seen the views of the Chairman, PAC and the reply of the Minister of Finance thereon.

Now, so far as the notice of question of privilege given by Shri Madhu Limaye on the 29th July, 1966 is concerned, I have gone through the proceedings of the House on the calling-attention-notice on the 27th July, and the replies given by the Chairman, PAC in the House on the 28th July, 1966 in response to certain questions asked of him. The Minister of Finance had then said as follows:—

"The Government has sent its reply to the Public Accounts Committee. The Public Accounts Committee has not yet made its comments on that and, therefore, there is no question of any posting being made until that report is laid before the House . . .".

The Chairman, PAC stated in answer to the question that the PAC had received the comments of the Government on their 50th Report and that a letter from the Ministry of Iron and Steel requesting an early consideration of the comments of the Government had been received on the 26th July, 1966 and that the letter would be considered by the Committee in the normal course.

I do not find any contradiction the two statements. Further, Government cannot instruct the Committee. The Committee do not consult the Government as to when and how they should report. It is left to the Committee to conduct their work as they like and to take their own time. The Committee are answerable only to the House and the Speaker and their directions alone are binding on them.

I do not, therefore, see how the Minister of Finance 'deliberately raised unfounded expectations in the House that the PAC was soon going to make a special report on the Boothalingam affair'. Therefore, the formal notice of privilege given by Shri Madhu Limaye is not founded on facts and I do not give my consent to this question being raised.

As regards the other points regarding the conventions or practices to be observed with regard to the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee raised by Shri Madhu Limaye during the course of his observations in the House on the 2nd August, 1966 and in his subsequent letter dated the 8th August, 1966, I have to say that while any departure from these practices may be regarded as a serious breach of conventions and may even provoke a motion of censure against the Government, it is not, strictly speaking, a breach of privilege as defined in Article 105 of the Constitution. While deciding a question of privilege, one has to examine the law of privilege as established in the United Kingdom prior to the coming into force of our Constitution, and no new privileges can be created. Breaches of rules, conventions and practices have to be distinguished from breaches of privilege.

I have examined the practice that has hitherto been followed in the matter of implementation of the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee by the Government. In consonance with the well-established parliamentary practice which has been in vogue in India for over 35 years, in all cases where Government are not in a position to agree or implement a recommendation made by the Public Accounts Committee or have reasons to disagree with the recommendations of the Committee, the Ministry concerned should place their views before the Committee which may, if it thinks fit, present a further report to the House after considering the views of Government in the matter. In this connection, I would quote

the following from para 4 of the Finance Department Resolution No. D/1200-B, dated the 13th June, 1930, which for the first time clearly enunciated the procedure to be followed in this behalf by Government:—

"If any case should occur in regard to which there is a material difference of opinion between the executive Government and the Committee, a full memorandum on the subject will be drawn up and placed before the Committee at a subsequent session and the Assembly will have an opportunity of discussing the subject later under the procedure contemplated in Para 30 of the Report (*refers to the Report of the Public Accounts Committee on the accounts of 1927-28*).

There have, however, been one or two instances where a deviation had been made from this procedure. In the case relating to the 'Import and Sale of Japanese cloth' dealt with in the Fourth Report of the Public Accounts Committee (1952-53), the then Commerce Minister laid a statement in connection with that case on the Table of the House without, in the first instance, placing Government's views before the Committee. The then Public Accounts Committee considered the various implications arising from the departure made by the Minister from the well-established procedure in not having given an opportunity to the Committee to consider the statement in question and to give their opinion thereon before it was laid on the Table of the House. The Committee came to the conclusion that since this was a matter which related to the functioning of the Public Accounts Committee and the procedure to be observed by them, the matter should be placed before the Speaker for his guidance. Speaker Mavalankar upheld the convention and directed that a circular letter should be sent to all Ministries of the Government of India laying down that in cases where Government were not in a position to implement a re-

[Mr. Speaker]

commendation made by a Financial Committee of Parliament, viz: the Public Accounts Committee or the Estimates Committee, and Government had reasons to disagree with the recommendation of the Committee, the Ministry concerned should, in consonance with the well-established procedure place their views before the Committee who may, if they think fit, present a further report to the House after considering the views of Government in the matter. A circular was accordingly issued to all Ministries of the Government of India on the 4th December 1953.

I also find that our convention is based on a similar convention which was established in the UK 80 years ago. In this connection, I would quote from a Government reply referred to in para 53 of the Report of the UK PAC (1885) which *inter alia* stated as below:—

"The opinion of the Committee of Public Accounts on points of financial order ought on every occasion to receive the most respectful attention from the Departments concerned. Upon points which My Lords admit to be doubtful, they as a rule defer to the opinion of the Committee. If a question of importance arises upon which they are unable to agree with the Committee, they think it their duty to suspend decision until they have had an opportunity of laying before the Committee the reasons which lead them to differ from the Committee's opinion. If the Committee should still adhere to their original opinion, My Lords in ordinary cases yield, but if they hold the point of difference to be sufficiently important, they would endeavour to bring the question before the House of Commons in a form that will place before the House unreservedly the argument on both sides; the ultimate decision then rests with Parliament".

I should like that this well-established practice should be invariably followed by Government in the case of all reports of the Parliamentary Committees as already directed by Speaker Mavlankar.

So far as the statements made by the Minister of Finance in Rajya Sabha on the 19th May and 27th July 1966, in which he is alleged to have disclosed the nature or substance of the Government's comments or replies to the observations of the Public Accounts Committee in their Fiftieth Report are concerned, it must be pointed out that although those statements were made by the Minister of Finance in response to the demands made by Members in that House, and not *suo motu*, the best tradition would have been maintained if the Minister had stuck to the earlier position taken by him on the 19th May that he could not say anything until the PAC had examined the reply of the Government and made a report thereon.

I may state in passing that when a Presiding Officer admits a notice of a question, Calling attention or any other notice, he is not aware of what is happening in the Committee or at what stage the matter is. Either the Minister should represent to the Presiding Officer that the matter is under the consideration of a Parliamentary Committee or simply state this fact in answer to a notice if admitted. In a parliamentary system of government, a Parliamentary Committee is an ally of Government and both should proceed on mutual trust and respect. Therefore, the twin conventions, that normally a recommendation of the Committee should be accepted by the Government in case of disagreement, points of difference should be resolved by discussion between the Government and the Committee. It is only in the event of an unresolved difference that the matter comes before the House ultimately in the shape of a report from the Committee when both

the points of view are before the House at the same time. I trust that these traditions which have been built over the years shall be scrupulously followed in future.

I have looked up the precedents. I have not come across any case where a breach of these conventions has been regarded as a breach of privilege either in our House or in the UK. I, therefore, do not give my consent to raise this matter as a question of breach of privilege.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): On a point of clarification.

I am not making any comments.

Mr. Speaker: I think there ought not to be any discussion now.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Clarification you have always allowed in the past, even when we brought the CBI motion.

Mr. Speaker: I would request the hon. Member not to raise it now.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am not raising any material issues.

Mr. Speaker: Not even clarification. The matter is closed.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Does that mean in a sense that you have let off the Finance Minister with an admonition?

Mr. Speaker: I do not know what I have done, I have read what I have done.

श्री मधु लिमये मुंभेर: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है। मैं आपके निर्णय को चैलेन्ज नहीं कर रहा हूँ, यह मैं पहले ही कह देता हूँ। मैं आपके निर्णय के बखिलाफ एक वाक्य भी नहीं कहूँगा ..

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब मौका हो तब निर्णय के बखिलाफ भी कहा जा सकता है। लेकिन अब एक काम खत्म हुआ और दूसरा

हमें शुरू करना है। उसके दायर्जान में कोई प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर नहीं उठाया जा सकता।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं इसी के सम्बन्ध में कह रहा हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसके मुताल्लिक कुछ नहीं कह सकते।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं क्या कहना चाहता हूँ बिना इसको सुने

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप को मैंने सुना। सुनने के बाद जो मेरे खयाल में आया वह फैसला हाउस को सुना दिया।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं आप के निर्णय को चैलेन्ज नहीं करता। अगर मैं ऐसा करता तो आपको ऐतराज करने का हक होता। मैं केवल यह निवेदन कर रहा हूँ मैं एक वाक्य ही बोलना चाहता हूँ। उसके बाद अगर आप को ठीक लगे तो मैं बोलूँगा नहीं तो बैठ जाऊँगा। मेरा कहना यह है कि उस दिन मैं आप के सामने चार मुद्दे रखना चाहता था। आपके चेम्बर में मिला और पत्र भी लिखा। आपने मेरे दो मुद्दों का तो जवाब दिया है। . . (व्यवधान) . . उन पर निर्णय नहीं हुआ, मैं चैलेन्ज थोड़े ही कर रहा हूँ। आप हल्ला क्यों कर रहे हैं। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि मेरे पत्र में नं० 2, नं० 3, जो हैं उनके बारे में आपको फैसला देना चाहिये। अगर आपने फैसला नहीं दिया है तो मुझ को कुछ अर्ज करने दीजिये, अगर आप कहें कि बाद में फैसला दूँगा

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बाद में देने का सवाल नहीं है। सारे मामले के बारे में जो मेरा सफला था वह मैंने दे दिया है।

श्री मधु लिमये : नहीं दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अच्छा आप मुझे लिख दें, मैं देख लूँगा।

श्री भगवत झा आजाद (भागलपुर) :
अब आप मिलने की बात क्यों कर रहे हैं।

श्री मधु लिमिये : जब अध्यक्ष महोदय कह रहे हैं कि उन दो मुद्दों के बारे में लिखिये तो आपको क्या ऐतराज है।

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: You must ask the Member not to speak like this, as if the House is his property. When I speak to you why should he shout at me?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

12.22 hrs.

RE. QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE AGAINST THE CHIEF MINISTER OF BIHAR AND OTHERS

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri (Berhampore): I want to raise the question of breach of privilege of myself as a member of the Lok Sabha and that of Shri Madhu Limaye, M.P. against the following persons:—

1. Shri K. B. Sahay, Chief Minister and Minister of Home Affairs in the Govt. of Bihar State;
2. Shri G. M. Dutta, Under Secretary of the Govt. of Bihar in the Home Department;
3. Shri B. P. N. Kumar, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Patna;
4. Shri S. P. Verma, Sergeant Major of Bihar Armed Police at Patna;
5. Shri Uday Pratap Narayan Singh, Sergeant of Bihar Armed Police at Patna; and
6. The Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Buxar,

on the following grounds:—

(i) for holding myself and Shri Madhu Limaye in forced detention in the V.I.P. Room in the Patna Air Port,

Bihar from 12⁰⁰ A.M. to 1.30 P.M. on August 9, 1966 at the instance of said Shri K. B. Sahay, Chief Minister and Home Minister of Bihar, and for forcibly preventing us from proceeding to Patna where we were to address a public meeting on that date, on the strength of an alleged order of externment under the Bihar Maintenance of Public Order Act, 1949.

(ii) for keeping us in virtual arrest and detention in the V.I.P. Room, Patna Air Port without any criminal charge and preventing our free movement with the help of armed police for the one and half hour period after the service of the above referred externment order upon us although we were free to move about in Bihar without any restraint so that period at least in terms of that order;

(iii) for not immediately intimating the fact of our detention to the Speaker indicating the reasons for the detention as also the place of detention in appropriate form;

(iv) for putting us by a show of physical force and threat of molestation into a Motor Vehicle belonging to the Bihar Police and taking us as prisoners under virtual arrest from the Patna Air Port to the Buxar Railway Station, about 85 miles from Patna and forcibly putting us in a passenger train kept waiting there again by a show of force and threat of molestation with the help and concurrence of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Buxar, who was present in the Buxar Railway Station with a posse of armed policemen brought for this purpose and taking us as prisoners under virtual arrest escorted by the above-named Uday Pratap Singh, Sergeant and a number of armed and unarmed Police guards to Mughalsarai and releasing us there.

I therefore move that appropriate action be taken by the House for gross breach of the privilege of the mem-

bers of the House and gross contempt of the dignity of the House by the six persons named above.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): It is a police raj that is ruling over this country.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: I would draw your attention to rule 229 about intimation to the Speaker by magistrate, etc., when a Member is arrested on a criminal charge or for a criminal offence or is sentenced to imprisonment by a court or is detained under an executive order there is no doubt about it; the papers have reported so and I state here categorically that we were detained although formally we were not placed under arrest, our persons were seized and we were pushed into the VIP room and the room was locked; we tried to force our way open but we could not do that. Not only was the externment order palpably, on the face of it illegal. I am not challenging the legality or illegality of the order here; I shall seek a remedy elsewhere in the forums that are open to us.

I wish to add, Sir, that one of my advocate friends was present and we wanted to give him the power of attorney. He was immediately seized by the police and put in a police car and all the papers, even the so called externment order, were seized from him. We wanted to go to the High Court because 1½ hours were free for us to move about in Bihar. That was not allowed and for three hours we were kept in that room. The rest of the thing, I have more or less described. It is a well established privilege of Members of Parliament in the UK and necessarily here also because we follow the UK precedent; and it is a breach of privilege to cause or effect their arrest save on a criminal charge during the session of Parliament. Similar privilege, I presume, we also enjoy. I am raising this question not because certain externment order was placed on us. We repeatedly asked the police officers and the persons who

arrested us to name the charge. They did not. They consulted their headquarters, the Chief Minister and the Inspector General of Police. They folded their hands and pushed us into the room; they always fold their hands before pushing us and they say: *maph ki jiyega*. In this way, we were treated. I am raising this question to establish the privilege that during the session no Member of Parliament should be arrested save on a criminal charge. That is a well established principle. I would only suggest that this matter—I need not discuss this question here—be referred to the Committee of Privilege and its verdict may be obtained.

श्री सच्चिदानंद (मुंगेर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं घटनाओं के सिलसिले में नहीं जाऊंगा, मैं मेरी जो आठ आधार शिलायें हैं, ग्राउंड्स हैं उनको ही पढ़ कर सुनाऊंगा और उसके बारे में जो प्रेसिडेंट्स हैं वे आपके सामने रखूंगा। मेरी आठ आधार शिलायें इस प्रकार हैं जो कि एक पत्र द्वारा मैंने आपके सामने रखी हैं :

1. Could we be confined to the VIP room or even the airport in the period between the serving of the externment order and the expiry of the period of one and a half hours mentioned in that order?
2. Could they ask us to get into the waiting station wagon by falsely representing to us that they were taking us to the High Court to enable us to challenge the validity of the externment Orders?
3. Could they use physical force to restrain us from getting out of the car and cause hurt when we were not under arrest and, further, when we had not been told what we were being held for and which law had been violated?
4. Could they, again, without putting us under arrest threaten

[श्री मधु लिमये]

to dump us in the train compartment forcibly and push us out of Bihar?

5. Whether they could serve on me an externment order unrestricted in time and space for an indefinite period, applicable to the entire State of Bihar, where my parliamentary constituency happens to be and to whose grievances I am duty bound to attend and secure redressal for these to the best of my ability?
6. Parliamentary democracy presupposes a live and continuous contact between a member and his constituents. Any order that prevents a member from meeting his constituents will mean complete destruction of the very foundation of parliamentary democracy. It constitutes a flagrant violation of the Privileges of Members and Parliament under article 105.
7. Since there is no time-limit in the order, it means that I cannot even go to my constituency to report on the work done in this session nor can I organise my selection campaign there. It would mean depriving me of my effective membership of Parliament which presupposes live contact and constant exchange of views between the member and his constituents. It also destroys the possibility of my re-election from that constituency. This externment and forcible eviction from Bihar constitutes flagrant obstruction and molestation of a Member in performance of his parliamentary duties and in his journeys from Parliament to his constituency and as such a very grave breach of privilege.
8. After the above was written, I learnt that the lawyer friend.

to whom we had given our notices, was whisked away by the police when he tried to enter the lounge to take our signatures on the *vakhalat-nama* to enable him to file a petition in the High Court, and kept him in confinement for an hour or so. More importantly, the police seized the notices served on us by them and which we had handed over to the lawyer.

This, therefore, is my eighth ground for moving this privilege motion. Since these documents have been seized our lawyer has expressed his inability to send the originals or copies thereof to us. I am, therefore, sending herewith only a copy of the order served on Shri P. Ramamurthy. I presume that the orders served on us were identical except for the difference in names.

ये मेरे आठ कारण हैं। जहाँ तक संविधान की 105वीं धारा का सम्बन्ध है, उस में कहा गया है . . .

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Even the Deputy Minister has gone away. That is the callous way in which they behave.

An hon. Member: Shri Hathi is there.

श्री मधु लिमये: संविधान की 105 धारा के अनुसार इस सदन के और इसके सदस्यों के जो विशेषाधिकार हैं वे वही हैं जो इंग्लैंड के हाउस आफ कामन्स के सदस्यों के हैं। अब जहाँ तक हाउस आफ कामन्स का सवाल है, विशेषाधिकारों के बारे में वाइ काउंट किलमूर साहब कहते हैं :

"In the seventeenth-century constitutional struggles privilege was the weapon used by Parliament to defend itself against the Monarchy".

इसमें केवल इतना ही आप फर्क करें कि "मीनर्की" की जगह पर आप स्वेच्छाकारी

और नीकरशाही सरकार ये शब्द लगा दें और 17वीं शताब्दी की जगह पर "बीसवीं शताब्दी के हिन्दुस्तान में" जोड़ दें। तब यह वाक्य यहां पर भी लागू हो जाता है।

मेरा निवेदन है कि गिरफ्तारी या बाधा या बलप्रयोग यानी इम्युनिटी फ्रॉम एरेस्ट, आबस्ट्रक्शन एंड मालस्टेशन, ये जो अधिकार इंग्लैंड में हाउस ऑफ कॉमन्स के सदस्य को प्राप्त हैं, हमको भी यहां प्राप्त हैं और इनका हनन हुआ है। इसके बारे में इंग्लैंड में जो इस वक्त स्थिति है उसके सम्बन्ध में कैम्पियन की किताब से एक वाक्य में आपके सामने रखूंगा। यह पृष्ठ 64 पर है थर्ड एडिशन के। किताब का नाम है :

An Introduction to the Procedure of the House of Commons

कैम्पियन साहब कहते हैं :

"The privilege of freedom from arrest is not allowed to interfere with the course of criminal justice. Treason, felony and breach of the peace were always traditionally outside privilege. In the case of Wilkes in 1763 the House resolved that there was no privilege in the case of seditious libel, although the Court of Common Pleas had decided otherwise. The Committee of Privileges in 1831 reported that

'it has been considered as established generally that privilege is not claimable for any indictable offence' and this doctrine has been held to cover criminal contempt of the court."

इसी तरह से मे की पार्लियामेंटरी प्रिविलेज के पृष्ठ 120-21, 17वें संस्करण में लिखा हुआ है :

Obstructing Members of either House in the discharge of their duty"

Arrest of Members

"It is a contempt to cause or effect arrest, save on a criminal charge, of a member of the House of Commons during a session or Parliament, or during the forty days preceding or the forty days following a session."

बाद में केसिस हैं वे आप देख लें। और आगे एक वाक्य है :

"The privilege of freedom from arrest does not extend to criminal charges, and upon the same principle, the internment याद रखिये—not externment—of a Member under regulations enabling the Home Secretary to detain persons in the interests of public safety or the defence of the realm has been held not to constitute a breach of privilege—

इसके ऊपर भी एक रेफरेंस है हाउस ऑफ कॉमन्स 164 (1939-40) का दिया हुआ है।

मेरा निवेदन है कि हम लोगों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है, क्योंकि इसको गिरफ्तारी ही माना जाएगा, डेढ़ घंटे बिल्कुल हम को इधर उधर कहीं उन्होंने जाने नहीं दिया। वी० आई० पी० कमरे से बाहर आने के लिए भी क्या हुआ वह परसों मैंने आपको बताया था, उसमें मैं नहीं जाता। हवाई अड्डे पर हम को गिरफ्तार करके रखा गया। क्या हमने अपराध किया है, कौनसा हमने क्रिमिनल ऑफेंस किया है, क्या हमारे खिलाफ आरोप है, क्या इल्जाम है, क्रिमिनल चार्ज क्या है, हमें नहीं बताया गया। हम को किस कानून की धारा के अन्दर गिरफ्तार किया गया है, यह भी नहीं बताया गया। बाद में जबदस्ती हम को एक स्टेशन वैन में बिठा कर और हम को बिहार के बाहर ट्रेन पर लाद कर के ले गये। उस बीजों को दोहराना मैं नहीं चाहता हूँ।

[श्री मधु लिमये]

अन्त में मैं एक विशेष बात कहूंगा। इसके बारे में कोई मुझ को प्रेसिडेंट नहीं मिल रहा है। ऐसा कभी हुआ ही नहीं है दुनिया के इतिहास में कि एक पार्लियामेंट के सदस्य को अपने क्षेत्र से और वह जिस सूबे का और क्षेत्र का प्रतिनिधित्व करता है, उससे उसको अनिवार्य काल के लिए बिल्कुल निकाल दिया जाए। यह कभी हुआ ही नहीं है। इसलिए मैं अब से अब कहूंगा कि यह मामला है विशेषाधिकार समिति के सामने आप सीप दें और विशेषाधिकार समिति इन पर गौर करे और मदद्यों के जो अधिकार हैं, उनको रक्षा की जाय। यह जो स्वेच्छाचारी और नोकरशाही सरकार, यह जो एक तानाशाही हुकूमत इस वक्त हमारे देश में कायम है, उसे जाना ही है, उसे हम को आप बचायें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बनर्जी साहब यह डिमकशन तो नहीं हो रही है जो आप बोलना चाहते हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक वाक्य रह गया है। मुझ को अगर वे भारत सुरक्षा कानून या प्रिवेंटिव डिस्टेंशन एक्ट के मातहत भी गिरफ्तार करते तो भी इनसे यह कवर होता जो मैंने अभी पढ़ कर सुना है और विशेषाधिकार का भंग नहीं माना जाता। चूंकि यह एक्सटर्नमेंट है और इसको बिहार पुलिस गिरफ्तार ही नहीं करते हैं, इसलिए मैंने अध्यक्ष को इतिज्ञा देने का मुझ नहीं उठाया है।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I have given this privilege motion on the 8 grounds which have been narrated by Shri Madhu Limaye.

Sir, I have to say that there is a provision in the Constitution which gives immunity and certain privileges to the Members of the House. Article 105(3) says:

"In other respects, the powers, privileges and immunities of

each House of Parliament, and mifftees of each House, shall be such as may from time to time be defined by Parliament by law, and until so defined, shall be those of the House of Commons of the Parliament of the United Kingdom....."

Just now, Sir, when you pronounced your judgment you quoted certain conventions of the House of Commons 80 years old or 70 years old. Here is a convention. Unless the define by law the privileges and powers of the House, the same privileges and conventions as in the House of Commons will be made applicable in our case.

What happened in this case? Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri and Shri Madhu Limaye went to Patna for doing their work... (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): They should not usurp your powers.

Mr. Speaker: What has happened to them they have related themselves. I would not allow those things to be repeated. If he has something legal to show, certainly I will allow him.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, my submission is only this. This is not the only case where the police or the executive has acted in this manner. The other day I moved a privilege motion which you disallowed. A very senior Member of this House, Professor Mukerjee.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, Kindly hear me.

Mr. Speaker: I can hear relevant things. The point that some other adjournment motion or privilege motion was disallowed is not relevant here. So many things might have happened.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, this is encouraging the Executive to arrest...

Mr. Speaker: That is also a different thing. The point here is whether this constitutes.....

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Certain precedents have been quoted. I also want to quote certain precedents.

Mr. Speaker: He may quote precedents

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to bring out what the police and the Executive, under the patronage of this Government, are doing towards the Members of this House. The other day, the Commissioner of Police, Ahmedabad, rang up Professor H. N. Mukerjee... (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. My request to Shri Banerjee is that here we are concerned with a particular incident that has happened to Shri Chaudhuri and Shri Madhu Limaye. I am not concerned at all, at this moment, with what the police has been doing at other places or whether the police does it on so many occasions. These are not matters that are relevant here. I cannot take a decision influenced by these facts that the police usually does this. I have to take a decision independently and exclusively on the merits of the facts that have been stated here. If he has to cite any precedents or quote any law, I am prepared to hear him.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, when we were arrested in Bihar, myself and Shri Indrajit Gupta, the Sub-divisional Officer or the Magistrate there... (Interruptions). Sir I am not going to submit to them. Unless you ask me, Sir, not to speak, I am not going to submit to them.

Mr. Speaker: If he will submit to me, I am thankful to him. I have told him three times....

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, if you do not want me to speak, say so. Why

do you show this democratic action. Say that I should not speak and I will sit down.

Mr. Speaker: All right.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: This is what is encouraging the Executive. Here we are not allowed to speak at all.

Mr. Speaker: I do not mind that.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: You do not mind that because you do not have to face lathi charges; we face it.

Mr. Speaker: This is worse than a lathi charge.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, you have never been arrested even once. Only a man who has gone to jail knows this.

Mr. Speaker: I had also been to jail.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I do not know.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, may I invite your attention to the very historic and magnificent ruling which you gave in the case of my hon. friend, Shri Umanath when I raised the issue as to whether he could attend the House while he was on parole? I have got with me that ruling here. In that ruling, after elaborate reasoning, you have very cogently stated, after quoting May's Parliamentary Practice, that any act or omission which obstructs or impedes either House of Parliament in the performance of its functions, or which obstructs or impedes any Member from the discharge of his duties, or which has a tendency directly or indirectly to produce such an effect shall be contempt, even though there is no precedent for the offence. Further, you stated in the same ruling that Shri Umanath, whose movements had been restricted by virtue of the Madras Government Order and the so-called elucidation thereafter—his movements were restricted to the municipal limits of Tiruchi and he was asked to report

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

to the police station every day, every 24 hours—you rightly held in the public interest, the supreme national interest, the interests of Parliament, in consonance with the highest traditions of the best Parliament of the world, you held at that time that if the Member so desired, he could even fly from his constituency to Delhi to attend Parliament but for the condition laid down restricting his movements to the municipal limits. Then you proceeded to mildly censure the Madras Government. As it is the first case of this kind, towards the end you said "I would advise the House to drop it". So, you were convinced morally—I say even legally and constitutionally, but morally definitely—that this was an instance where a Member of this House had been impeded, had been prevented from proceeding from his constituency to the House to perform his duties. (Laughter). It is not a matter for laughter. You can have this cacophonous cackinnation later on. Sir, if they do not want to maintain the privileges of Parliament, I think they have no place here. I would only submit, in the end, that in the case of Shri Madhu Limaye—perhaps not in the case of Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri because, unfortunately, Bihar is not his constituency; it is in Bengal—his constituency lies beyond Patna. He has to go to Patna first and then proceed to Monghyr. If he is arrested in Patna, and that too not on a criminal charge, he is just arrested and kept in the VIPs room—I do not know why he was kept in the VIPs room; perhaps, the policemen also wanted to be in the VIP room—if he is arrested at Patna on his way to Monghyr, he is prevented from reaching his constituency, his place of residence, from discharging his duties in his constituency, from returning to Parliament to discharge his functions as a Member from that constituency from which he had been elected in Bihar. I, therefore, submit in all humility but with all earnestness that *prima facie* a breach of

privilege has been committed and that it should be referred to the Committee.

Shri D. D. Mantri (Bhir): Let him produce an affidavit that he was on his way to his constituency... (interruptions).

An hon. Member: This is not a court.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): It is really an important question when a breach of privilege of a Member of the House is alleged to have been committed by some officers of the Bihar Government. I for one, whether it may be Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri or Shri Madhu Limaye or any Member of the House, would not at all come forward and say that this matter should not be considered if there is a breach because we have to maintain the dignity of the House and uphold the rights and privileges of Members. But the question is one of facts. The facts, as they have been stated, have to be *prima facie* looked into and in fairness to the persons we will have to get the full facts. One version is, as Shri Chaudhuri has said, that they were detained, they were arrested and they were not allowed to move. According to Shri Madhu Limaye, he was going to his constituency while in the notice Shri Chaudhuri has said that they were going to address a public meeting at Patna.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह मैं ने भी कहा है ।

Shri Hathi: I do not want to contradict what you say. I only want to say that the facts have to be ascertained and unless we are in full possession of the facts, it will be difficult for me to say anything in the matter. In fairness, I think, we should be allowed time to get full facts as to whether they were detained or arrested. The order was an order of externment and not of detention.

Mr. Speaker: There is one thing that I would request the hon. Minister to particularly draw to the notice of officers. Besides the points that have been raised as a breach of privilege, which have to be considered as to whether there has been a breach of privilege, there are certain other allegations, such as, ordinary courtesy was not extended to them.

श्री राम शंकर प्रसाद सिंह (छपरा) :
इसके बारे में तो आपने कहा है कि बहुत अदब के साथ हाथ जोड़ कर कमरे तक ले गए।
(ब्यवधान)

Mr. Speaker: I have said it here also sometimes that there are objectionable words and phrases uttered and sometimes I feel insulted, but then the Members says that he is doing it most respectfully.

He might get all those facts. When would it be possible for him at the earliest opportunity to tell the House?

Shri Hathi: On Tuesday.

श्री मधु लिम्बे : इसी लिए मैंने परसों इसका नोटिस दिया था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अच्छी बात है। मैंने ट्यूजडे को एक पहले से हो रखा है।

This would be taken up on Wednesday because I have already put down one breach of privilege notice for Tuesday.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): Here is a statement. We have heard the statements from two of our colleagues in this House. The Committee might very well look into the matter. Whatever the Government might have to say, they can tell the Committee. On the face of it, it appears to me at any rate, I may be wrong, you have to announce your decision according to your lights. There seems to be very definitely more than a *prima facie* case. If there is a question of investigation with

regard to the facts, the Committee might very well do it. We are there for that purpose.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): If I may quote a precedent, there was a telegram from George Fernandes. It was submitted by a Member of the House and you did not direct the Government or anybody to get information as to whether he was the person who had sent the telegram. It was sent to the Privileges Committee and the Committee ascertained the facts.

Mr. Speaker: I had also received that and the Member also received that. There was intimidation contained in that; therefore, we decided that way. So far as the notice of detention or the service of the order was concerned, the intimation was sent to us. We have received that intimation. I am rather concerned with what treatment was meted out to those Members.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Only that?

Mr. Speaker: No; the other facts also.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Comparative.

Mr. Speaker: It would be fair that the facts are known before I give my decision. Therefore I will take it up on Wednesday.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

12.54 hrs.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EXPORT CREDIT AND GUARANTEE CORPORATION LIMITED.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): Sir, on behalf of Shri Manubhai Shah I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report of the Export Credit and

[Shri Shafi Qureshi]

Guarantee Corporation Limited, for the period 1st January, 1965 to 31st December, 1965 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

(2) A copy of the statement showing reasons for delay in laying the Notification mentioned at (i) of item (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6758/66].

- (2) Review by the Government on the working of the above Company. [Placed in library. See No. LT-6756/66].

12.55 hrs.

EVIDENCE AND DOCUMENTS RELATING TO FIFTIETH AND FIFTY-FIFTH REPORTS OF P.A.C.

AMENDMENTS TO MEMO. AND ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION OF HINDUSTAN STEEL WORKS CONSTRUCTION LTD.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Iron and Steel (Shri P. C. Sethi): Sir, on behalf of Shri T. N. Singh I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Amendments to the Memorandum of Association and the Articles of Association of the Hindustan Steel Works Construction Limited. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6757/66].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER TEXTILES COMMITTEE ACT, 1963

Shri Shafi Qureshi: Sir I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of section 22 of the Textiles Committee Act, 1963:—

(i) The Textiles Committee (Second Amendment) Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 591 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd April, 1966.

(ii) The Textiles Committee (Third Amendment) Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1134 in Gazette of India dated 23rd July, 1966.

Mr. Speaker: I have considered the request of Members that they may be permitted to see the evidence and documents pertaining to the Fiftieth and the Fifty-fifth Reports of the Public Accounts Committee in the light of the discussion that took place in the House on the 10th and the 11th August. In view of the fact that the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee stated in the House yesterday that he had not given any assurance to any witness that his evidence will be treated as secret, I am inclined to give permission to the Members who make a specific request to see the documents and the evidence. Such records will be available in the Committee Room of the Public Accounts Committee where they will be shown in the presence of an officer. I should like to make it clear that this will be for background information of the Members concerned. They will not be permitted to use it in the House or make it public. I have granted this permission as a special case in view of the circumstances in which this request is being made. Each case, as it arises, in future, will be decided on its merits.

12.56½ hrs.

RE: MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT
(Query)

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): I submitted an adjournment motion on the Assam situation today. I have not received any reply.

Mr. Speaker: That also is on the same subject.

12.57 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 during the week commencing 16th August, 1966, will consist of:—

- (1) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.
- (2) Consideration and passing of the Customs (Amendment) Bill, 1966.
- (3) Consideration of a Resolution to be moved by the Minister of Commerce seeking approval of the notification issued on the 2nd August, 1966, regarding levy of export duties on certain items.
- (4) Discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1966-67.
- (5) Consideration of a Resolution to be moved by the Minister of Home Affairs seeking approval of the President's Rule in Punjab.
- (6) Consideration and passing of the Delhi High Court Bill, 1965, as reported by the Select Committee.

According to my statement on Friday last, the No-Day-Yet-Named Motion of Dr. Singhvi and others to

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discuss the statement on recent Railway accidents had been provided in the Order Paper of today. In case it is not concluded today, further discussion on it will be provided at 4 P.M. on Wednesday, the 17th of August.

It is also proposed to provide a discussion on the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for 1963-64 at 3 P.M. on Thursday, the 18th of August, 1966, on a motion to be moved by the Deputy Minister of Social Welfare. As the House is aware, a discussion on this Report was demanded by different sections of the House. The consensus of opinion at an informal meeting of the Whips of the Government and the Opposition Parties held yesterday was also in favour of including this item in the next week's programme.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: I will allow them an opportunity but I will request them not to take more than two minutes each.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): I was told that from several sections of the House a desire was expressed that opportunity should be given at the earliest possible moment to discuss all that has happened in regard to Shri Subramaniam's statement—the first statement and the second statement—in the House and the Public Accounts Committee's first report as well as the second report. So, I request you, Sir, and the Leader of the House to help us in having the earliest possible opportunity during the next week to have a full discussion of that matter.

13 hrs.

Shri H. H. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): I support the suggestion made by Mr. Ranga Particularly when you have been pleased to admit a motion standing in the name of my friend Mr. Dwivedy, and it is only proper that the Minister concerned about

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

whom so many reports are circulating all over the country does have an early opportunity of having his say in the matter and, in the mean time, the Members on both sides of the House will have an opportunity of going through the relevant materials and making their contributions, it is very necessary for the sake of parliamentary propriety that this matter is thrashed out as quickly as is possible. Like a Damocle's sword, it should not hang over either the Minister or the Members of this House. It should be discussed as early as possible.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Sir, when you admitted my motion, I had made a request through you, to the Government that the time should be provided this week for this important Report of the P.A.C. to be discussed by the House. Having done so, I was expecting that in the next week at least, an earliest possible date, either Tuesday or Wednesday, would be fixed. I think it is a deliberate move on the part of the Government to divert the attention of this House from it. We can postpone any other discussion. I request you, and this is the desire of us all, that this P.A.C. Report should be taken up first during the next week.

Shri Nambir (Tiruchirapalli): Sir, yesterday I attended the Business Advisory Committee meeting and in that meeting, we made a specific request to the Minister concerned that this must be taken up at the earliest. There was a move on the part of the Government to elbow it out under the plea that this being a discretion of the P.A.C. whose report need not be discussed here, as a matter of convention, it would be better to avoid it. That was the sort of thinking on the part of the Government. I could understand that. I urge the Minister concerned that some time must be found out in whatever from it may be, for this discussion.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): First, as I suggested last time

and earlier also, the Report of the Central Vigilance Commission, a very important Report, should be taken up in this session. It has assumed now more importance because the Central Vigilance Commissioner, **Shri Nittoor Sreenivasa Rau**, has said recently that corruption among Ministers thwarts vigilance. Therefore, this has assumed more importance.

Secondly looking to the volume of business before the House, I think, a short extension is inevitable. He may make a statement about that next week.

Lastly, I raised this point, I think, half a dozen times during the last two years and every time I was told that I was rather late in bringing it up before you, and that is about our three-man Committee that you were pleased to appoint some two years ago to examine the Lok Sabha estimates and demands....

Mr. Speaker: I will make a report to the House.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: In the interregnum, you may please discuss this matter with the Chairman of Rajya Sabha, so that a decision may be arrived at.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : माननीय संसदीय कार्य मन्त्री इस बात को भूल जाते हैं कि दो साल होने को आये, मैंने यहाँ सतर्कता आयोग कमीशन पर बहस शुरू की थी और उसको कन्ट्रोल करने के लिये आपने वायदा किया था, इस पर दो-ढाई घण्टे बहस हो भी चुकी थी। लेकिन फिर पता नहीं क्या हुआ, वह भूल गये हैं या उनको अभी भी याद है। कृपा कर वह यह बता दें कि वह इस को कब कन्ट्रोल रखेंगे।

Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai): Last week, I raised the question regarding the Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Bill and that it should be taken up during this week or at least in this session. There was

no reply from the hon. Minister. I wrote a letter to the Labour Minister and no reply has yet come from the Minister. Then, I raised the matter in the Business Advisory Committee meeting and the note there says that it is likely to come up. That means no importance is given to it. Of course, the Government may be more enthusiastic about repressive Bills being given preference. But I give preference to this Bill. These are the workers who are unorganised for the last so many years and there is no Act regulating their conditions of service. The Minister must give an assurance that this will be taken up during this session.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, I support the demand that the discussion on the P.A.C. Report should be taken up immediately next week. My fear is this. According to the newspaper reports, the Prime Minister has decided to have an informal probe into the P.A.C. charges. I have already said that she is consulting the ex-Chief Justice of India, Shri Gajendragadkar.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barakpore): That is true.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: All that has leaked out. She is understood to have consulted the Attorney General before dropping the idea of having a judicial inquiry into the whole affair. I am afraid the whole matter is being shelved. Yesterday, I was told—I am sorry to tell you that—that Seth Jit Pal was here in the public gallery...

Mr. Speaker: He should not mention about the public gallery.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He is trying to influence people.

Mr. Speaker: That you may feel, that he has tried to influence. But you should not say that somebody was there in the public gallery.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am sorry.

Sir, this discussion has become imperative because of the pressure from

him and the Government is trying to elbow it out.

My second point is, as I mentioned last time, and I request the Finance Minister through you, that there should be some statement on the Gold Control Order. The condition of gold smiths is very bad. I would request you, purely on humanitarian considerations, to ask the Finance Minister to make a statement on that while he replies to the debate on the economic situation.

श्री गुलशन (भटिंडा) : स्पीकर साहब, शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट बजट सेशन के अधिवेशन में इस सदन में पेश हुई थी। यह रिपोर्ट पहले ही बहुत लेट पेश हुई थी और अब ऐसा लगता है, जैसा कि मन्त्री महोदय ने बताया है कि ता० 18 को 3 बजे उस पर डिस्कशन होगा, यानी उस पर डिस्कशन के लिये सिर्फ दो घण्टे ही बचेंगे। यह बहुत दिनों से लटकता हुआ मामला है, इसलिये इसके वास्ते ज्यादा समय एलाट होना चाहिये या उस दिन इसको तीन बजे से पहले लिया जाये।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मनुष्य के जीवन के साथ जैसा माता, बहन और पुत्री का सम्बन्ध है, उसी तरह से वैदिक साहित्य में गऊ का माता, बहिन और पुत्री के समान सम्बन्ध माना गया है और वह सम्बन्ध हमारे जीवन के साथ अटूट है। मुस्लिम काल से पहले कभी भी इस देश में गऊ आदि उपयोगी पशुओं को नहीं मारा जाता था और हम आशा करते थे कि हम स्वतन्त्र हुए हैं तो हमारी भारतीय सरकार इस कलंक से हम को मुक्त करेगी। किन्तु आज तक वह कलंक उसी तरह से लगा हुआ है, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप बेकारी, खाद्य समस्या तथा अन्य समस्याएँ दढ़ गई हैं। आपने अभी उस दिन कहा था कि सरकार इस पर कोई वक्तव्य दे और सरकार ने भी कहा था—1 अगस्त, को कि हम वक्तव्य देने वाले हैं। किन्तु इस पर

[श्री रामेश्वरानन्द]

अभी तक न तो सरकार का कोई वक्तव्य आया है और न सरकार कुछ कहने के लिये तैयार है। मेरा निवेदन है कि हम को इस प्रश्न को उठाने के लिये अवसर दिया जाय।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब उठ गया है, वह जवाब देंगे।

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): I have one submission to make in respect of the discussion on my motion on recent Railway accidents. The Minister has been good enough to say that since the discussion would not be completed today, the time would be provided from 4 O'Clock on Wednesday, the 17th August. Even so, the time would be very inadequate. My submission is that it should be provided from 3-30 p.m. at least. Otherwise, even the allocated time for the discussion would not be available for this discussion.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपको आपके एक वायदे की याद कराना चाहता हूँ। यह आपने उस समय आश्वासन दिया था, जब भारत और पाकिस्तान का संघर्ष चल रहा था उस समय किसी ऐसी बात को सदन में छेड़ना उचित नहीं था, क्योंकि इसके भले और बुरे दोनों पक्ष होते। लड़ाई समाप्त हो गई, तब आपने कहा था कि अब इस पर विचार किया जा सकता है। उसके बाद सत्र समाप्त हो गया। अब जब यह सत्र आया तो इस सत्र में दो बार रक्षा मन्त्री ने चीन और पाकिस्तान के गठबन्धन से हमारी सीमा पर जो तनाव बढ़ता चला जा रहा है, उस पर वक्तव्य दिये। एक उनकी शस्त्रास्त्रों की प्राप्ति के सम्बन्ध में और दूसरा उनकी तैयारियों के सम्बन्ध में। इसके सम्बन्ध में मैंने एक प्रस्ताव दिया कमेटी ने भी उस प्रस्ताव को प्राथमिकता दी कि पहले उस पर विचार किया जाना चाहिये। संसदीय कार्य मन्त्री को भेने पत्र लिखा—न पत्र का जवाब देते हैं और न उस प्राथमिकता प्राप्त विषय

को लेते हैं। इसलिये इसको मैं आपके द्वारा कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस को क्यों टाल रखा है? क्यों उस पर विचार नहीं कर रहे हैं? इसको अगले सप्ताह अवश्य लिया जाय।

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I want to raise three points.

The first is that we are going to discuss the promulgation of the President's rule in the Punjab. This is being discussed at the Cabinet level now and the Government should come forward on that day with a firm decision as to the duration of the President's rule; otherwise, there will not be any use in discussing the President's rule in the Punjab.

The second point is that the Gold Control Order is dead so far as the Government is concerned, so far as the public is concerned and so far as everybody is concerned and I do not know why the Government does not bury the Gold Control Order. I would very respectfully submit that Government should come forward with a proposition to annul the Gold Control Order as soon as possible.

Thirdly, as we all know, the Education Commission's report is out. It is a unique report and our Minister, the Leader of the House, who is also a unique person, has not taken note of that unique report prepared under the auspices of so many distinguished persons. The Education Commission's report should be discussed as early as possible.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy (Kurnool): About repealing of the Gold Control Order, I would like to add my voice to that of Mr. D. C. Sharma and say that Government should do something about it very urgently because from my Constituency also every day I am getting telegrams that there are so many hunger strikes going on.

Mr. Speaker: Is she talking about her own constituency?

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy: It is not a question of my constituency. It is a national matter. I particularly referred to my constituency because at the present time so many hunger strikes are going on there. It is a national matter, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: I thought that she was talking on behalf of all women.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy: I am talking first as an Indian and then as a woman. I do not wear any gold.

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : पहले मैं श्री रामेश्वरानन्द जी की वार्ड से ही शुरू करना चाहता हूँ। गोवध के सम्बन्ध में आपने भी यह हुक्म दिया था कि इसके बारे में जो गवर्नमेंट की राय हो उसका एक वक्तव्य निकले और उसका हाउस के सामने रखा जाये।
... (व्यवधान)

As the members had observed, that Government should make a statement on its policy regarding cow slaughter, the Government....

श्री शिव नारायण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि मन्त्री महोदय हिन्दी में ही बोलें।

श्री शिव नारायण (बांसी) : जब हिन्दी में पूछा है तो उसका जवाब हिन्दी में ही दिया जाये।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : जब मेरी बात के उत्तर में कुछ कहना हो तब हिन्दी में ही कहा जाये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : किस भाषा में जवाब दिया जाये यह मैं नहीं कह सकता, आप को जवाब दिलाऊँगा। आप को उसका तर्जुमा हासिल है।

Shri Nambiar: We have the translator; we have no objection.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हर एक को वही सहूलियत है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जिस में मन्त्री महोदय को सहूलियत हो, उसमें वह जवाब दें। दूसरे लोग उनका तर्जुमा सुन सकते हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : वह हिन्दी में बोलें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं नहीं कहूँगा, वह जिसमें चाहें बोलें।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) : किसी के कहने पर ही वह अंग्रेजी बोलने लगे, वह हिन्दी में उत्तर दे रहे थे। वह हिन्दी में ही उत्तर दें।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : मैंने हिन्दी में शुरू किया था। लेकिन यहाँ हिन्दी या अंग्रेजी का सवाल नहीं है। हिन्दी की अंग्रेजी हो जाती है और अंग्रेजी की हिन्दी हो जाती है।

फूड मिनिस्टर साहब ने दो मिनिस्ट्रीज से इसके बारे में राय ली है, ला मिनिस्ट्री से और होम मिनिस्ट्री से। लेकिन चूँकि यह मामला अहम है, उन्होंने समझा कि पूरी कैबिनेट की राय ले ली जाये, और कैबिनेट में यह मामला जल्दी आने वाला है। मेरा विश्वास है कि अगले सप्ताह गवर्नमेंट का वक्तव्य, अर्थात् कैबिनेट का डिसीजन, हाउस के सामने रखा जायेगा। श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री का जो सुझाव है, जिसके लिये उन्होंने पिछली दफा भी जिक्र किया था, उसके बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि डिफेंस मिनिस्टर साहब से बातें हुई हैं और 22 तारीख से जो सप्ताह शुरू होगा उसमें उनका मोशन ले लिया जायेगा। जब माननीय सदस्य ने इतने दिन धीरज रखा है तो थोड़ा धीरज और रखें।

Several hon. members, including the Leaders of the Opposition parties, have mentioned about the discussion of the 55th Report of the P.A.C. I must submit that some of the remarks were not fair to the Government. (Inter ruptions)

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: It is not fair to the House not to provide time for it.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Without listening, they should not pass any judgment, they should not pre-judge us. It is a fact—and I hope everybody will accept it—that the convention in this House so far has been that we have not discussed the PAC's report.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: How can he say this after the motion has been admitted?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Let me finish. I am stating the facts. It is a fact, and nobody can dispute it, that this has not been discussed before. But we have agreed that this particular question will be discussed and we shall find time for it in the week commencing from 22nd.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Why not before? Why so late?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: The privilege motion is there. Let the hon. members think over it dispassionately and calmly. The subject-matter of the PAC's 55th Report is practically the same and it is being discussed in the House in some form or the other....

Some hon. Members: No, no; it is not correct.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: We have decided to find time for it in the week commencing from 22nd. We must realise that three weeks have elapsed, but what is the amount of legislative work that we have done so far? (*Interruptions*) I am stating facts. Let us do some legislative work also.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Are we to understand that legislative work cannot be taken up after 22nd?

Mr. Speaker: Let us hear him first.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: The defence advanced by him is a very lame excuse. No legislative work has been done and so he wants to take up

legislative work in the next week! The legislative work can be postponed and can be taken up the week next.

He wants to create an impression that, since the Privilege Motion is to be taken up next week, the discussion of the PAC's report could be taken up the week next to that. You ruled yesterday, and it is known to everybody, that the Privilege Motion has nothing to do with the subject-matter that we are going to discuss. In the privilege motion, we are not going into the merits of the question. You have to give your decision whether the privilege Motion should be accepted or not. How can the Minister put forward the plea that because the Privilege Motion is to be taken up next week, this can be taken up the week next to that?

I think some charges have been made that there are influences working. There seems to be some force in that argument.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I do not say that we will not discuss it. we shall find time for it. We shall discuss it in the week commencing from 22nd.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Why not next week?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: It is a question of two days this side or that side. What difference does it make?

Mr. Speaker: We might sit together and have further discussions on it.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Suppose, as we are reading in the papers, the Prime Minister suddenly takes it into her head to refer the entire matter to a judge or something like that, then it will become *sub judice* and no discussion will be permitted.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Yes. It is not playing fair to the whole House.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members cannot expect anything further from me. What can I do? I have admitted it. Now, it is for Government to find time for it. I cannot direct them to put it on the Order Paper here and now. I

cannot do that. I have said that it might be taken up early.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Since there is this danger to which reference has been made by Shrimati Renu Chakravartty just now, the House has wanted to discuss it, and you, Sir, in your wisdom, have permitted the House to discuss it. Now, Government are standing in the way. We cannot understand it. How are we expected to participate in a discussion of matters which are comparatively speaking irrelevant, when the House and the country are agitated so strongly over a matter which you have permitted a discussion about? If Government came forward and said 'Look here, we are too preoccupied now; we are having this fixed up for the 22nd instant', I can understand it. But they always go on postponing it to the next week and to the week after next and so on. That cannot be done.

Mr. Speaker: As has been urged by Shri H. N. Mukerjee, it ought to be very early in that week.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: We shall have it on the Monday after next.

Mr. Speaker: On the 22nd August?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Yes, on the 22nd. We shall have it on the 22nd instant.

About the Gold Control Order, I do not know what to say. So many Members have mentioned it. Perhaps, while replying to the debate on the economic situation, my colleague the Finance Minister may say something about it; I do not quite know.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He should make a statement on it.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: The Finance Minister is here, and he may say something on it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Our point was only this. This is a very serious matter concerning the entire country. Therefore, I would request that the Finance Minister should make a state-

ment on it either while replying to the debate on the economic situation or separately.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: About the Vigilance Commission's report, as my hon. friend and everybody else knows, it has been part-discussed. We ourselves are anxious to find time. We are, however, being hard pressed for time because of one or the other of these important things. If there is time, we shall certainly take it up. We do not want to avoid it or evade it.

About the discussion regarding the Scheduled Tribes, if the House thinks that that has not been adequately discussed, we shall always be ready to extend the time.

About the extension of the President's rule in Punjab, the matter will be discussed when the.....

Shri D. C. Sharma: How long will it last?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I am not in a position to say that just now. The House will have an opportunity to know it later.

As regards the report of the Education Commission, it is still being considered by Government.

As regards the legislation to cover the beedi and cigar labour, we are anxious to have it passed. I had a talk with my colleague the Labour Minister on this matter. But as the House knows, we are really hard pressed for time. But I can give my hon. friend this assurance that as far as possible we shall try to put it on the Order Paper towards the end of the session and see if we can get it through.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Are they going to extend the present session? If it is going to be extended, then we should know about it in time.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether there is any proposal to extend the present session?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I shall be able to say that next Friday.

13.24 hrs.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO S.Q. No. 899 RE. MERGER OF INDIAN BUREAU OF MINES WITH GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Mines and Metals (Shri S. A. Mehdi): In connection with Starred Question No. 899 on the subject of the merger of Indian Bureau of Mines with Geological Survey of India, which was answered in the Lok Sabha on the 1st April, 1966, Shri P. R. Chakraverti had asked the supplementary question "Whether with the introduction of this new method, the Indian Bureau of Mines will be a Department of the Geological Survey or will it be practically merged with it?" In answer to this question, I had stated "At the moment it is a Department of Geological Survey".

I wish to clarify for the information of the hon. Member that my above statement referred to the Prospecting Division of the Indian Bureau of Mines which had been transferred to the Geological Survey of India. This Division, after being taken over by the Geological Survey of India, was, to start with, constituted as a separate Cell in the Geological Survey of India. It has already been stated that the residuary organisation of the Indian Bureau of Mines will continue to be responsible for conservation of minerals under the Minerals (Conservation and Development) Rules, 1958 and other duties e.g. collection and printing of statistical data of minerals and the ore dressing laboratories. This is a separate department headed by the Controller, Indian Bureau of Mines under the Ministry of Mines and Metals and there is no proposal now of its merger with the Geological Survey of India.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): On a point of order with regard to this item. You will be pleased to see that this relates to the correc-

tion of an inaccuracy in the answer given to a supplementary question on the 1st April, 1966, that is, during the last session.

I would invite your attention to Direction 16 of Directions by the Speaker. It reads thus:

"When a Minister wishes to correct any inaccuracy in the information which he has given in answer to a question...

—that is, 'starred question or short notice question or supplementary question—

"...or in debate the following procedure shall be followed, namely—..."

Now, kindly read sub-direction (iv) which reads thus:

"The Minister shall ordinarily intimate to Secretary his intention to correct his answer or statement within twenty-four hours thereof, provided that the Speaker may, on being satisfied with the reasons given, waive this requirement."

I would like to know whether he has given any reasons, and whether you have been satisfied and then only he has come forward to make this correction.

Mr. Speaker: He has not given me any reasons.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Can he tell us the reasons, if any, at least now?

Mr. Speaker: It is rather extraordinary that the statement is being corrected after four months. When a statement is made, it ought to be checked up by the secretariat or by the Ministry at once.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): These Ministries think only in terms of eternity.

Mr. Speaker: It should be checked up whether the mistake has been discovered after such a long time.

Shri S. A. Mehdi: I had requested permission for this correction as soon as the mistake came to my notice.

Mr. Speaker: Ordinarily, when a statement is made by the Minister in the House, the Ministry should look into it and see whether there is something that needs to be corrected, and if they find that there is something which needs correction then they should make haste and inform the Minister that such a correction is required, if it is so needed. To make a correction after four months does look very extraordinary.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Arising out of this statement I want to ask one question.

Mr. Speaker: Questions are not allowed at this moment.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: You generally allow some questions.

May I know whether it is a fact that because of this merger there is a serious trouble going on in the Indian Bureau of Mines and the employees have gone on hunger-strike and so on, and if so, whether the hon. Minister knows anything about that, and if so, what steps have been taken by Government in this regard?

Shri S. A. Mehdi: We have no information about any hunger-strike in the Indian Bureau of Mines.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE—contd.

Mr. Speaker: Now, the hon. Finance Minister. Bill to be introduced.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I rise to a point of order under the proviso to sub-rule (2) of rule 376.

You will be pleased to see that in today's List of Business, the adjournment motion on Assam has been listed or has been put down for being taken up at 2-30 P.M. May I invite your attention to rule 26 which relates to Private Members' Business? That rule

does not contain the phrase 'Unless the Speaker otherwise directs' or anything like that. No such proviso is there also. The rule says:

"The last two and a half hours of a sitting on Friday shall be allotted for the transaction of private members' business..."

The words are 'shall be'.

Mr. Speaker: That is right. But we have accommodated this item also, because there were certain facts which were to be ascertained.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am not coming in the way of the adjournment motion being taken up. I am coming in the way of the time fixed for that. It is Government business and, therefore, it should come up at 2 P.M. and not at 2-30 P.M., because Private Members' Business should start at 2-30 P.M. and 2½ hours shall be allotted for it.

Mr. Speaker: The time allotted for Private Members' Business will not be affected.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will you give more time, if necessary, after five o'clock?

Mr. Speaker: The time allotted for Private Members' Business will not be affected.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Then, it is all right.

13.28 hrs.

CUSTOMS (AMENDMENT) BILL*

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Customs Act, 1962.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Customs Act, 1962.

The motion was adopted.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: I introduce the Bill.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2 dated 12-8-66.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

13.28½ hrs.

STATEMENT RE: CUSTOMS
(AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 1966

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the explanatory statement giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Customs (Amendment) Ordinance, 1966, as required under rule 71(1) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6760 /66].

13.29 hrs.

MOTION RE: PRESENT ECONOMIC
SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY—
contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri on the 26th July, 1966, namely :—

"That the present economic situation in the country be taken into consideration."

The Finance Minister may now reply.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri) : Sir, as I told you yesterday, I propose to take as little time as possible over my reply. This is a matter which has been debated in this House practically from the time the House re-assembled for this session. And while I must say that on occasions I have not been able to present to listen to the very valuable and critical suggestions which were made on the economic situation in the country, I have kept myself informed of the suggestions made and criticisms offered and the advice that was given to me. It is not necessary for me, having regard to the way that this Motion has been debated, to answer every point made in the speeches by

everyone of my hon. colleagues in this House. I have made an endeavour—it may be imperfect, but I have still made an endeavour—to classify the points that have been raised and I will shortly answer those points because I wish to contain myself within twenty minutes.

13.31 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

One of the questions which has been agitating the minds of quite a number of people is : why was devaluation necessary; why couldn't we go on with the steps that had been taken on earlier? That takes me into a little background consideration of the economic conditions in the country. After independence, our endeavour has been—the ambition of the country has been—to try and develop ourselves in the economic field as well as in other fields as quickly as we possibly could and to ensure the sharing of the resources of this country equitably and justly, as was proper, and having regard to our accepted principles of socialism. In that background, one has to see how one should progress. It was felt that it was necessary to have capital investments in this country, if this country was to take its place, and proper place, in the comity of nations with the more advanced countries in the industrial sense. In this respect, one has to take a view. Those of my colleagues in this House—and I see one of them opposite me, Shri Dandekar—who have been concerned with the matter of promoting industries know very well that, whether to expand an existing business or to start a new one is always a problem, and a problem which has got to be looked at purely from the economic and financial point of view. Ultimately, the results yielded may be in one way or another. But where we have got to start from scratch, where we have got to think in terms not of expanding something which we have got out but of starting, we have no option but to think in terms of putting

in investments. And in making the investments you cannot always only think in terms of those investments which make for quick production or yield quick spectacular results, because if you do that, they probably harm the investments—which will not be in keeping with the ambitions of the country, of the requirements of the country. You have to have capital investments. One has to take a view, and having taken it, one starts.

Now it may be that when the view is taken, one feels that conditions being as they are, the investments which have been made will be productive of results in a very short period of time. Sometimes one fails in achieving that. But that does not mean that the investment has been unwise, nor does it indicate that the investment has brought about insolvency to the country.

If you look at our performances and not concentrate only on those little things where we have failed, I make bold to say, without giving you a catalogue of the different investments we have made, that we can be reasonably proud of our performance in this that we have installed capacity in this country which, compared to that in any other country, taking into account the period in which we have done it, is commendable, is creditable. But this is something which we forget when we either examine ourselves or criticise, as some of our friends opposite do; because naturally, when we are assessing our performances, we also think—and perhaps think a little more largely—of the failures which are inherent in progress that has to be made on the large scale that we do. There are so many different factors and it is not necessary for me, again, to list those factors which come in the way of there being production altogether.

It has been said over and over again in this House that in thinking in terms of industry we have neglected agriculture. While I do not subscribe to that view, I do say this that perhaps if we had the experience of

last year, the drought, the scarcity and famine, earlier, we would have not gone the way that we did with agriculture; we might have thought of agriculture at an earlier stage.

This is how we started in 1949 and 1950 until we came to 1960. And I make bold to say that all my friends who have spoken on this particular Motion have taken care to read up the rate of growth, the national wealth, national income and so on, and seen that between the years 1950 and 1960, there has been satisfactory progress, and only after that the question arose as to what was to be done. Now I would remind the House of 1962 when our ruthless friends to our north felt it proper without any provocation.....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshanabad): Ruthless 'friends'.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): Erstwhile friends.

Shri Sabhindra Chaudhuri: If you like, friends. The word 'friends' has got more meaning than is ordinarily attached to it. The whole world is our friends. I belong to the Buddhist school of thought which believes that everybody is my friend, nobody is my enemy.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Oh, I see. Go ahead.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: Shri Kamath is my very dear friend.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Why does he mention Kamath and others in the context of the 'ruthless friends'?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: Because Shri Kamath raised it. Anyway, let me go on.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He should be more understandable.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: If the words 'ruthless friends' are objectionable, I withdraw them and say 'ruthless neighbour'.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Erst-while friend, of the Hindi-Chini-bhai-bhai days; *whilom friends*.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): They are officially friends.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: We are not at war with them; we still have relations with them. But as the word is objectionable to Shri Kamath, I say our 'ruthless neighbour'.

There was in 1962 this attack or aggression from our ruthless neighbour in the north. From then on we went on thinking not only in terms of development as we had been doing, but we had to combine defence and development together. And when we took up defence, defence, as you know, involves very large quantities of expenditure and creates difficulties for finding money in order to develop ourselves. These two had to go together, as the calculated thing which had to be accepted by the desire of the country which had on that occasion said that at any cost, by shedding the last drop of our blood, by suffering any privation, we shall keep the integrity and independence of the country. We could not possibly not respond to a call like this when we ourselves were enthused about it. And having that in mind, we had to do this, namely think in terms of defence, defence on a much larger scale, defence which would make us immune from this kind of attack or at least help us to resist such attacks as and when they were delivered.

In consequence of that, the country had to stretch itself to the utmost. That was the time when the question arose as to how we were going to do these two things. Those who were in the Government applied their minds to this problem and they went out and raised resources both in the country and also tried to get such resources as they could from outside. This is a thing which happens in any country where you have problems such as we have. We hear of comparisons in this House between our-

selves and South America, North America, England, Sweden, Japan and every other country in the world; it is said that we do not ourselves take an inward look and see what this country has achieved what it is going through and what this country is faced with.

I do not share for one single moment the fears that have been expressed in this country, in this House, namely that the country is going towards destruction, is going towards economic ruination. I feel proud to think of this, that we have got installed in this country capacity both in the public sector and the private sector which has been certainly helpful to the country.

I go to the villages. I remember as many of my friends here would remember, what the conditions were when freedom came. What were the conditions in the countryside, what were the villages like, what was health like, what were roads and transport like, what was the population like? And go back after 15 years. It is only he who has no eyes to see who will say that there has not been any progress, that we are in the same darkness in which we were before. What can I do if we do not apply our minds, if we do not apply our eyes to see?

This has not been achieved by a miracle, by a wave of the fairy wand that some of my friends would like us to wave cannot do it, we have not got it.

Also, look at it from the other point of view. In the public sector you have got these industries. The private sector has never had it so good. Think in terms of the halcyon days of the private sector between 1939 and 1945 when the war was on. Producing countries were not producing. The market of the world was India's and India could sell anything she could produce. What was the state of the industries at that time in 1945-46? With the assistance of Government given properly, there has

been a vast growth also in the private sector. When I look at the economy of this country, I do not want to divide it in two parts, the private sector and the public sector, I take it as a whole. They have both been born and nurtured and nourished with the assistance and help of the people of this country who have contributed penny by penny or paisa by paisa to whatever has been acquired in this country.

Looking at this background and having the determination that we shall go on with what we have, we went on with our plans. There have been many criticisms levelled at the plans, but each of these plans had come to this House, and each one of these had been approved by this House.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi) : Because of your majority

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri : It is not that the plans had been conceived in the Planning Commission, it is not as if the Finance Ministry had worked that plan and went on with it. Therefore, the House has approved of these plans, it is with the approval of this House that these plans have gone through. So, it is no use saying that these plans were much too ambitious, much too large and grandiose, that we have failed to perform these plans.

I am not here defending any inefficiency which we have, because after all in a venture like this where you do have capacity limited by technical knowledge, where you have the capacity limited by the lack of high research, you are bound to have a certain inconsistency in the matter of management, and I freely grant that there has been in the public sector, equally in the private sector, a certain amount of lack of that efficient management for which we must strive, and that is something which we shall take care of, we shall remove.

Again, I am no ashamed of it. I am not alarmed by it, I recognise it as a fact, and having recognised that, I say that we shall endeavour and try to rectify that.

When the question came at the beginning of 1965 as to how we were going to go on, we were really doing a bit of tight rope walking, we were walking on that rather wavering kind of thing, which, unless we can hold on to it properly might make us fall. It was I think as a result of planning, deliberate decision taken, not done haphazardly, not done without direction, and after that we found ourselves in the cleft stick of two calamities, one created by nature and the other created by man. I am talking of the drought and the Pakistani aggression. I need not dilate on it because this is a matter on which we have spoken quite often, but these two were facts of life which we had to recognise, and having recognised, we had to do something.

This Government in 1965 was further faced with the fact that those that were giving us aid, had, for reasons which appeared proper to them, stopped the aid for the time being. Their reasons might have been good, bad or indifferent. I am not here to criticise or say anything about them, but the fact remains that that was the situation. We had our capacities here, we had our machines here, but we could not produce anything for the simple reason that we did not have the raw materials. We had hungry people here, we had a population which had already exploded, and we did not have food here to feed them. It is one thing to say that we shall go through every kind of privation, we shall do everything we possibly can to be self-reliant, and another thing to say that we shall so conquer our pangs of hunger that we shall stand behind a Government which dries us food even if it can get that food by borrowing of money.

In those circumstances, we had to think in terms of getting aid, and in

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order to do that, we had to think in terms of repaying that aid, not in a year or two perhaps, but in ten years. Whenever a prudent person borrows, the prudent person also thinks in terms of having to repay it, and when he thinks in terms of repaying, he thinks in terms of export, that is to say repaying with the same money with which he buys the food. Ultimately, and I think Mr. Dandekar will agree with me,—if I refer to him once or twice, it is because I have got great faith in his knowledge of these things—it boils down to this that in this world whatever may be the standards of money, whatever may be the parity of exchange and so on, it is no more and no less than this, namely what you did at the beginning at the dawn of time; you go to the market and exchange your goods; and whether it is the standard of gold or dollar or rupee, it is just the same thing and nothing else. Therefore, we had to think in terms of producing goods which we could produce enough in the shape of that standard of repayment, namely sterling, dollar etc.; and in order to do that, we had to find the raw materials with which we were going to organise our production in this country, and when I say raw materials which produce more, I do not confine myself to our factories. I also think in terms of the fields. We had to have more agricultural production.

The question has been asked over and over again in this House: how are you going to increase your traditional exports, because your traditional exports are bound to the land. And one of the answers is to grow more, make the land produce more. And how are you going to produce more unless you put more into the land. You have to have irrigation, fertilisers, more modern ways of cultivation. We have got to recognise this fact that if you want modern cultivation, you want modern machinery for which again you want industry. We cannot with our hands and our tools make a tractor or a harrow

or a plough. We cannot win the water out of the bowels of the earth by merely putting down a few tubes; we also have to have electricity to pump that out and the machine which would work the pump. These come by using other machinery, capital machinery.

And in consequence of that, when we talk about more inputs, more materials, more imports, it is not only the raw materials in the shape of rare metals, but I am talking, I am thinking in terms of fertilisers today to be put into the field, the manufacture of fertilisers tomorrow so that this country may be self reliant. In order that there may be self reliance in this country, in order that there may be an urge in the people of this country to produce more all the substitutes which we have been easily importing from other countries, it was necessary that conditions should be created whereby this country could look forward and say, "Well, if I produce so-and-so in this country, I do not have to pay that exorbitant price to people outside. Not only that, when I produce it, I can sell it at a price which is commensurate with the labour I put into it, the materials I put into it, the skills I put into it. In order to do that, so far the money is concerned, we had to make it for the purpose of import, and when exports are made, we had to make it a little easier in the hands of the exporter. It is the only ultimate reason for devaluation, if we leave alone the question of sentiment and forget and abstain from saying that we have devalued ourselves. Expressions have been used against us: you have devalued the country, devalued the Government and devalued the people. It horrifies me to think that my people in whose strength I have got the utmost faith can be so described as devalue people. People are not devalued.... (An Hon. Member: That has been said by Mr. Morarji Desai). Whoever may have said it, I am

merely saying that I do not accept it. If unfortunately that is the view of some hon. friends, I say that I do not accept that" nor do I find that it is based on reason. It does not matter who it is, and I am not going to comment further on it on this occasion. I am not bound by any statement made by anybody. I am free to make my own observations on this. What I was saying is this. It horrifies me to think that anybody should describe these people who for years and years fought for political freedom as devalued people when they are doing what they have got to do for the purpose of winning economic freedom for which we are striving (Interruptions.) (An hon. Member: Who are those people?) The people of the country, you and I and the people.

Shri Sezhan (Perambalur) : You devalued; the people did not devalue.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri : Exactly, the people did not devalue but the people did not devalue themselves simply because I devalued the rupee. That is why I say that it is horrifying to hear this description. There is no reason at all for our being sentimental about it or emotional about it. It is a fact of life which has to be accepted. Having accepted that we have got to go on from there. There has been a great deal of discussion on what will be the result, whether we shall succeed or not. Personally, I feel that we shall succeed. I do not say that the operation was easy. It was a painful operation; it took many days of anxious thinking before it could be done; it was painful. We had two alternatives before us: more quick progress if we do this and less quick progress if we did not do it and continued with the methods that we had been following. By and large our people, as I said, are honest and hard working, but I am afraid I cannot say so of everyone in this country, and in an atmosphere of scarcity, in an atmosphere of lack of materials certain things thrive and one of them is smuggling and another thing is black-marketing. My friends in this House know very well that there had

been certain entitlements created which were known as export entitlements or import entitlements, looking at it the way you do, which by and large meant this, that if a certain quantity of foreign money was brought into this country whether by the export of our goods or by the voluntary sending in of the money the person who sent in that money or received that money in this country as the case may be was entitled to get a certain quantity of imports and these imports entitlements were valuable for the purpose of import licences and for the purpose of sale. On the one hand our balance of payments was so weighted against us that we cannot easily or quickly afford to buy all the materials necessary; on the other hand there were these entitlements and there were people hungry to use them. The result was that these entitlements sold in the market at 200 or 300 per cent of their real value.

Shri Tyagi : I am glad you are aware of it

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri : Having regard to that, one had to think in terms of stopping this. Either we had to accept that evil as a settled fact and go on from there because different countries follow their path from the point of the social angle and from the point of view of their necessity and from the point of view of their own standard. I felt happy in this that this country has never yielded in to the standards of the person who makes money on the misery of the people. I am not using the word 'blackmarket'. This country was not prepared to stand for that. This country has been prepared and is still prepared to stand for something which would mean hard work and hard life for sometime. This is the reason for which devaluation was effected. I have said that so far as the reasons are concerned, if one takes a balanced view of it, it is really in the nature of things that when we try to progress as quickly as

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we can, when we have taken a calculated view, when we are going to use our resources in a particular way and they do not get back the quantity of money for the purpose of meeting commitments, we have to take the risk as the risk was overtaking us. That is why we had to devalue. As I said, I do not claim any virtue for devaluation. At the same time I do not feel ashamed of having devalued.

Shri Sezhiyan: What is the rationale for fixing the rate at 36.5, instead of 25 or 30 or 50?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: If my friend wishes to have a good debate with me on that particular point, I shall certainly have a debate with him privately; I will do that. I do not think it is going to help anybody. One has got to make an assessment. In making that one finds out what is in the world and what is possible as a standard, and having done that one says; this is the standard and I am going to have it. There might be a margin of error of 0.02 per cent. this way or that way; I am not quarrelling with my friend on that.

It has been said, and said quite often in this House, that there was the problem of prices. Undoubtedly, there is the problem of prices; there is no question about it. We are conscious of that and we are trying to do what we can about it. What methods have so far been taken had been advertised, have been said over the radio. What other measures are taken are also known to the members and I will not at this point of time take you through the list of things that we have done or propose to do in the near future in order to hold the price line. May I say for your consideration that when we are thinking of prices, whether it is re-

lated to devaluation or something else, it was there already before devaluation. I do not think I have claimed, I do not think the government has ever claimed at any time, that devaluation is that magic wand or it is the panacea which will at once remove all difficulties about prices and start export at once or get in imports at once and make this country full with milk and money. It will not. Repeatedly, we have said and I maintain this that this is a step and from there we will have to march on very hard and stony and unkind path in order to get to our goal. The only thing is that if we go off that road we shall drop down the precipice. But if we keep to that road, in that case, we have a feeling that we can see the valley across which is green. That is all that has been promised; nothing more than that. That is that we propose to achieve in this period of difficulty. Going back to prices, I was telling you that so far as the prices are concerned, how are they determined? They have been determined by what has gone before. If one goes back into history again, one will find that the price of everything is related to food; food is the first and primary necessity of human beings. In order to get that food, you have to grow it. Either we have had a time when there was no rain and no fertilisers and therefore there was no growth of food or the cultivator has not been given a big enough price so that he may be able to say: this is remunerative price for me to go and increase the yield from land. In that case you have to consider what the remunerative price would be for the cultivator. If you do not provide a remunerative price, he will not cultivate; ordinary good sense will tell him that, and he is a man of good sense. If in a field I have to spend 30 worth of fertilisers and that brings me 100 worth of crop I am doing no worse; I may grow ten maunds of wheat in that field. But then, suppose I grow 20 maunds of wheat which would fetch me Rs. 200

and for that I will have to spend Rs. 100 more in the bargain? Therefore, you have got to assure him the prices. Now, along with that all the other prices have gone up. We have talked about America doing this and Argentina doing that. But in these countries, one has got to realise, that there has been a price rise.

14 hrs.

Many of you have been abroad and abroad several times. If you cast back your minds to what were the conditions in western Europe five years back, in the matter of prices of food, the prices of shelter and so on, and you see what the price is today, you would find that they have risen by 30 to 40 per cent and sometimes by 100 per cent. There is no question about that. They are people who have got over-employment and not under employment. Their trouble is, the people are asking for more and more. Price is a thing which has got to be taken in its perspective. It cannot be related to devaluation. If you did that, if you use that sort of argument which in my young days I was taught as a maximum of logic, *post hoc, ergo propter hoc*,—a thing has happened and therefore, the immediately proceeding thing must have happened, it does not take us far. Shri H. N. Mukerjee is here and I would tell him that this is the same thing as *Kakataleeya nyaya*: the crow has come and settled on the tala fruit, and the fruit has dropped; and therefore, the crow must be the cause of the fruit-falling.

What you have got really to see is that devaluation was really the result of our effort and endeavours to try and arrest the rise in prices and not to accelerate the rise in prices. It would be, I think, a wrong argument to say that it is because of devaluation that this rise has taken place. Devaluation happened on the 5th June or 6th June. We are today in the seventh or eighth week after that. But before that, if you go into the years you will find that there

has been a rise. If anyone of my friends took care to find out what was the position in the six weeks or two months before devaluation and after devaluation, he would find that the price rise before the devaluation was probably slightly more than the price rise after devaluation. Equally, if you take the comparative period for six months in the previous year and this year, you would find that the price rise in the year before was slightly higher. These are matters on which investigation can be made and arguments can be made.

Again, on the question of efforts that we are making, I might say that in spite of last year having been a year of scarcity, by reason of the endeavours of this government, there has been more procurement; that is to say, more rice or wheat or edible stuff has been procured than there has been before. That shows that when we can introduce a sense of urgency in this country, when we can energise ourselves and when we have this House behind us, there is every reason to believe that devaluation will be a successful step and not a failure.

As I said, if we are going in for fruity speeches if we are to make fruity and spicy speeches, what shall we have? Not only we will have a little sound of drums sometimes, but we will have a certain amount of amusement and a great deal of noise and a certain amount of warmth, but it really ends in a little fuss and fair.

That is what it is. We shall not get anything more. It is no use saying that devaluation is an atom bomb that has fallen on us. It only gives you that sort of thing which as I said is a pyrotechnic bomb, coming and throwing up. It is nothing more than that. It is not any noise in space and so on. But what has come out of it? I must say that this leads me to think in terms as to what are the lessons for the future. I have given advice, and I think I have got a list of views somewhere. Different views

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have been expressed, and it is rather interesting and educative to find how these cancel each other out. I am taking one by one. I have four to five items and not more than that. I would not take you very long on that.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: To say that there are different views and they cancel each other out is a poor consolation for the hon. Finance Minister. We have made different points on different grounds in this House, separately and distinctly and they should be dealt with.

Shri Tyagi: How does the supply of irrigation facilities cancel out? The whole House agreed that we must give first priority to providing irrigation facilities to the villagers so that we will have more production of food. Is it also cancelled out? *(Interruption).*

Shri Sazhiyan: Even in the Congress party, there have been various views expressed which, if analysed, could be cancelled out.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: Did I say that this is particularly or peculiar to one group or one party in this House? I have not said that. What I am saying is that, I am merely trying to do what I should do, namely, think in terms of the whole House and not think in sectarian or sectional parts. I am not doing that.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Quite right.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: What I am trying is to conclude the debate and not to answer the Opposition only. In consequence, what I am saying is this. I am grateful to Shri Tyagi for having brought this in. There are certain basic facts which anybody could agree with, namely, that irrigation is necessary for the purpose of producing more of agricultural stuff. I am not talking that kind of thing. As I said, I cannot go into the details of every one of the reasons that have

been given. I am not saying for one single moment that that there have not been very weighty reasons given for doing certain things, or weighty steps suggested. What I say is, we shall accept and examine them and try to see whether they are practicable. But there are other reasons where I say these things happen.

Dr. M. S. Aney: Have you tried to carry the House with you?

An hon. Member: He is carrying.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: I have always attempted to carry the House with me, but this time, for a change. I would like the House to carry me! *(Interruption).*

An hon. Member: Yes; agreed.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: Well, if you do that, my task is finished. If what I say is agreeable to you and if you carry me, then I have nothing more to say. But going back to what I have been saying, one of the points is this: that we should reduce expenditure of Government. Certainly we shall reduce the expenditure of the Government. There is no question about that. But having said that, what is suggested is that Government should only maintain the infra-structure. In other words, maintain a few schools, colleges here and there a little park, perhaps for a little amusement and a factory, but all the rest should be left to the private sector by removing taxes, cutting down taxes and giving the country of Hindustan into the hands of a few people who have proved themselves so efficient and so capable of producing goods; and in that case there would have been no difficulty at all, and no devaluation! Well, that might be a more suitable advice if there had been another kind of Government. Having regard to the fact that we are completely convinced that socialism is a good thing, I am afraid I cannot listen to this advice. To the first part,—reduce expenditure—I agree, but not to the

second part. I am afraid that there cannot be any question of heavy slashing of taxes. Whenever there is the question of slashing of taxes, it must be based on this alone: it is going to work to the greater benefit of the people of this country. If it is, then the taxes will be slashed. But they will not be slashed for any other reason.

Shri Tyagi: Could not the Government consider the stopping of building construction? Stop building altogether for sometime.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: Shri Tyagi has brought me to what I was going to suggest, namely, as I have said, we accept that expenditure should be cut, and that includes buildings. One of these things would be—I am glad that my hon. friend has raised this question—to think in terms of the functional expenditure or functional saving. In other words, we have got to look and see whether this particular building is necessary or not, having regard to what one is going to do in respect of it. I hope this House would forgive me if I take a very ridiculous example, a stupid example—because I am not a very brilliant man myself—

An hon. Member: You are.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: There would not be any use in trying to put up a superstructure for the purpose of rearing bees so that there might be more honey. That is not the sort of thing one should look at. Again, when we build our offices, we have to think of utility furniture, we have size, and so on and so fourth. Where we have got buildings unused, we should try to use them. The same sort of saving in expenditure should be made, in my way of thinking, wherever we have got, either in the public sector or in the private sector, to see there is full use made on what has been installed. Again, in Government, we have suggested and we have introduced a cut in expenditure. There again, a look has to be given. It is no use, saying three per cent or five per cent or seven per cent should be cut.

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur): The Housing Department is pulling down many of the houses. I cannot say that everyone of those houses would not last longer or would be dangerous to live in, but some of them have been declared as dangerous to live in.

An hon. Member: Has it been examined?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: I think it has been examined. At any rate, the house I lived in is now swimming so far as the floor is concerned and water is rising. Fortunately I am a person with a sturdy health; otherwise, I would have been suffering from something. Mr. Tyagi, who has followed me into my old house also finds the same difficulty. We live in that kind of thing; we do not mind. So far as Mr. Tyagi is concerned, I have followed him into his house and he has followed me into mine.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): He would not come to the Treasury Benches like you.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: He has left it; he would not come back.

Shri Krishnapal Singh (Jalesar): How does he propose to cut down Government expenditure?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: The expenditure has got to be cut down by going through each one of the ministries to find out what can be cut down there. That would be done on an *ad hoc* basis—so much percentage—and thereafter on a selective basis. Actually at the moment schemes are working in the different ministries with that purpose and there is an overall scheme also working with that purpose. So far as the State ministries are concerned, they have been told to look into their expenditure and cut it down.

So far as over-spending by the States is concerned, this is a matter

[Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri]

of grave moment. We have the satisfaction at any rate that all the States have not made a raid on the Reserve Bank; on'y some States have done it.

Shri Tyagi: The total comes to Rs. 180 crores.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: That total can be in the hands of one State or 5 States or 10 States or all the States. Our experience is that about 5 or 6 States have done it. I have had personal talks with the Chief Ministers. They have assured me that they would give a more realistic view to their ability to raise resources. About the State plans, they will find out where it can be done.

So far as the fourth plan is concerned, the Planning Minister has dealt with it. I do not want to go into that now.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: The hon. Finance Minister must spell out the Government's policy on deficit financing in clearer terms. That is one thing which the whole House has raised and agitated in this debate. It is not enough for him to say that there would be no more deficit financing. Last year there was Rs. 435 crores of deficit financing in our budget. Let him clarify this.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: So far as deficit financing is concerned, it is the determination of this Government that there should not be deficit financing. Financing becomes deficit because of Government expenditure on administration and also because of expenditure on Plan and non-Plan. So far as expenditure on administration is concerned we are trying to hold it as much as we possibly can, make the best use of the people we have got, absorb the people who may be surplus in one place, so that there may not be unemployment and try to see that the people who are employed are properly and fully employed. Similarly, so far as the machinery of our pro-

duction is concerned, unit to unit look is being given to find out which particular industry is not in full production what are the lacunae there and how to reach full production. When production rises, the earnings of the Government also rise.

14.15 hrs.

[*Shrimati Renu Chakravartty in the Chair*]

It is not possible for me to go into the details of the plan which are not before the House at the moment. But the Planning Commission as well as the Planning Minister are quite conscious that there cannot possibly be any deficit financing and therefore, we have to contain ourselves within whatever resources can reasonably be raised. It is not necessary for me to give you detailed information about this. Resources must come from tax, savings and borrowings. There are no other ways of doing it. Having regard to our past experience, we are looking at the whole thing to find out a solution. Every endeavour will be made to see that there is no overstepping of this limit.

This Parliament has got the right to examine the plan. Before the plan is taken into action, every member will have the chance to say, "If you do not do this, you will be departing from the principle of deficit financing". Deficit financing was all right when it started. I agree that it has got to stop now and we shall do our best to stop deficit financing. As I said, I will require the help of this House when the plan comes before it to examine and tell us, "This is where you have gone wrong; this is what you ought not to do". If the plan is not accepted by the House, naturally the House will modify it the way it wants. Generally speaking, I can say that the emphasis is on more production and less spending, smaller items like not sending out delegations, not travelling so much, etc., I have not trouble the House

with. But we have in our different ministries taken a resolution to try and contain the smaller expenses, which also mount up to something, which certainly look rather incongruous having regard to the conditions which obtain in our country.

These are the things I wanted to tell the House. I have tried to be as factual and divorced of emotion as I possibly can be. Before I sit down, I may say that after all, the ultimate end has to be self-reliance. That is something which is really bred into the wisdom of this country. After all, there is no such thing as not paying homage over and over again to what was said at the dawn of time in this country by the Rishis from whom we claim to have descended:

आत्मानं विद्धि

नायमात्मा बलहीनेन लभ्यते ।

"Know Thyself"

"You cannot get to yourself without showing strength".

So, let us be strong and united. What has been done is behind us. Let us all march together, so that ultimately we can get to that goal, even if we have to traverse through a narrow and hard path.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): What about the statement on gold control which was promised as part of the reply?

Mr. Chairman: I do not know whether there was any particular promise or assurance by the Speaker, but if the Minister would like to say something about it, it would be very welcome.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: We were given an assurance that a committee would be appointed, that this matter would be reviewed and reported to us.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: During the last session, there was a question on gold control and I made my position absolutely clear. Also I say this

that so far as the economics of it is concerned, it is being examined by a body of men who have knowledge of economics. We are waiting for that report. We hope it would not take too long. After that, in some form or other it has to come up before Parliament. Whether the Government will bring it forward or any of my friends in the House will bring it forward is immaterial.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: A man is on fast unto death on this issue.

Mr. Chairman: I think an assurance was given in the last session. I think the House and the whole country is rather anxious that this matter should be expedited and it should come before the House as soon as possible.

I will now put the substitute motions Nos. 4 and 6 in the name of Shri Surendranath Dwivedy to the House.

Substitute motions Nos. 4 and 6 were put and negatived.

Mr. Chairman: Then there is substitute motion No. 8 standing in the name of Shri Bade. He is not here. I shall put it to the vote of the House.

Substitute motion Nos. 8 was put and negatived.

Mr. Chairman: Substitute motion No. 9 is by Shri Masani. He is also not here. I shall put it to the vote of the House.

Substitute motion No. 9 was put and negatived.

Mr. Chairman: Then we come to substitute motion No. 14 by Shri S. M. Banerjee.

Shrimati Subhadra Joshi (Balrampur): Madam, what about No. 13?

Mr. Chairman: That has not been moved at all.

Shrimati Subhadra Joshi: I gave it long ago. I gave it at the time this

[Shrimati Subhadra Joshi]

debate started. The debate was postponed so often that I think either I missed it or the record missed it.

Mr. Chairman: Substitute motions or amendments have to be moved within a particular time. When the Chair says that amendments or substitute motions to a particular motion have to come in within 15 minutes they should come within that time. Perhaps your motion did not come within that time.

Shrimati Subhadra Joshi: I gave it the first time the debate started.

Mr. Chairman: It has not come in at the right time. I have not got it

over here. I shall put Shri Banerjee's substitute motion, No. 14, to the vote of the House

14.24 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Mr. Speaker: The question is :

"That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the present economic situation in the country, holds this Government responsible for leading millions of people to impoverishment, unemployment and starvation."

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 10]

AYES

[14.26 hrs.

Banerjee, Shri, S.M.
Barua, Shri Hem
Bheel, Shri P.H.
Chakravartty, Shrimati Renu
Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib Kumar
Dharmalingam, Shri
Kakkar, Shri Gauri Shankar
Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu
Krishnapal Singh, Shri

Lakshmu Bhavani, Shri
Limaye, Shri Madhu
Mukerjee, Shri H.N.
Nair, Shri N. Sreekantan
Nair, Shri Vasudevan
Nambiar, Shri
Patel, Shri Rajeshwar
Rajaram, Shri
Ram Singh, Shri

Ranga, Shri N.G.
Reddy, Shri Narasimha
Sezhiyan, Shri
Singh, Shri Y.D.
Solanki, Shri
Swamy, Shri M.N.
Umanath, Shri
Utiya, Shri

NOES

Akkamma Devi, Shrimati
Alva, Shri A.S.
Aney, Dr. M.S.
Anjanappa, Shri
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bakliwal, Shri
Bal Krishna Singh, Shri
Barua, Shri R.
Basappa, Shri
Bhargava, Shri M.B.
Bhatkar, Shri
Bist, Shri J.B.S.
Chaturvedi, Shri S.N.
Chaudhry, Shri Chandramani Lal
Chaudhuri, Shri Sachindra
Chavan, Shri D.R.
Chavda, Shrimati Joraben
Daljit Singh, Shri
Das, Shri N.T.
Das, Shri Sudhansu
Gandhi, Shri V.B.
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Hazarika, Shri J.N.

Hem Raj, Shri
Jamunadevi, Shrimati
Jena, Shri
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
Jyotishi, Shri J.P.
Kindar Lal, Shri
Kripa Shankar, Shri
Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh
Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
Mali Mariyappa, Shri
Masuriya Din, Shri
Matcharaju, Shri
Melkote, Dr.
Mengi, Shri Gopal Datt
Mishra, Shri M.P.
Misra, Shri Bibudhendra
Mohanty, Shri Gokulananda
Mohsin, Shri
Munzani, Shri David
Murti, Shri M.S.
Naik, Shri D.J.
Nanda, Shri
Nayar, Dr. Sushila

Paliwal, Shri
Pandey, Shri R.S.
Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath
Panna Lal, Shri
Parashar, Shri
Patel, Shri N.N.
Patil, Shri D.S.
Patil, Shri S.B.
Patil, Shri S.K.
Patil, Shri V.T.
Pattabhi Raman, Shri C.R.
Pratap Singh, Shri
Raghunath Singh, Shri
Rajdeo Singh, Shri
Raju, Shri D.B.
Raju, Dr. D.S.
Ram Sewak, Shri
Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
Ram Swarup, Shri
Ramshekar Prasad Singh, Shri
Rao, Shri Jagannatha
Rao, Shri Ramapathi
Rao, Shri Thirumala

Raut, Shri Bhola
ddy, Shri H.C. Linga
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Rgal, Shri A.S.
Samanta, Shri S.C.
Samnani, Shri
Sanji Rupji, Shri
Sarma, Shri A.T.
Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
Shankaraiya Shri.
Sharma, Shri D.C.

Sheo Narain, Shri
Shyam Kumari Devi, Shrimati
Siddananjappa, Shri
Sidheshwar Prasad, Shri
Singh, Shri K.K.
Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari
Sinhasan Singh, Shri
Snatak, Shri Nardeo
Sumat Prasad, Shri
Swamy, Shri M.P.
Thimmaiah, Shri
Tiwary, Shri K.N.

Tiwary, Shri R.S.
Tula Ram, Shri
Tyagi, Shri
Uikey, Shri
Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt
Valvi, Shri
Varma, Shri M.L.
Veerasappa, Shri
Verma, Shri Balgovind
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Yadab, Shri N.P.
Yadav, Shri Ram Harkh
Yadava, Shri B.P.

Mr. Speaker: The result of the division is : Ayes—26; Noes—105.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: What about No. 11, standing in the name of Shri K. D. Malaviya? He is not here. I will put it to the vote of the House.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Sir, it may be read.

Mr. Speaker: He is not present. He is not particular about it.

Substitute motion No. 11 was put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: Then there is No. 12 in the name of Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: Sir, I accept that.

Mr. Speaker: I shall put it to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the present economic situation in the country, approves the steps taken by the Government of India thereon and urges the Government of India to take effective steps to control the price line and to effect economy at all levels of administration and public expenditure."

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 11]

Akkamma Devi, Shrimati
Alva, Shri A.S.
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bakliwal, Shri
Bal Krishna Singh, Shri
Barua, Shri R.
Basappa, Shri
Bhargava Shri M.B.
Bhatkar, Shri
Bist, Shri J.B.S.
Chakravartty, Shrimati Renu
Chaturvedi, Shri S.N.
Chaudhry, Shri Chandra mani Lal
Chaudhuri, Shri Sachindra
Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib Kumar
Chavan, Shri D.R.
Chavda, Shrimati Joraben
Daljit Singh, Shri
Das, Shri N.T.
Das, Shri Sudhansu
Gandhi, Shri V.B.
Ganga, Devi, Shrimati
Hem Raj, Shri

AYES

Jamunadevi, Shrimati
Jena, Shri
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
Jyotishi, Shri J.P.
Kindar Lal, Shri
Kripa Shankar, Shri
Lakshmi Bhawani, Shri
Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh
Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
Masuriya Din, Shri
Matcharaju, Shri
Melkote, Dr.
Mengi, Shri Gopal Datt
Mishra, Shri M.P.
Misra, Shri Bibudhendra
Mohanty, Shri Gokulananda
Mohsin, Shri
Munzini, Shri David
Murti, Shri M.S.
Naik, Shri D.J.
Nanda, Shri
Nayar, Dr. Sushila
Paliwal, Shri

14.28 hrs.

Pandey, Shri R.S.
Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath
Panna Lal, Shri
Parashar, Shri
Patel, Shri N.N.
Patel, Shri Rajeshwar
Patil, Shri D.S.
Patil, Shri S.B.
Patil, Shri S.K.
Patil, Shri V.T.
Pattabhi Raman, Shri C.R.
Pratap Singh, Shri
Raghunath Singh, Shri
Rajdeo Singh, Shri
Raju, Shri D.B.
Raju, Dr. D.S.
Ram Sewak, Shri
Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
Ram Swarup, Shri
Rameshwar Prasad Singh, Shri
Rao, Shri Jagannatha
Kao, Shri Rama pathi
Rao, Shri Thirumala

Rau, Shri Bhole
 Reddy, Shri H.C. Linga
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Seigal, Shri A.S.
 Semente, Shri S.C.
 Sementani, Shri
 Sanji Rupji, Shri
 Sarma, Shri A.T.
 Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
 Shankaraiya, Shri
 Sharma, Shri D.C.
 Sheo Narsin, Shri

Shyam Kumari Devi, Shrimati
 Siddananjappa, Shri
 Sidheshwar Prasad, Shri
 Singh, Shri K.K.
 Singhvi, Dr. L.M.
 Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari
 Sinhasan Singh, Shri
 Snatak, Shri Nardeo
 Sumat Prasad, Shri
 Swamy, Shri M.P.
 Thimmasiah, Shri
 Tiwary, Shri K.N.
 Tiwary, Shri R.S.

Tula Ram, Shri
 Tyagi, Shri
 Uikey, Shri
 Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt
 Valvi, Shri
 Varma, Shri M.L.
 Veerabasappa, Shri
 Verma, Shri Balgovind
 Virbhadra Singh, Shri
 Yadav, Shri N.P.
 Yadav, Shri Ram Harkh
 Yadava, Shri B.P.

NOES

Aney, Dr. M.S.
 Banerjee, Shri S.M.
 Barua, Shri Hem
 Bheel, Shri P.H.
 Dharmalingam, Shri
 Kakkar, Shri Gauri Shankar
 Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu

Limaye, Shri Madhu
 Mukerjee, Shri H.N.
 Nair, Shri N. Sreekantan
 Nair, Shri Vagudevan
 Nambiar, Shri
 Rajaram, Shri
 Ram Singh, Shri

Ranga, Shri
 Reddy, Shri Narasimha
 Sezhiyan, Shri
 Solanki, Shri
 Swamy, Shri M.N.
 Utiya, Shri

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Sir, I have voted wrongly. My vote may be added to "Noes".

Shri Krishnapal Singh: Sir, my vote has not been recorded. The machine did not work. I am for "Noes".

Shri J. N. Hazarika (Dibrugarh): Sir, one more may be added to "Ayes".

Mr. Speaker: These corrections will be noted. The result of the division is:

Ayes—107; Noes—20

The motion was adopted.

14.30 hrs.

MOTION RE: RECENT RAILWAY ACCIDENTS

Mr. Speaker: It is now 2.30. We will take up the Adjournment Motion.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): Sir, before you take up the Adjournment Motion, there is another motion in the name of Dr. L. M. Singhvi and others about the railway accidents. That has

to be discussed. He may be allowed to move it and continue his speech the next day.

Mr. Speaker: Now it is 2.30.

Shri Nambiar: Let him be "on his legs" so that he may continue on the next day.

Mr. Speaker: All right. He may just move it.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House takes note of the statement on recent railway accidents, laid on the Table of the House on the 25th July, 1966."

Mr. Speaker: He can speak on the next day.

14.31½ hrs.

RE: MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

SITUATION IN ASSAM

Mr. Speaker: We will now take up the notices of adjournment motions. Yesterday Shri Hem Barua had given

notice of some motion. Today he has put in fresh ones. If he wants to say something, he may do so within five minutes.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): The situation in Assam has deteriorated very much, and that is due to the negligence of the Central Government. Police firing has continued and disturbances have gained in depth and dimension all over the State of Assam. I am saying this on the basis of information received by telephonic calls and telegrams last evening and this morning. On the top of this, the news is that some 50 Communists from East Pakistan who have migrated to the State of Assam are behind some of these disturbances.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): There are no Communists at all in East Pakistan.

Shri Hem Barua: Whatever that might be, this has been reported in the press. The Statesman has reported it, quoting an official spokesman of the Assam Government. Whatever that might be, the disturbances are spreading like anything in the State of Assam and our Government have not done anything to ensure political stability in that part of the country. Government must not forget that it is a frontier State and that a frontier State needs special attention from the Union Government.

As I said, yesterday, because of political dissension in the Cabinet there, the situation has been allowed to deteriorate like this. At the same time, the Centre has another responsibility also. The food situation in Assam is deteriorating. I was there during the last month and the month before I was touring village areas and I came across families which have gone without food for three or four days.

I know that the State of Assam is neglected not only by the Union Government but by some other dignitaries

also. Whenever any Minister goes to Assam—I know that Shri Chagla has not gone to Assam so far—he is so much enamoured by the natural beauty of the State that he says in Hindi किता सुन्दर प्रान्त है what a beautiful State it is; in fact, one Minister quoted it wrongly. I think, Sir, you have not gone to Assam.

Mr. Speaker: That is an awkward question which I would not like to answer.

Shri Hem Barua: I think you should also come. It is a neglected State.

Mr. Speaker: I never go to a place unless I am invited.

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, I am inviting you. I hope you will please come to that State to study the situation prevailing there.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Do not go to Kamrup.

Shri Hem Barua: This movement has slipped out of the hands of the students. The students who organised this movement are exacerbated by the acute food situation in that part of the country. I am getting telegrams almost every day, telling me that the hooligans have taken control of the situation. I will say that violence is bad, whether it occurs here or anywhere else. Violence cannot solve the problems of this country, not to speak of the problems of the Assam State. But, at the same time, when the situation is met by the Government by a superior force of violence, show of violence, what Gandhiji used to call leonine violence, then, I should say, that the Government is failing in its main responsibility of ensuring the security of the life and property of the people and, at the same time, ensuring the political stability. When political stability is jeopardised like that, as it has been jeopardised in Assam, I say that our defence is also jeopardised and, therefore, apart from all the technicalities, whether that is a law and order problem to be tackled mainly by

[Shri Hem Barua]

the State Government or somebody else, apart from all these things, because it is a frontier State, the Union Government should take certain measures and should pay attention to safeguard the interests of the people of Assam and that particular State of Assam.

Shrimati Benu Chakravartty (Bar-rackpore): I have tabled an adjournment motion on this subject today. Yesterday, I gave notice of a Calling Attention motion. Because, the situation in the town of Shillong has become inflammable and it has spread right to the whole State of Assam. Yesterday, there was a small debate as to whether these areas which were under police firing were in the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution in respect of which the Central Government have to take special care. Today I find from the papers that in an area like Mawkhar, which is purely a tribal area, and other areas like Labang the trouble has spread, firing has taken place and people have been shot down. Therefore, it is not only a question of the break down of the law and order throughout the State of Assam, particularly in the city of Shillong, but also a question of the direct responsibility of the Centre for the tribal areas under the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution. Therefore, it is within the purview of this House to discuss this matter.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय,

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कल आप आपको सुना था ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरी एक विनती है । मैं उसके बारे में नहीं कह रहा हूँ । मैं यह अर्ज कर रहा हूँ . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मधु लिमये साहब, एक चीज हो, उस पर दो दफा तो एक मेम्बर को नहीं सुना जा सकता ।

श्री मधु लिमये : अब आप की मदद के लिए भी कोई नहीं बोल सकता । एक ही वाक्य सुन लीजिए । मैं इतना ही निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि कल मैंने शिङ्गूल्ड एरिया का सवाल उठाया था । उसके बाद ज्यादा गहराई में जाने के पश्चात् मेरे ध्यान में एक बात आयी कि इसमें तीन चीजों के बारे में कन्फ्यूजन है । तो अगर आप अपना निर्णय मुल्तवी रखेंगे और मंगल को आप हम को मौका देंगे चैम्बर में मिलने का तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा क्योंकि तीन चीजें इसमें हो गईं । एक स्वायत्त पहाड़ी जिले, ट्राइबल एरिया और शिङ्गूल्ड एरिया, तो इन विभिन्न इलाकों के बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार की क्या क्या जिम्मेदारी है, इसको अध्ययन करने और आपके सामने रखने का मौका दिया जाय ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या आप कह सकते हैं कि जहां फायरिंग कल हुई थी, आज की नहीं, आज की तो सिर्फ पुलिस फायरिंग है, वह शिङ्गूल्ड एरिया है ?

श्री मधु लिमये : नहीं अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यही निवेदन कर रहा था कि वह ट्राइबल एरिया है । तीन चीजें हैं । मैंने शिङ्गूल्ड एरिया का सवाल तो उठाया लेकिन ज्यादा अध्ययन करने पर मुझे पता चला कि तीन कैटेगरीज़ अलग हैं । इसलिए आप जरा हमको अध्ययन करने का मौका दीजिए जिसमें कि हम केन्द्रीय सरकार की जो जिम्मेदारी है वह बता सकें ।

Shri Banga (Chittoor): I do not wish to take much time of the House. I would like to suggest to the Government that they themselves, of their own accord, take advantage of this motion and give an opportunity to this House to get this matter discussed. As other hon. Members have said, this area is of great strategic importance. When my hon. friend, Shri Nanda, had been there some time ago, he could not give them a definite assurance that Shri Jawaharlal Nehru's assurances would be implemented; because of that, so much of discontent

is seething there. Now, to read as I did, when I was far away from Delhi, that the students went into the Secretariat and made it impossible for the Government to be carried on is something which upsets people. Therefore, I would like to suggest, if I may, not so much as a matter of condemnation but as a helpful suggestion, that Government should come forward and take this House into its fullest confidence, place all the facts before it and then seek the assistance of the House in regard to the suggestions that it may be willing to make.

Shri Swell rose—

Mr. Speaker: I have heard him already.

Shri Swell (Assam—Autonomous Districts): It is something which flows from what you have said, namely, that the firing yesterday was only by the police. That is against facts.

An hon. Member: That was about today's firing.

Shri Swell: Yesterday's firing which was reported in today's paper. The news is that in an area at Mawkhar, which is predominantly a tribal area and within the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution the border security force and, later on, the army came in clash with the people.

Then, another point is that border security is Central responsibility and Shri Nanda knows that Inspector-General of the Border Security Force for the eastern section functions from Calcutta. He is an officer being paid by the Central Government. To say that border security and Border Security Force are not the responsibility of the Central Government is not correct.

Thirdly, it is not within the Scheduled areas but even the welfare of the Tribal people, under article 339(2) of the Constitution, is the special responsibility of the Government of India.

Mr. Speaker: That is a different thing. The Home Minister.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): Sir, I should again take this occasion to express my very strong feeling and I am sure the House will join me in keenly regretting the loss of lives and the suffering of those who have sustained injuries in the recent series of unfortunate incidents in Assam from 4th August 1966. I wish to reiterate the appeal made by the State Government to all sections of the people of Assam to refrain from any act that may tend to aggravate the situation.

There was the appeal by Professor Ranga and I reciprocate the feelings, the attitude, the good will which have prompted him. But at the moment I am dealing with the question of the admissibility of the motion and I shall make a brief statement to bring out the points which were raised and you had asked me to elucidate and explain.

However deplorable the incidents, that by itself does not become the subject-matter for an adjournment motion. Admission of the adjournment motion can be considered only if the Centre's responsibility is attracted. In this case, it has been said that the Centre's responsibility is attracted because the areas in which the disturbances took place are Scheduled Areas. This is not so. Scheduled Areas are those notified as such by Presidential Order under the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution. That Schedule does not apply to Assam at all. Under the Sixth Schedule, however, certain districts in Assam have been included as autonomous districts in regard to which the Governor enjoys certain special powers. This does not mean that the State Government's responsibility for public order is taken away or lessened. Under article 245 of the Constitution, the Legislature of the State is competent to make law for the whole of the State and by virtue of article 154 of the Constitution, the executive power of the State is co-extensive with the legislative

[Shri Nanda]

authority. The executive authority of the State Government, therefore, extends to the entire territory of the State of Assam as defined in the First Schedule to the Constitution including the Tribal Area specified in Part A of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution. The executive responsibility of the State Government, therefore, extends to the maintenance of public order (Entry 1 of List II) and criminal law and criminal procedure (Entries 1 and 2 of List III). This being the position the Central Government is not answerable to Parliament in respect of executive action taken by the State Government for maintenance of public order or enforcement of criminal law in the entire State of Assam including the area in Part A of the Sixth Schedule, that is, the autonomous districts of Assam. Quite apart from this constitutional position, I have got a report from the Assam Government which confirms that the place of occurrence at Shillong falls within the Shillong municipal area and not within the Tribal area as listed in Part A to the Sixth Schedule. The place of occurrence does not fall in the area which formed part of Khasi State of Myllem which, under para 20 of the Sixth Schedule, is a Tribal Area.

Then, the question of Border Security Force has been raised. The Border Security Force which came into existence on 1st December 1965 consists of armed police battalions taken from the States bordering on Pakistan, some battalions of the Central Reserve Police and battalions raised by the Central Government for the Border Security Force and embodied under the provisions of the Central Reserve Police Act. The intention is to enact a separate law for the Border Security Force under Entry 2 of List I—Union List—of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution which relates to naval, military and air forces and any other armed forces of the Union. Until such a law is passed, the statutory basis of the BSF battalions are the laws applicable to and in force in the States concerned providing for constitution

of armed police forces and in the case of the CRP battalions and the new raisings, the Central Reserve Police Act. The position in regard to the battalions taken from the States is that the police forces on the border will function under the existing statutory powers and will remain subject to the disciplinary rules etc., which are at present applicable to them.

Three platoons drawn from two battalions of the Assam Armed Police forming part of the Border Security Force were used in Shillong. The battalions are under the statutory control of the Inspector General of Police, Assam. Whatever powers under the law they have, are the powers vested in the Police in Assam.

What has happened in Shillong is, in effect, the actual exercise of the power of control by the Inspector General of Police, Assam over some platoons of Assam Armed Police battalions placed at the disposal of the Border Security Force. The legal position being what it is, the Inspector General of Police, Assam, could assume charge of the battalions or any section of them even if the BSF authorities were not agreeable. Obviously, statutory powers override any administrative arrangements which have no statutory sanction.

Some Members have referred to the Army in this connection. I am in a position to say categorically that the Army has not been given charge of any area nor was it used to quell the disturbances. It was merely alerted and called out to stand by. I submit that this, in no way, makes the Centre answerable in Parliament by way of an adjournment motion.

Sir, ours is a federal Constitution with demarcation of powers and responsibilities between the Union and the States. May I submit that in consonance with the Constitution, it is necessary to avoid blurring of responsibilities and confusion in the discharge of functions entrusted to different units.

These are the legal and constitutional points that I have stated. There were

one or two things which were urged later on by other hon. Members. Hon. Member, Professor Ranga, referred to a visit of mine to the Assam area where I had talks with the representatives of the AHLC on this delicate problem. There is some kind of a misapprehension, judging from what the hon. Member has said, that whatever has been accepted by P. M. Jawaharlal Nehru as the scheme for that area I was not prepared to say that that was going to be carried out. On the other hand, I stated very clearly and definitely that we stand by that fully.

Shri Swell: That is not acceptable to us. We do not want the Assam Government to have more authority.

Shri Nanda: I reiterated that. Whatever may have been the Assam Government's view regarding that, I stated, "No, we stand by that".

Shri Swell: They have taken three years to do what Nehru had assured.

Shri Nanda: This was an agreed scheme on both sides and there were difficulties coming in the way from some side or the other. I said, "No, we will carry out all this".

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What about the food trouble? That is the main trouble.

Shri Nanda: Food is a problem all over the country and efforts are being made. I have learnt, to give all that is necessary.....

Shri Hem Barua: No efforts.

Shri Nanda:to each area according to the need and the situation. That was not the reason for the protest by the students.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: That was the reason.

Shri Nanda: Not that food was not available; no, Sir. Whatever it was, it is not the question that there has been any more serious difficulty there than in other parts of the country, owing to

whatever conditions they are facing there. I do not think there is any special condition which has arisen which would necessitate the question of raising an adjournment motion.

Shri Swell: Sir, before you decide, may I submit that the Home Minister has mentioned that the area where the shooting took place did not fall within the Tribal area of the Sixth Schedule, Khasi and Jaintia Hills? I would ask the specific question of the Home Minister whether Mawkhar area, Laitumkhrak area, Malki area and Laban area are no longer part of the District Council of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills. Let him give me a categorical answer to that question.

Mr. Speaker: Even if the area is Tribal or Scheduled, the question is whether the law and order question is in the hands of the State Government or of the Central Government.

Shri Nanda: That is the main point. Even if this occurrence had been there, the main contention is that the Assam Government has the entire responsibility for law and order. This thing does not come in here. As a matter of fact, I have travelled fairly extensively in Assam and I may not be knowing all those places but I know this specifically that the place where the firing by the police has occurred does not come under this.

Shri Swell: That is not correct. The Home Minister is entitled to have his say. But if he says something which is not correct, to mislead the House and the country, that is very objectionable.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I feel the hon. Home Minister's statement is something which has been supplied to him by the Assam Government. But that statement is not correct. Here is the Hindustan Standard which is most widely read in the Assam area.

An hon. Member: A Congress paper..

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: It is a Congress paper. Here is a categorical statement which says:

"Platoons of the Sikh Regiment..."

I presume it is a part of the Army; you must be knowing about it.

Mr. Speaker: Because it is a Sikh Regiment, I must know more about it?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: You could enlighten my friend, the Home Minister. It is categorically stated here that the platoons of the Sikh Regiment are guarding the State Secretariat, the Deputy Commissioner's office and other establishments. They are just standing by; they are not used at all. Is this right? Let him categorically tell us that and then we shall also get the information from the people there.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: According to the statement which was read out by Mr. Nanda, he says that the Union Government is not answerable to any action taken by the executive there. That is exactly why I quoted article 353 where it is said that during the Emergency, if there is any abnormal situation, either there is external aggression or there is internal disturbance, the Central Government can issue the necessary directives to the executive there. He is not correct in saying that the Union Government is not answerable to any action by the executive there.

Mr. Speaker: I had also referred to article 353 yesterday.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My second point is this. There is no martial law announced as such. But there is virtually a military rule in Assam. Thirdly, I have received so many telegrams from there about the happenings there. I would request you that the statement may be circulated amongst us and you may hold it over till Tuesday so that we may read the statement and form our views.

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, the movement in Shillong is not the movement of tribal people alone. Assamese, Bengalis and tribals are all there in the movement. The hon. Minister has said about the border security force that it is the responsibility of the Assam Government. May I draw your attention to the pamphlet published by the Lok Sabha Secretariat (May, 1966) which is known as "Subjects for which Ministries and Departments of Government of India are responsible."? On p. 121, it is stated that the Home Ministry is responsible for the border security force. That shows that the Home Ministry is responsible for this border security force.

May I submit another thing? Who pays the salaries of the personnel of the border security force? There is no provision for the salaries of the personnel of the border security force in the budget of the Assam Government. You should remember that. That the border security force is not the responsibility of the Central Government is something wrong. Sir, either your publication is wrong or the statement of the Home Minister is wrong.

श्री मधु लिमये : सबसे पहली बात तो यह कि यह जो कामरोंको प्रस्ताव है वह केवल कानून और व्यवस्था खत्म हो गई है इस को लेकर नहीं है। खाद्य, किरोसिन आदि जीवनावश्यक चीजों के केन्द्र द्वारा सप्लाई न होने का सवाल भी है और तीसरी बात आदिवासियों की रक्षा और कल्याण, ट्राइबल वेलफेयर, इन तीन चीजों के बारे में केन्द्र की जिम्मेदारी है। साथ ही साथ ट्राइबल एरिया, आटोनोमस हिल डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड रिया इन तीन शब्दों का संविधान में प्रयोग किया गया है। तीनों के बारे में केन्द्र को जिम्मेदारी अलग-अलग है। मैं आपसे निवेदन करूंगा कि इसके बारे में हम और आप और ज्यादा अध्ययन करें और आप से मिल कर सारी बातें आपके

सामने रखने का मौका आप दंजिये । उसके बाद मंगलवार को आप निर्णय दें ।

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): May I make a submission? Apart from the purely technical aspect of the situation, Prof. Ranga has made a very definite suggestion to Government with all goodwill and I am sure everybody in this House would like to have the situation in Assam discussed in a helpful manner particularly because these scheduled tribes are there and, as Mr. Nanda's experience with all the hill people's organisation goes, this is a matter which should be brought here. I know, Sir, you are inhibited to a certain extent by whatever rules are in operation. But I was rather astonished that Mr. Nanda did not respond positively to the suggestion which Prof. Ranga made. If the Government comes forward with an idea that a discussion will take place, perhaps, the way out can be found.

Shri Nambiar: My submission is that if there is any difficulty with regard to the admission of this adjournment motion, some way or the other may be found to have a discussion on this subject. This is an important subject. The Army is in action and many persons have been shot down. I request you that either you may allow a discussion on this or the Minister may agree to have a discussion on this.

Mr. Speaker: I have heard enough. I should first dispose of Mr. Madhu Limaye's suggestion that I should hold it over. The consent cannot be held over for such a long period, that it should remain pending for so long.

Now, the question is whether it really falls within those four corners that are required within which an adjournment motion can be allowed, or not. This is what I am concerned with first and then with the call-attention notices. One is whether there is a failure on the part of the Government. The Second is whether

there is the responsibility of the Central Government. If these two are not fulfilled, then I will not be able to allow these adjournment motions or call attention notices.

It has been stressed to a great extent that because the supply of food materials, the tribal welfare and the other problems that are arising, the high prices and all that, are all responsible for this situation, the Central Government should be held responsible for that. But that is too far-fetched. That cannot be taken in the determination of the admissibility of an adjournment motion. Those might be the causes for having a definite motion against the Government, a censure motion or no-confidence motion or whatever it might be. But so far as the adjournment motion or the call attention notice is concerned, that has to be decided on merits, whether there is Central Government's responsibility or not.

Then, the question was raised that the Army has been there and that the Sikh Regiments are stationed there.

Shri Nambiar: In action.

Mr. Speaker: Even then, I have held it more than once that under the Criminal Procedure Code, the State Governments are empowered to call for the assistance of the Army when they feel a necessity of it and if they call it, that remains their responsibility and the responsibility is not shifted to the Central Government.

About firing, that is a very bad thing certainly, and we ought to feel concerned about it. About the appeals that have been made by Prof. Ranga and Mr. Mukerjee, the Home Minister should consider and I also add my voice that he should consider it seriously. But so far as firing is concerned, I have held once before that if there is a law and order situation and if it deteriorates, it is the duty of those that are employed, there that they have to take action even if they

[Mr. Speaker]

have to resort to such extreme steps. If they fail in that, certainly that will be a case for adjournment motion that they did not take proper steps. So, that does not come under the failure on the part of the Government.

The second point was about these scheduled tribes and all that. I have already ruled, that has been made clear, that even where there is the question of welfare of tribes or where there are the scheduled areas, the law and order problem question remains with the State Government and that has to deal with it and not the Central Government.

The question of border security force also cropped in. But that also does not have any different position. Conceding all that, then too it would amount to an arm of military, nothing more than that. If the State Government can take the assistance of the military, certainly it can take the assistance of the border security force. Though the Home Minister has said that that law has not been passed, still they are under the control and supervision of the State Government. That too does not matter.

15 hrs.

Under these conditions, I do not find any legitimate ground for allowing, for giving consent to, this adjournment motion and similarly to those call attention notices because I do not hold that the Central Government is responsible for that. So far as those appeals are concerned, I would address the Home Minister that he might consider them. (Interruptions):

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): On a point of clarification. When you disallowed the adjournment motion on Bastar incidents, at the same time, I remember, you allowed a debate on the Bastar incidents. In the same manner, a debate may be allowed on these incidents also. (Interruptions):

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I wanted to submit....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What have you said, Sir, to my point?

Mr. Speaker: I have given the ruling; I have nothing more to say.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I wanted to submit to you this point. Although you have said that Army is called out in aid of civil power, I would like you and this House to consider the point that this is being done so often that it is really bringing a conflict between the people and the Army again and again. Earlier, I remember, in the time of Mr. Mavlankar, we had debated in this House when military had been called up and this question of aiding the civil power was never made a point of disallowing the motion. In between we have come to a position where you have ruled that this is under the Criminal Procedure Code and, therefore, it is a matter for the State Government. You will notice that the military is being used so very often these days; in the course of the past 1½ months, how many times it has been called up! We are almost under a military rule. We have to think that our jawans, who had earned a place in the hearts of our people, should not be used in this manner. That is why it is something that we are very much worried about, leave aside everything else. This House should take cognizance of the fact whenever military is called out and should decide whether it is justified or not.

Shri Swell: May I say

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Surendranath Dwivedy.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): You must agree, Sir, that, although law and order is a State subject, this House has expressed concern whenever troops are called to the assistance of the civil authorities.

Mr. Speaker: We have expressed that.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: What I suggest is that much of these things could be avoided if, as I had suggested the other day, you direct the Government that whenever troops are being called to the aid of civil authorities, they should come forward with a statement. Then the House will know what the actual position is. You have done that earlier..... (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: All right. I have noted the suggestion. Mr. Dandekar.

Shri N. Dandekar (Gonda): On a point of clarification. Am I to understand that the welfare of scheduled tribes for which the Central Government is responsible, does not include their life-and-death?

Mr. Speaker: If tribal people commit some offence, it is a law and order situation.

Shri N. Dandekar: Life-and-death is the most important part of welfare.

Mr. Speaker: No, no.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, I wanted..

Shri Swell: May I submit.....

Mr. Speaker: I have decided. I have taken a decision.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I have nothing to say against your ruling.

Mr. Speaker: That is finished. We must proceed further.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: We understand your ruling. It is not grey hair which makes a man experienced.

Mr. Speaker: Has he done anything wrong? Members should respect each other.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am not referring to you, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: I never said that he referred to me. Now some doubt has arisen in me whether he has; otherwise, I had never thought that he was referring to me. But now that he has said that he did not refer to me, I am getting the doubt.

What does he want to say now?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Last time when you did not allow the adjournment motion on the Bastar incidents, you remember, you did listen to us and having considered all the statements made by the Home Minister and so on, you allowed some sort of a discussion.....

Mr. Speaker: I have already given my ruling. So far as the appeals are concerned, I have also added mine. What else can be done now? (*Interruptions*).

Shri Nanda: You have given your ruling on the question of admissibility of the adjournment motion. Now I will deal with the other things. My intention is to meet the hon. members and to consult them and consider as to what is the helpful approach that we can have so that we can have something which will relieve the situation there.

Mr. Speaker: All right. Now it is closed.

Shri Swell: I want to say that there is more chaos than law and order and this is because of what the State Government is doing with the connivance of the Central Government....

Mr. Speaker: No, no. We go on to the Private Members' Bills. Mr. Sezhiyan.

Shri Swell: This sort of thing is being practised in the hill areas and I give this warning. If there is chaos in Nagaland, in Mizoland, it is the Government of Assam and the Government of India who will be responsible.

15.06 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

NINETY-SECOND REPORT

Shri Sezhiyan (Perambalur): I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Ninety-second Report of the Committee on Private Members Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 10th August, 1966."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Ninety-second Report of the Committee on Private Members Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 10th August, 1966."

The motion was adopted.

श्री मधु लिमरे (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने एक बात दस्तावेजों के बारे में उठाई थी। आप उस पर कब निर्णय देने वाले हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस वक्त नहीं बता सकता हूँ।

15.07 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Omission of Article 35A)

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

Mr. Speaker: The question is.

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I introduce the Bill.

15.07½ hrs.

ALL INDIA AYURVEDIC MEDICAL COUNCIL BILL—contd.

by **Shri A. T. Sarma**

Mr. Speaker: Now we take up further consideration of the following motion moved by **Shri A. T. Sarma** on the 28th July, 1966, namely:

"That the Bill to provide for the constitution of an All India Ayurvedic Medical Council for India, maintenance of an Ayurvedic Medical Register for the whole of India and for matters connected therewith, be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 1st October, 1966."

The time allotted for the Bill was two hours, of which one hour and forty-three minutes have been spent. Only seventeen minutes remain. Will the Minister reply?

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I think the time should be extended.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): It is a very important Bill.

Mr. Speaker: The House had sanctioned the allotment. I can only extend it by half an hour, if an extension is required.

Shri Raghunath Singh: Yes, it is required.

Mr. Speaker: All right.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3 dated 12th August, 1966.

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): I came here on the understanding that the present Bill would be over in 17 minutes. Now that the time for that has been extended, perhaps mine may not be taken up today.

Mr. Speaker: That may be taken up. There are 2½ hours.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I was told that this would not take very long. I am agreeing to the motion for circulation and I was told that in twenty minutes it would be possible to finish the Bill.

Mr. Speaker: I cannot say that. The time for the present Bill has been extended now by half an hour.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Would it be taken up at 4 O' Clock?

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Mr. Raghunath Singh.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो विधेयक इस सदन के सम्मुख उपस्थित है, वह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक है। जहां तक आयुर्वेद का सम्बन्ध है, यह सिस्टम वैदिक काल से हमारे देश में चला आ रहा है। अथर्ववेद की यह एक शाखा है और एक बहुत ही प्राचीन तथा अनुभवसिद्ध चिकित्सा पद्धति है। इस विधेयक का समर्थन करते हुए मैं चाहता हूँ—और सारा सदन इस सम्बन्ध में मेरे साथ होगा—कि इस विधेयक को पब्लिक ओपीनियन जानने के लिए संकुलित किया जाये।

आयुर्वेद हमारे यहां की एक विद्या और ज्ञान है, जिसका प्रचार केवल भारतवर्ष में ही नहीं, बल्कि थाईलैण्ड सीलोन और बर्मा में भी है। जो सज्जन थाईलैण्ड गए होंगे, उन्होंने देखा होगा कि अरुणवाट नामक स्थान में आयुर्वेद में उल्लिखित सब बीमारियों को एक मूर्ति के रूप में लक्षित किया गया है। यह पद्धति इतनी उत्तम और उपयोगी

है कि केवल हिन्दुस्तान ही नहीं, बल्कि साउथ ईस्ट एशिया के लोगों का भी ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहिए।

आज हमारी यह हिंसा मर रही है और इस सरकार के कारण मर रही है, क्योंकि हम इस को प्रश्रय नहीं देते हैं। आज भी हिन्दुस्तान में करीब सत्तर सैकड़ा लोग ऐसे हैं, जिनकी चिकित्सा और उपचार आयुर्वेदिक पद्धति के अनुसार होता है। आज भी दूर देहात में केवल यूनानी या आयुर्वेदिक दवायें ही उपलब्ध हैं और उन्हीं के द्वारा हमारी बहुसंख्यक जनता आरोग्य प्राप्त करती है।

श्री त्यागी (देहरादून) : आयुर्वेद में डायबिटीज का कोई इलाज नहीं है।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : आयुर्वेद को छोड़ कर डायबिटीज का कोई इलाज नहीं है।

सुशीला बहन ने आयुर्वेद के लिए ब्लास तीर पर बहुत कुछ किया है। हमारे देश की प्राचीन समय की, लाखों वर्ष पूर्व की, सर्जरी को हिन्दू यूनियर्सिटी में रिवाइव किया गया है। जहां पर आयुर्वेद के सुश्रुत के सिस्टम को, सर्जरी के सिस्टम को, एप्लाइड साइन्स के रूप में पढ़ाने का एक्सपेरिमेंट हो रहा है और वह एक्सपेरिमेंट बहुत सक्सेसफुल हो रहा है। स्वास्थ्य मन्त्री स्वयं इस बात में विश्वास करती हैं कि हमारा यह अपूर्व ज्ञान भंडार अनुभव सिद्ध है और इससे लोगों को फायदा होता है।

मैं बड़ी नम्रता के साथ निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ और इस सदन को कहता हूँ कि इस विधेयक के बारे में पार्टी की तरफ से कोई व्हिप नहीं है। इसलिए इस विधेयक को पब्लिक ओपीनियन जानने के लिए संकुलित करने सम्बन्धी प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार किया जाये।

Shri D. C. Sharma: I beg to submit very respectfully that our Government have been guilty of two kinds of homicide. One is of the study of Sanskrit. There was a time when Sanskrit was studied everywhere and it was a compulsory subject at the matriculation stage, but now classical languages like Sanskrit, Persian and Arabic have been relegated to the background, and I think we are in a very sad state of affairs. Along with Sanskrit, our Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine have suffered utter neglect, I should say, criminal neglect and they have suffered because we talk in terms of modern medicine.

What is this modern medicine? I may tell you that this modern medicine is a big hoax. George Bernard Shaw used to say that modern medicine was a kind of quackery which was being perpetrated at the expense of the public, and the sooner we try to do away with it, the better it would be.

This modern medicine of which we talk so much has not been able to give us remedies for certain diseases. For example, my hon. friend had referred to diabetes. There are also other diseases for which modern medicine has no remedy. There is a Member of the Rajya Sabha who once had a heart attack and who was admitted to a hospital somewhere; I do not want to mention the name of the hospital. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru went to him and he said, 'For God's sake, pull me out of this nursing home and hospital'. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said, 'I shall pull you out of this hospital provided you promise me that you will have a nurse to look after you at your place'. He said, 'I shall do that', and as soon as he reached home, he drove out the nurse and said 'what is your remedy for heart trouble? Today you say one thing, and the next day you say another thing, and on the third day you say something which goes against the two things that you have already

said'. Therefore, this modern medicine is no medicine! We are legalising it. We are sanctifying it we are trying to subsidise it and we are trying to raise it to the status of something divine, something occult and something supernatural. I tell you it is no medicine at all. Modern medicine may be good in some ways but Ayurveda is there and the Unani system is there. I would like to ask whether the modern system of medicine has got any remedy for stomach diseases. I say that it has not got any remedy for those diseases. Whenever anybody has any stomach disease, he goes to an Ayurvedic practitioner. My hon. friend the Home Minister had some trouble once and he went to Kerala to have his trouble cured, and he was there under the treatment of a Shuddha Ayurveda practitioner for forty days or something like that.

Therefore, I submit that to think that modern medicine has all the knowledge, all the skill and all the healing properties is to say something which is outrageous. I must say that our Ministers of Health at the Centre and in the States are trying to say these things which are against commonsense.

Recently in New York, the practitioners of modern medicine held an exhibition exhibiting X-ray, this ray and that ray. The quacks in the USA also held a similar exhibition. While the practitioners of the modern medicine were having X-ray and other rays, the quacks brought in Z-ray and so on. I may tell you that the exhibition held by the quacks was much more successful than the exhibition held by the so-called practitioners of modern medicine. Our Government appear to have a closed mind on this subject. I know what these doctors are and what they think of the Ministry of Health and the Department dealing with health services.

Therefore, I would submit that we should give due place to our own systems of medicine in this country such as the Ayurvedic and Unani sys-

tems. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru went all his way to Colombo to open the Ayurvedic Research Centre. As my hon. friend has said, in South-East Asia, there are so many Ayurvedic centres. China which is making so much progress—really, she may not be making any progress at all—is concentrating on what may be called her own systems of medicine. Therefore, I say that you should not kill your indigenous systems, you should not kill your own systems, in order to bring in a system from this place or that place.

This Bill is a very good Bill, and I hope the Minister of Health will accept it and will do something for Ayurveda. If she does not do anything, then posterity will judge her, posterity will judge us, and posterity will judge India and will say that here are these people who in the interests of some Western system did not care for their own indigenous system, and, therefore, they will hold us guilty before the bar of public opinion.

श्री चन्द्रमंगिलाल चौधरी (महुआ) : मोहतरिम सदर साहब, मैं आपका बड़ा मशकूर हूँ कि आपने मुझे इस बिल के बारे में अपनी राय जाहिर करने का मौका दिया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सिर्फ पांच मिनट का वक्त है। इसलिए आप उसको मशकूरी में ही न गुजार दीजिए।

श्री चन्द्रमंगिलाल चौधरी : मैं इस बिल की तारीफ करता हूँ। बहुत दिनों से भारत के हर एक कोने से यह आवाज आ रही है कि आयुर्वेद को भी कुछ प्रोत्साहन और तरजीह दी जाये। जहाँ तक मेडिकल साइंस का ताल्लुक है, मैं उसकी मुखालफ़ि नहीं करता हूँ। हिन्दुस्तान में वैदिक काल से आयुर्वेद की प्रणाली चली आ रही है। हिन्दुस्तान के बहुत से गोष्ठी में जहाँ मेडिकल साइंस का कोई हास्पिटल नहीं है, चिकित्सा का और

कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं है, वहाँ पर ये यूनानी दवाखाने और ये वैद्य ही गांव गांव में लोगों की चिकित्सा करते हैं। उससे हमारे प्रजातन्त्र की भी हिफाजत होती है। साथ ही साथ उन धर्म समाजों और संस्कृत कालेजों की भी हिफाजत होती है जो आचार्य होकर या वेदों के जानकार होकर भी बेकार बैठे होते हैं। कोई वजह नहीं है कि एक बायलाजी पढ़ने वाला, साइंस पढ़ने वाला जितना तेज होता है संस्कृत का विद्वान उतना तेज नहीं हो सकता। वह उससे ज्यादा तेज हो सकता है। जो आचार्य होता है, जो आसमान और पृथ्वी को शोध लेता है, जो इन्सान की नब्ब देख कर बताता है कि क्या बीमारी है। डाक्टरों की मैं कोई मुखालफ़ि नहीं करता। लेकिन जब तक वह थर्मामीटर या आला नहीं लगायेंगे तब तक वह यह बताने में मजबूर होते हैं कि दायें लंग में या बायें लंग में बीमारी है। इसलिए मेरी दरख्वास्त है कि जो यह बिल है इसको पब्लिक ओपीनियन के लिए भेज दें। अगर भारतवर्ष के हिन्दू और मुसलमान चाहेंगे कि भारतवर्ष में यूनानी दवाखाने या आयुर्वेदिक औषधालयों की जरूरत है, तो पब्लिक उसका फैसला कर लेगी। उस से सरकार का भी हाथ मजबूत होगा और पब्लिक भी खुश होगी। अभी तक जो अरबी और फारसी के पढ़ने वाले लोग हैं, और मैं तो समझता हूँ कि आप अरबी और फारसी के निहायत दा निशमंद हैं, इसलिए मैं एक शब्द कहना चाहता हूँ :

बेइल्म नातमा खुदार सनाख्त।

जो इल्मियत को नहीं जानता वह ईश्वर और खुदा को भी नहीं पहचान सकता। इसलिए मौजू वक्त पर मैं दरख्वास्त करता हूँ और सुशीला बहन से भी जो हमारी हेल्थ मिनिस्टर हैं, उन से भी दरख्वास्त करता हूँ कि इन वैद्यों के लिए आप आज ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैमाने पर वैद्यकी कालेज खोलने का प्रयास करें और गांव गांव में औषधालय खोलने का

[श्री चन्द्रमणिलाज चौधरी]

प्रयास करें। हमारे यहां जालान मुजफ्फरपुर में एक औषधालय है जहां हजारों गरीब लोग आते हैं, उनको मुफ्त दवायें मिलती हैं, हर बीमारी का इलाज होता है और हजारों लोग अच्छे होते हैं। ऐसे भी केसेज मैंने देखे हैं जो हास्पिटल से भगा दिये जाते हैं और वहां उस औषधालय में जाकर बिलकुल नीरोग हो जाते हैं। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं दरखास्त करता हूं कि इसको पब्लिक ओपीनियन के लिए भेज दिया जाय और मैं मेडिकल साइंस की मुखालफत नहीं करता हूं।

श्री अ० सि० संगल (जंजगीर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो बिल हमारे मित्त लाये हैं, वह खुद आयुर्वेद के बहुत अच्छी तरह से जानकार हैं और उन्होंने आयुर्वेद का बहुत इस्तेमाल किया है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि क्यों हम इस बिल की मुखालफत करें? हमें यह चीज मालूम है कि हमारे देश में ऐलोपैथिक मेडिसिन्स जो हैं वह ज्यादा खर्च में हमें डाल देती हैं। ऐसी परिस्थिति में मैं यह कहूंगा कि जो आयुर्वेद के लोग हैं, या चाहे होम्योपैथिक के हैं, या यूनानी के हैं, इनके रजिस्टर्स अलग मेंटेन किये जायें और रजिस्टर्स अलग मेंटेन करके इनको भी वही अधिकार दिये जायें जो आप ऐलोपैथिक के लिए देते हैं। रह गई बात जहां तक साइंस के जरिये से इन चीजों की देख रेख करनी है, मैं समझता हूं कि लोग साइंस को इसमें ला रहे हैं। आपकी हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी में जो आयुर्वेदिक कालेज है उसमें वह लोग साइंस को भी लाकर के साइंस के जरिये से भी इस चीज को देख रहे हैं कि कौन कौन सी मेडिसिन, कौन कौन सी वह बूटी है कि जो हमारे काम में आ सकती है। उसका भी वहां पर स्पष्टीकरण करके जनन के सामने उसका लाते हैं। जोरफाड़ के लिए भी आयुर्वेद ने आजकल उसको बनाने का एक नया रास्ता निकाला है जिसको कि वह मानते हैं कि हमें इस को

मंजूर करना चाहिए। बहुत वर्ष मैंने पहले इसके लिए यहां अर्ज किया था कि जो लाइसेन्स आफ मेडिसिन्स के लोग हैं इनकी भी चीजों को और इनके कोर्स को भी यदि हम रख सकते हैं और इनकी भी एक डिग्री को ले सकते हैं तो वह करना चाहिए और उस चीज को इन लोगों ने स्वीकार किया है और खास कर मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार ने इसके लिये लाइसेन्स आफ मेडिसिन्स के जो लोग थे उनको वहां ट्रेड करना शुरू किया है। आयुर्वेद के लिए भी बहुत से प्रान्त हैं कि जहां पर आयुर्वेद की दवाओं का अच्छी तरह से प्रचार किया जाता है। मैं अच्छी तरह से जानता हूं, मेरा आयुर्वेद में विश्वास है। लेकिन उसके साथ साथ मेरा विश्वास यह कहता है कि यदि हम सस्ती दवायें दे सकते हैं, अपने मरीजों तक पहुंचा सकते हैं तो वह आयुर्वेद के जरिये से ही पहुंचाना चाहिए। ऐलोपैथिक के जो हमारे आदमी हैं, वह नहीं पहुंचा सकते। मैं ऐलोपैथी को खराब नहीं कहता। आजकल के साइंस के जमाने में ऐलोपैथी अच्छी चीज है। लेकिन हमारे पास उसके डाक्टर्स नहीं हैं। हमारे जो डाक्टर्स होते हैं, वह देहताओं में जाना पसन्द नहीं करते। मेरी बहन भी इसको नहीं नहीं कर सकती। इसलिए मैं अर्ज करूंगा कि इस चीज को भी हमें प्रमाणित करना चाहिए और इसका जितना प्रचार हम कर सकते हैं, करना चाहिए। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल को यह कहूंगा कि जनता को राय जानने के लिए भेज दिया जाय। उससे हमारा और हमारे देश का हित होगा। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस का समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री रणजय सिंह (मुसाफिरखाना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय श्री शर्मा जी ने यहां पर यह विधेयक उपस्थित करके दश के लिए बहुत कल्याण की बात की है। इस में कोई सन्देह नहीं कि हम जब तक पूरा

नहीं करेंगे कि हमारे देश के लिए कौन सी चिकित्सा प्रणाली अधिक हितकारी है, तब तक हम देश को अधिक लाभ नहीं पहुंचा सकते हैं। आयुर्वेद के सम्बन्ध में कोई नयी बात नहीं है। किन्तु बीच में कुछ हवा ऐसी चली पाश्चात्य शिक्षा के कारण से कि लोगों का विश्वास अपनी बातों से कुछ हट गया और वे चले विदेशों की ओर। उन्होंने समझा कि वह लोग बड़े ज्ञानी हैं, बड़े समझदार हैं। एक सज्जन गए जर्मनी आख की दवा कराने के लिए। वहां के डाक्टर ने बतलाया कि आप यहां क्यों आये हैं? हम लोग तो आपके ही आयुर्वेद से सीखकर उसमें बहुत कुछ सुधार करते रहते हैं, उसी का अन्वेषण करते हैं, उसी से सभी बातें करते हैं। आयुर्वेद के भ्रमन्ध में जहां भी विचार रिया जायगा उसमें पता चलेगा कि उसके अन्दर ठोस काम है। सस्ती से सस्ती और महंगी से महंगी दवायें हमारे यहां बनी हुई हैं। हीरक भस्म, मोती भस्म इत्यादि जिससे कि बड़े बड़े तमाम रोग दूर हो जाते हैं। और इसी प्रकार से जड़ी बूटियां हैं जिनके लिए एक पैसा भी व्यय करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है, मुफ्त में मिल जाती हैं, उनकी जानकारी की आवश्यकता होती है। हमारे यहां कई जड़ी बूटियां हैं, ऐसी ऐसी बूटियां हैं कि जिससे ब्लड प्रेशर को बहुत लाभ होता है और सांप काटने पर दी गई हैं वह बूटियां। मैं तो नहीं समझता कि एक भी आदमी मरा हो। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि कोई नहीं मरेगा लेकिन अभी जहां तक अनुभव किया गया केवल एक जड़ी की बात है, उससे इतना लाभ होता है कि लोग अच्छे हो जाते हैं। इसी प्रकार से यह सन्देह करना कि हमारे यहां फलां रोग जो है उसकी दवा नहीं है, ठीक नहीं है। डायबिटीज क्या है? उसके लिए मधुमालती आदि दवायें हैं और यही नहीं और अनेक दवायें हैं। लेकिन आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि आयुर्वेद का पूरा पूरा ज्ञान प्राप्त करें, तब हम समझेंगे कि आयुर्वेद में क्या क्या है, किस तरह से है। उसके

अनुसार काम करेंगे तब हमारे यहां देश में बहुत से रोग निर्मूल हो जायेंगे।

हमारे यहां शुद्ध दूध और घी की आवश्यकता है। गोपालन की आवश्यकता है। गोमाता की रक्षा करके, उनकी सेवा करके ही घी और दूध का अच्छा प्रबन्ध कर सकते हैं। शुद्ध वस्तुएं जब देते हैं तो उन्हीं के सेवन से कितने रोग दूर हो जाते हैं? गोमूत्र से भी कितना लाभ है? कितने रोग उसी से दूर हो जाते हैं। उसके गोबर से कितना लाभ है? दूध और और चीजें तो बहुत ही गणकारी हैं इसमें कोई शक ही नहीं है।

इस प्रकार से आयुर्वेद हमें बहुत ज्ञान देता है, हमें भलीभांति बतलाता है, यह अधिक से अधिक देश के लिए लाभदायक है। अगर हम यह सोचें कि हम केवल पश्चिमी हवा में बहते रहें, अपने को न पहचानें तो मैं समझता हूं कि देश पूरी उन्नति नहीं कर सकता है। इसके लिए आवश्यकता है कि हम पूरा अन्वेषण करके, पूरी खोज करके इसमें ऐसा कार्य करें कि जिससे आयुर्वेद जो है इसके द्वारा लोगों का बहुत कल्याण हो। जब हम अपने देश की वस्तुएं अपनायेंगे तो उससे बहुत लाभ होगा, इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं है। मैं इन शब्दों के साथ श्रीमान जी, इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री कमल नयन बजाज (वर्धा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे बड़ी खुशी है कि शर्मा जी ने यह बिल सदन के सामने रखा है। जो बीमार होता है उसको तो इस बात की जरूरत होती है कि वह किसी तरह ठीक हो। उसे इसकी परवाह नहीं कि दवाई कौन देता है और किस तरह की दवाई है। एलोपैथिक डाक्टर हो, वैद्य हो या होमियोपैथिक डाक्टर हो, लेकिन बीमार की सबसे बड़ी जरूरत यह होती है कि वह किसी तरह से अपनी बीमारी को ठीक करले।

[श्री कमल नयन बजाज]

मैं एक बार का किस्सा आपको बताऊँ, अध्यक्ष जी, हमारे उस तरफ बाढ़ आ गई थी और उसके अन्दर कुछ गांव इस तरह से घिर गये थे कि जिससे आवागमन का रास्ता टूट गया था। यह स्वतन्त्रता के पहले की बात है और उस समय वहाँ उस देहात में एक छोटा सा रचनात्मक कार्यकर्ता थोड़ी बहुत वैदगी दिनों जानने वाला वहाँ पर था। दो-चार दिनों के बाद जब बाढ़ का कुछ ज्यादा असर वहाँ पर पड़ा, तो कोलेरा वहाँ बहुत तेजी से फैला दो सौ-तीन सौ की उस बस्ती में सौ सवासी आदमी बीमारी हो गये। इस वंश ने जब कि कोई और इलाज और दवाई वहाँ पर नहीं थी और कोई दूसरा उपाय भी नहीं हो सकता था, उसने अपनी बुद्धि से यह सोचा कि कोलेरा की बीमारी में ठण्डी हो जाती है, सारा सिस्टम ठण्डा पड़ जाता है, उल्टियाँ होती हैं, उस सिस्टम में गर्मी लाने के लिए तथा खराबी को बाहर फेंकने के लिये और ज्यादा उल्टी कराई जावे। उसने गांव भर में जितनी मिर्ची थी, सबको इकट्ठा करके गरम पानी में उबाल कर सब मरीजों को मिर्ची का गरम पानी पिलाया। इससे उल्टियाँ हुई और मैं समझता हूँ कि एक-दो केस गजरे होंगे, बाकी सब को वह बचा सका।

मेरे कहने का मतलब इतना ही है कि एलोपैथिक दवाइयाँ अच्छी नहीं हैं, यह बात नहीं है, बल्कि आयुर्वेद में विज्ञान की तरह से उसका कोई विकास नहीं किया गया। एलोपैथिक से हमें जो भी लाभ मिलता है उसे हमको जरूर लेना है, विदेशों से हमें जो भी ज्ञान मिलता है, उससे लाभ होता है, लेकिन चूंकि वह विदेशी है, इसलिए उसका तिरस्कार नहीं है, लेकिन साथ ही हमें यह 15-32 hrs.

[SHRI SHYAM LAL SARRAF in the Chair.]

भी ध्यान में रखना है यह ज्ञान और विज्ञान जो विदेशों से आता है, उसका देहातों तक, गरीबों तक पहुंचने का जरिया अभी तक

हमारे पास नहीं है। जो लोग डाक्टरों सीख जाते हैं अगर उनको गरीबों की झोपड़ी में जाना पड़े, इलाज करना पड़े, तो सबसे पहले तो वह कम से कम 5 रु० से कम फीस नहीं लेते, गरीब आदमी इतना लायेगा कहां से, फिर अगर फीस का भी इन्तजाम हो, तो वह गरीब आदमी उनको अपने घर में लेजाकर बैठा नहीं सकता, उनके लिए कुर्सी कहां से आये। यह सारी दिक्कतें हैं, जो आप समझें। मनोवैज्ञानिक बातें हैं और इसी कारण गरीब लोग आज डाक्टर को घर में बुलाने से डरते हैं, क्योंकि हम उनकी खातिर कैसे करेंगे, हमारे घर में डाक्टर आयेगा क्यों? यह मनोदशा आज मैंने गरीबों के अन्दर देखी है।

गांधी जी कहते थे और उन्होंने कोशिश भी की कि जड़ी-बूटियों की जानकारी हमारे देहात के वंशों को शास्त्रीय ढंग से और अच्छी तरह कराकर गरीबों तक उनकी मारफत दवायें पहुंचाई जायें। जो सर्जरी या पैथोलॉजिकल एक्जामिनेशन हैं, उसमें अगर हम आयुर्वेद में पिछड़े हुए हैं, क्योंकि पिछले सैकड़ों वर्षों से हमने कोई संशोधन नहीं किया और उसकी अपेक्षा एलोपैथी में होता रहा है, तो हम एलोपैथी का लाभ न लें, यह सवाल नहीं है। वह सारी जानकारी, जो हमारे आयुर्वेद में है, या यूनानी में है, या होमियोपैथी में है, उन सब का मेल करके उनमें जो खास खास बातें हैं, उनको गांधीों तक पहुंचायें तो उससे अधिक लाभ होगा।

आज ऐसी दशा है कि जो अस्पताल गांवों में खोले जाते हैं, उनके अगर मकान बन गये हैं, तो डाक्टर नहीं है, कहीं पर डाक्टर पहुंच गया है तो दवाइयाँ नहीं पहुंची, दवाइयाँ पहुंचती हैं तो डाक्टर नहीं पहुंच पाता। परन्तु आयुर्वेद का जो वंश होता है, उसकी जो दवाइयाँ होती हैं, वह खुद अपने आप बना लेता है, उसकी सारी चीजें घरेलू होती हैं, और इस तरह से उसका इलाज चल जाता

है। ऐसे बहुत से उदाहरण में आपके सामने पेश कर सकता हूँ जहाँ डाक्टर गांव में पहुंच गया है, परन्तु दवाइयाँ नहीं पहुंची, वह कोई इलाज नहीं कर सका। अगर दवाइयाँ पहुंच गई तो कहते हैं कि सुई देने की मशीन नहीं पहुंची, मैं क्या करूँ। एलोपैथी में डाक्टर अपने साधनों पर निर्भर हो जाता है, उनकी सहायता के बिना वह काम नहीं कर सकता, जबकि आयुर्वेद में वह निर्भर नहीं रहता है। यह एक बहुत बड़ी चीज है जो हमको ध्यान में रखनी चाहिये। एलोपैथिक ऐसे देशों के लिये जो भौतिकता के हिसाब से बहुत आगे बढ़ चुके हैं, उनके लिये बहुत उपयुक्त है, लेकिन हमारे गरीब देश के अन्दर जहाँ लोगों को पूरा खाना नहीं मिलता, वे दवाइयों के लिये कहां से लायें। इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए आयुर्वेद का प्रचार होना चाहिये। उसके अन्दर जिन चीजों की कमी है, उसको दुरुस्त किया जावे, एलोपैथिक और दूसरे शास्त्रों का कुछ ज्ञान और विज्ञान उसको पूरा करने के लिये दिया जाये, तो इसमें मैं कोई नुकसान नहीं समझता, बल्कि इससे लाभ होगा। मैं किसी खास पद्धति के खिलाफ नहीं हूँ, लेकिन बीमार की आर्थिक, सामाजिक और परम्परागत जो अवस्था है उसको देखते हुए आयुर्वेद का प्रचार होना बहुत जरूरी है। ऐसा करने से बीमारियों को दूर करने और देहात की जनता को सस्ती और सुलभ दवायें पहुंचाने में सहायता मिलेगी, इसमें कोई शक नहीं है।

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री

(डा० सुशीला नायर) : चैंबरमैन महोदय, मुझे खुशी है कि इस विधेयक पर इतनी चर्चा हो गई। मुझे खुशी इसलिये है कि इससे जो हमने निश्चय किया है कि इस आयुर्वेद पद्धति के शिक्षण को स्टैंडर्डाइज करके ठीक ढंग से चलाना चाहिये, उस में सदन का समुचा समर्थन इस चर्चा में हमको मिला है।

श्रीमन्, मैं बहुत नम्रता से यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि आयुर्वेद की शिक्षा के बारे में कुछ नहीं हुआ, यह विचार जो किसी के मन में हो, तो वह थोड़ा दुरुस्त करने की आवश्यकता है। सब से पहली बात तो यह है कि इस शिक्षण को सुधारने का प्रयोग समय समय पर होता रहा है। स्वतन्त्रता के थोड़े दिनों के बाद आयुर्वेद कालिजों में ऐसी शिक्षा प्रणाली चलाई गई जिसमें आधुनिक साइंस भी मिश्रित हो ऐसे आयुर्वेद को सिखाया गया। इस तरह से लड़कों को तैयार किया गया और बहुत से सीख कर निकले। जो हमारे पुराने वैद्य थे और जो हमारे भी आयुर्वेद के प्रेमी थे, उनके मन में यह भावना रही कि जो लड़के तैयार होते हैं, ये तो अपने आप को डाक्टर कहलाते हैं, दवायें भी पश्चिमी यानी एलोपैथिक की ज्यादा इस्तेमाल करते हैं। ये तो घटिया किस्म के डाक्टर बन गये, ये ठीक वैद्य नहीं बने। उनकी इस धारणा को . . .

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी (मीरपुर)

घटिया किस्म के डाक्टर होते हैं, उनके बारे में किसी किस्म की शिकायत नहीं है, लेकिन घटिया किस्म के वैद्यों के बारे में शिकायत है।

डा० सुशीला नायर : वे न पूरे डाक्टर बने, न पूरे वैद्य बने, इस चीज की शिकायत लोगों ने की।

श्री ज्वा० प्र० ज्योतिषी (सागर)

डाक्टरों ने शिकायत की कि ये ज्यादा पोपुलर हो रहे हैं।

डा० सुशीला नायर : जी नहीं। उस वक्त श्री नन्दा जी ने, आपको याद होगा, उस वक्त वह प्लानिंग कमिशन के डिप्टी चैंबरमैन थे, एक पैनल बुलाया। क्योंकि तीसरा प्लान शुरू था। उसे एक ही साल हुआ था। उस पैनल में बहुत चर्चा के बाद यह तय हुआ कि शिक्षा आयुर्वेद में शुद्ध आयुर्वेद की होनी चाहिये और कुछ

[डा० सुशीला नायर]

उसकी डिटेल्ज वगैरह भी तय हुई। इस के बाद जो सेंट्रल कौन्सिल आफ़ हैल्थ है, जिसमें सारे हैल्थ मिनिस्टर्स और उनके एडवाइजर्स शामिल हैं, वह मद्रास में 1963 में मिली और जो इस पैन्ल के मुझाव थे, उसको इस ने स्वीकार किया। उसके साथ ही साथ इस मुझाव को कार्यान्वित कैसे करवाया जाये इसकी चर्चा हुई। इस के लिये एक बोर्ड की स्थापना की गई, गुजरात के स्वास्थ्य मंत्री श्री मोहन लाल व्यास, जो बहुत भक्त हैं आयुर्वेद के, उसके अध्यक्ष नियुक्त किये गये और सारे राज्यों के प्रतिनिधि उसमें लिये गये। उन्होंने जो पाठ्यक्रम बनाया वह सब राज्यों को भेजा गया। उस पाठ्यक्रम को कुछ ने स्वीकार किया और कुछ ने स्वीकार नहीं किया। अब पोजीशन यह हो गई कि कहीं पर पुराना तरीका रहा, कहीं नया तरीका। और कोई स्टैन्डर्डाइजेशन शिक्षा का नहीं हो पा रहा है। इसलिये सरकार ने यह तय किया कि जब तक कोई स्टेटुटरी कौंसिल नहीं होगी तब तक इसमें एकरूपता आने की सम्भावना नहीं है। इसलिये पिछली सेंट्रल हैल्थ कौंसिल की मीटिंग में, जो कि जून के महीने में बंगलौर में हुई थी, यह तय हुआ कि एक कौंसिल बनाई जाये और वह कौंसिल सारे शिक्षाण क्रम को एक व्यवस्थित पद्धति के रूप से, ठीक ढंग से स्टैन्डर्डाइज करे। एक ड्राफ्ट भी बनाया गया है। वह ड्राफ्ट तीन या चार मंत्रियों की कमेटी के पास निरीक्षण के लिये भेजा जा रहा है। उस कमेटी में महाराष्ट्र के स्वास्थ्य मंत्री, गुजरात के स्वास्थ्य मंत्री और बंगाल के स्वास्थ्य मंत्री हैं जिनको यह काम सौंपा जा रहा है।

अगर हमने अपना मन्तव्य इसमें साफ़ न कर लिया होता तो मैं स्वागत करती कि श्री शर्मा के प्रस्ताव को जनमत के लिये भेजा जाये। लेकिन जनमत की तो तब आवश्यकता होती है जब हम स्पष्ट न हों कि हमें क्या

करना है। हम ने स्वयं ही तय क लिया है कि कौंसिल बनानी है और उस पर कार्रवाई हो रही है कि वह जल्दी से जल्दी बने। अब श्री जगन्नाथ राव जी इस के लिये समय देंगे या नहीं, यह अलग बात है।

संसद् कार्य तथा संचार मंत्रालय में
राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) ज़रूर मिलेगा।

डा० सुशीला नायर : लेकिन हमारी तरफ से ज़रूर यह ख्वाहिश है और कोशिश है कि इस तरह का विधेयक जल्दी से जल्दी आये ऐसी हालत में शर्मा जी के बिल को जनता में भेजना अनावश्यक हो जाता है।

इस लिये इस चर्चा के बाद जो कि बहुत लाभदायक यही है, मैं अपने भाई शर्मा जी से बहुत नम्रतापूर्वक प्रार्थना करती हूं कि वह अपना प्रस्ताव वापस ले लें -

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं आप से नवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि अगर स्वास्थ्य मंत्री को यह विधेयक स्वीकार नहीं करना था तो कम से कम संकुलेशन की बात तो मंजूर कर लेनी चाहिये थी।

सभापति महोदय : पहले हमें श्री शर्मा की बात को सुनना चाहिये -

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : अगर शर्मा डम को विघड़ कर लें तो क्या होगा।

सभापति महोदय : मैं आप से बाद में बात करूंगा। श्री शर्मा।

Shri A. T. Sarma (Chatrapur): An assurance has been given by the hon. minister that she would bring a Bill on ayurved at an early date. There is no other alternative to accept her proposal. So, I am going to withdraw this Bill. But before doing so, I must say that the Ministry must be sincere in its administration. From the beginning, I have been observing what they are doing; they are doing

many things in the name of ayurved. But I find there is no sincerity in the administration. I earnestly request the hon. Minister and I draw her attention to this; she should be kind enough to see that everything is done with sincerity. Of course we are getting about 3-4 per cent of the allotment for Ayurveda but even that is not properly utilised. That is why I am anxious that the step-motherly treatment should be given up. If whatever we get is properly utilised, ayurved will flourish. In this connection, I may quote what Shri Morarji Desai has said: "If only one-fourth of the expenditure that is made on allopathy by the government is made on ayurved, one-tenth of attention which is given to allopath is given to ayurved by the government, I am sure that all controversies will cease and all will recognise the superiority of ayurved in a very few years." With that hope I request the hon. minister to be sincere and bring the Bill at an early date. So, I ask for leave to withdraw the Bill.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Will you permit us to oppose this motion of withdrawal?

Mr. Chairman: That is not for me to say.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): Even if one man opposes the motion for withdrawal, it cannot be done.

Dr. M. S. Aney: I want to oppose the motion for withdrawal and I will take only five minutes—not more than that.

Mr. Chairman: There is no speech allowed at this time. I shall put the motion for withdrawal (*Interruption*).

मैं श्री द्विवेदी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस स्टेज पर हम हैं उस में श्रीर किसी मेम्बर को हक नहीं है, सिर्फ जो इस के मोहरिक यानी मूवर हैं, उन को ही हक है कि वह क्या जवाब दें उस का जो माननीय मंत्री ने कहा है। इस लिये इस बारे में अब आप के कुछ कहने का मबाल पैदा नहीं होता।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी: मैं एक बात कहना चाहता था कि श्री शर्मा इस को विड़ा करना चाहते हैं लेकिन अब यह विधेयक सदन के सदस्यों के हाथ में है। सदन के सदस्य ही कह सकते हैं कि इस को विड़ा किया जाये या नहीं—अगर आप मुझे इस पर बोलने का मौका न देना चाहें तो न दें, लेकिन मैं इतना तो कह सकता हूँ कि इस मंत्रालय की ओर से कोई कदम आयुर्वेद के लिये नहीं उठाया गया।

सभापति महोदय: मेहरबानी कर के आप प्रोमीजर को अच्छी तरह से समझा कीजिये—सवाल यह है कि जब मिनिस्टर साहब ने तकरीर की तो उस के बाद सिर्फ मूवर को ही हक होता है कि वह क्या कहे—बोटिंग का आप को अह्मियार है कि आप करें या न करें—लेकिन मिनिस्टर साहब के बाद अब आप के बोलने का मौका नहीं है—

I am putting the question now to the vote of the House. Has the hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw the Bill?

The Bill was, by leave, withdrawn.

15.48 hrs.

CONSTITUTION AMENDMENT BILL

(*Amendment of Seventh Schedule*)

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): Mr. Chairman, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 14th November, 1966."

As I embark upon a few introductory remarks on this Constitution Amendment Bill, I want to pay a very hearty tribute to the statesmanship and farsightedness of the hon. Education minister who adumbrated the

[Dr. L. M. Singhvi]

need for bringing about concurrence both in letter and in spirit, both substance and in law and who gave, I think, a pioneering stimulus to this kind of thinking in the country. I am glad to say that he has done the right thing by accepting in principle the motion which I have just moved an hour ago and in doing so he has placed under a debt of gratitude. I say this because I feel that although a large number of States have declined to accept the move for making higher education a concurrent subject, there is very strong and widely shared feeling in the country at large that education should be a concurrent subject. Sir, the constitutional amendment which I seek to be circulated for eliciting public opinion is not designed to place education in the exclusive jurisdiction of the Union Government. What I seek to do is to make this a concurrent subject in the 7th schedule.

Mr. Chairman, there are any number of documents, any number of opinions by educationists in this country, who have held that bringing higher education into the concurrent list would help the cause of education and would help the cause of emotional integration of the country. Indeed, I would like to go as far back as the report of the Radhakrishnan Commission which strongly recommended that there is need for concurrency. This is what the Commission had to say:

"We may say at once that we agree with the majority in thinking that the All-India aspects of university education, the repercussions and interchanges necessary and desirable between universities and the need for a national guarantee of minimum standards of efficiency, make it impossible for university education to remain a purely Provincial subject. No doubt the simplest way of securing these objects would be to make it a Central subject. But we see

two serious objections to this, which on balance seem to outweigh the advantages. First, it would tend to produce a stereotyped uniformity which we by no means desire. In the contrary, we wish to see local initiatives far more general and more enterprising than it has hitherto shown itself. Secondly, it would create an awkward hiatus at a critical stage in the educational system if the Centre became solely responsible for university education while basic and secondary education were a Provincial responsibility. We consider that the necessary safeguards can be achieved by Concurrency, and we now proceed to state what these safeguards are and the ways in which they can be maintained."

Dr. Radhakrishnan, and the Commission which he headed, came to the conclusion that after mature consideration of the whole matter and its manifold aspects. The view was shared even by the report of the Committee on Emotional Integration, headed by Dr. Sampurnanand who, at a later date, came to oppose making higher and university education a concurrent subject.

This is what the Committee on Emotional Integration has to say:

"If the discussions we had with the representatives of State Governments are any guide, we are afraid we do not fully subscribe to this claim. It is common knowledge that we have not succeeded during the last fifteen years, in evolving a national system of education. Many policies in common suggested by the Centre to the State Governments have not been implemented. Modifications and amendments have been made at the stage of implementation to many other policies suggested. Most of the policies and program-

mes suggested on the recommendations of the numerous committees and commissions appointed by the Government of India from time to time since Independence remain unimplemented for one reason or another."

The same report goes on to emphasise that if necessary there should be necessary constitutional changes.

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): What is the report that the hon. Member is referring to?

Dr. L. M. Singh: The report of the Committee on Emotional Integration headed by Dr. Sampurnanand who has come, at a later stage, to voice some opposition to make this a concurrent subject. Sir, the report of the Emotional Integration Committee itself sets up an irrefutable case for making higher education a concurrent subject. They have said it in so many words by saying that necessary constitutional changes should be brought about.

I need hardly invite the attention of the House to the report of the Committee of Members of Parliament on higher education headed by our much-honoured and esteemed colleague, Dr. P. N. Saprú, in the other House. This Committee also came to the conclusion that it would be proper and appropriate to put higher, university education, on the concurrent list. It is true that before this Committee, when Dr. D. S. Kothari, a distinguished educationist in our country and the Chairman of the University Grants Commission had appeared, he had felt that it was not necessary to amend the Constitution for placing higher education on the concurrent list. His feeling was that, in the first place, we should utilise the existing powers available to the Union for bringing about a uniformity and concurrence in substance. This is also the view which finds expression in the report of the Education Commission which says that the matter should be reviewed after 10 years.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to emphasise here that I have the greatest respect for the Education Commission and its report, but in this particular matter, I would beg to disagree with the recommendation; that we should wait for 10 years to review the situation, although many of the suggestions made by the Education Commission cannot, in fact, not be implemented unless you make higher education a concurrent subject. As a matter of fact, as I said earlier, I go further than some of my colleagues who want only that higher, university education should be placed in the concurrent list. I feel that the time has come that in the interests of emotional integration and unity of the country, it is incumbent upon this Parliament to initiate a measure for a constitutional amendment to place education as a whole in the concurrent list so that the Government of India would be able to exercise a unifying impact which it is necessary to do, while the State Governments would still have powers within the framework of concurrency.

I started by saying that we owe a debt of gratitude to the Union Minister of Education for having initiated this turn in the thinking in this country. He is a man with foresight; it was an act of constructive statesmanship and patriotism to suggest that education should be made a concurrent subject, at least university and higher education should be made a concurrent subject. There are many statements which he has made, but I should like particularly to refer to a few of them. On April 11, 1965, he is reported to have said at Mussoorie:

"It was a great mistake to make education a State subject and not a Union subject."

He said that it was part of the British legacy and showed that sufficient importance was not attached to education in those days. There is another statement to which I shall invite the

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attention of this House. He said on the 13th December in New Delhi:

"The Union Minister, of Education, Mr. Chagla, stated in the Lok Sabha today that, in order to promote national integration and achieve a uniform educational policy, he proposed to take up with the State Governments the desirability of making education a concurrent subject. Mr. Chagla had a complaint about All-India Conferences convened by the Centre to bring about a uniform policy in the various aspects of education in the country. He said that at every conference held in Delhi the Chief Ministers and Education Ministers agree that there should be an all-India uniform policy. When the conference is over and when the Ministers go back, they forget that resolution."

Here is the distinguished Education Minister of this country who comes forward with the difficulties with which he is confronted in executing the national consensus in this respect. He brings before the nation the difficulties he has in bringing about emotional integration through the instrument of education. He places before the country his difficulties about using education as a unifying influence for the country and he also places his difficulty because education is not a Union or a concurrent subject without which, he has pointed out that the Government of India cannot improve the standards and efficiency of education in a significant measure.

I think that in view of all this, it is incumbent upon the House to take the initiative to create sufficient public opinion in this country, to ensure that education would be made a concurrent subject if not today or tomorrow, at least by the next Parliament. I am not so optimistic as to hope that the States will overnight change their opinion in the matter. I am not so credulous as to entertain

the expectation that the States will reverse their position in respect of their opposition to this idea, but I am confident that given the time, given the effort, given the dedication to this particular idea, the idea will get accepted in our country and that this idea will be implemented through a constitutional amendment.

Time and again, we are told that there should be an all-India Secondary Education Commission, an All-India Educational Service and so on. Time and again, we are told that model schools should be opened in every district by the Central Government if possible. The hon. Minister of Education himself suggested that he would like to have model schools for every district in the country. Time and again, this Parliament has voiced its concern about private schools and their standards. But alas! that expression of concern remains unimplemented in any practical way.

16 hrs.

I think purely by an accident in the Constitution-making or because it was not fully anticipated at that time what the consequences would be, education happens to have been placed in the State List and the States are taking advantage of it. Are the States providing necessary resources for education? If it were so, I would have no quarrel with them. Have they taken sufficient interest in the cause of education? The fact of the matter is, education in this country has gone to dogs largely because of the interference of small-time politicians in the States. They have done nothing to improve the quality of education and to lift it from the low standards into which it has fallen. This can be done only if there is national concern in the matter and if education is made a concurrent subject.

Very recently a question was inscribed in this House on 27th July and in the Rajya Sabha on 5th August 66

limited to making higher education a concurrent subject. The question was asked whether in view of the opposition of the State Governments, the Government of India is contemplating to give up this idea finally. The Education Minister said,

"Ultimately and reluctantly, we may have to come to that conclusion. But so far, we have not."

Again it was asked:

"May I know what are the reasons put forward by the State Governments to justify their stand in not agreeing to make it a concurrent subject?"

Mr. Chagla said:

"My hon. friend will understand it. When you have got power, you do not want to give it up."

Any detached and dispassionate analysis of the subject will convince any practical man that concurrence not only in substance but through a constitutional amendment has become a prime necessity. I feel this concurrence should be extended to all segments of education, because a truncated kind of power in the hands of the Union Government will not work. After all, concurrence does not mean that the Central Government would have exclusive powers and jurisdiction. It really means that the Central Government will be able to stimulate education and give the leadership and direction needed very much in the field of education, to bring uniformity in standards and quality of education, to make educational planning effective and meaningful in this country. It is for these objects that I plead with the House that it should agree not only to circulate the Bill, for public opinion, but to lend its strong support to this idea, so that sufficient public opinion is built up in this country for making education a concurrent subject.

I have already mentioned that some of those who have at a later date opposed the idea of concurrency have on earlier occasions supported it. I cited the example of Dr. Sampurnanand, who headed the Emotional Integration Committee, which came specifically to the conclusion that necessary constitutional changes should be made to implement the idea of giving a leading, stimulating, central role to the Government of India in the matter of education.

It is true that the States by and large have not accepted this idea of concurrence even in the limited field of higher education. Should we be deterred by this rejection by the State Governments? I feel in this matter the State Governments are pursuing a short-sighted, selfish and self-centred policy. If only they were to realise what it would mean to the future of India, to emotional integration and unity of the country, to the quality of education in the country, they would be compelled to accept the idea of concurrence. The idea may mean a partial parting with power which they enjoy at present. But essentially that power is enjoyed by the Centre now, if it so wishes, because it holds the purse strings. Why should the State Governments insist that the Centre should use its coercive power and not have the necessary constitutional sanction to use it? As a matter of fact, if you look at the various education budgets in the States, every Chief Minister allows the axe to fall on education in the first instance. Education seems to have been the most neglected field in our social welfare State. We have the constitutional directive of making free, compulsory, universal primary education available to the young boys and girls in this country. We have not been able to fulfil that directive. There was the policy of improving the quality of secondary education, which has not been achieved largely because there is such a dilution of controls in

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the field of higher secondary education. That is why various educationists have said that there has to be a central commission to coordinate higher secondary education throughout the country. That coordination is the substance of concurrence.

In the field of university education, of course, the Constitution has conferred certain powers on the Central Government. The UGC functions under an Act of this Parliament. These powers of coordination are already there. However, there should be a fuller, ampler constitutional sanction for making the whole subject of education a concurrent subject.

I should like that the country articulates itself on this question of such great importance to our future, to our national prosperity and survival and progress. I hope that the public opinion which would be generated as a result of circulating this Bill would be so considerable that the State Governments might consider a change in their stand. If they do not, history will not spare them; history would classify them as Governments which were interested only in regionalism and continued enjoyment of vested, entrenched interest which they happen to have under the present Constitution, which they were not prepared to part with, in spite of the fact that the objective of such concurrence is to promote national unity, emotional integration and better quality of education at all levels.

I commend my motion for circulation of the Bill for public opinion to the House.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 14th November, 1966."

Shri Vishwa Nath Pande (Salem-pur): I beg to move:

"That in the motion,—

for "14th November, 1966"

substitute—

"31st October, 1966".

मैं इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ —

श्री बी० चं० शर्मा (गुरदासपुर) : हम भी कुछ कहना चाहते हैं "हम भी मुंह में जवान रखते हैं, काश पूछो कि मुद्दा क्या है।"

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am accepting the circulation motion. May I say a few words?

Shri D. C. Sharma: We also want to make some observations.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I have to go to the Rajya Sabha. Therefore, with your permission, may I say a few words?

I congratulate my friend, Dr. Singhvi, for bringing this Bill before the House. I must confess that he is much more ambitious than I am, I confined myself to the narrower vision, viz., to make higher education concurrent. Dr. Singhvi has a wider horizon, he has seen further ahead and he wants the whole spectrum of education to be made Concurrent.

I quite agree with him. It has been my view that we made a serious mistake when we drafted the Constitution, in making education a State subject. That was the legacy which we received from the British, and without thinking about it we accepted it and inscribed it in our Constitution. The British Government were not seriously interested in education. They were interested in education only to the extent that they wanted clerks and administrators in the country. The only professions that were open to us in those days, when I was a boy, was law and medicine—ICS came later. Except those no other field was open to us. They never thought of national integration, they never

thought of a national policy of education, they never thought of various things that we are now thinking in regard to education. Therefore, I agree that a very strong case can be made out for the whole subject of education being made a Concurrent subject.

But I want to draw the attention of the House to the fact that both the Radhakrishnan Committee and the Sapru Committee confined themselves to higher education. As far as I am aware no authoritative report has so far suggested that we should make the whole of education a Concurrent subject. But the Education Commission does, in a sense, support Dr. Singhvi, because what the Education Commission says is that education should be integrated and therefore higher education should not be made Concurrent, but if you do not disintegrate education and keep education integrated then I take it the Education Commission would not have any objection to it in principle.

People are sometimes apt to forget what the meaning of Concurrence is. When I go to the States and discuss this question with the ministers there they seem to think that Concurrence means taking over the powers to legislate on education. They seem to think that we want to make education a Union subject. But as Dr. Singhvi rightly points out, Concurrence does not mean that you exclude the power of the State; it only means it gives us the power to intervene, to give leadership, to bring about uniformity, to give financial aid and to do many things which we cannot do today.

Education in our country must serve various important purposes, it must serve the purpose of emotional integration, it must serve the purpose of national unity and it must bring about a band of young men and women who will be able to raise our country to higher standards. Education cannot play that narrow role which it did before independence.

1255 (A) Ls—10.

We must look at all aspects of education. We must think of the vista that is opened up by education becoming a Concurrent subject.

My hon. friend Dr. Singhvi is quite right, the States today have not the means, the resources to finance education. Whenever there is economy, education is the first casualty. I am sorry to say, that is not only true of the States, very often it is true of this Government also. Whenever they want to use the axe, the first subject to be axed is education. The mistake is this, that education is looked upon as expenditure, and when people talk of economy they say, save expenditure and, therefore, they say, save spending money on education. But they forget education is not an expenditure, it is an investment. That is the greatest investment we can make. There is one thing in which our country is very rich. It is rich in many things, but it is certainly rich in human resources. We have 460 million people. These are our human resources—perhaps one may say there are too many, but there they are. And, we have to invest in these resources. If you really invest in these resources, we can make our country a very great country. Therefore, if you look at education as investment and not money spent on it as expenditure, our whole outlook on education changes.

Dr Singhvi is conscious of the constitutional difficulty. Even if this Parliament were to pass the amendment unanimously, this House and the other House, unless the majority of States agree the Constitution cannot be amended. This is what is known as "entrenched provision" of the Constitution and, therefore, we have got to carry the States with us. The position so far is this. I have written to every State. I have tried to persuade every State. I have bagged every State. That is only with regard to higher education. As I have told so often in this House, barring Punjab—all credit to Punjab—no other State has agreed. Only ten States have replied. Six States have not even sent a reply to my letter and constant reminders I

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have sent. Therefore, the present position is that the States are not likely to agree to making education a Concurrent subject. It is precisely because of this that I am accepting Dr. Singhvi's motion, because we have to educate public opinion, we have to bring pressure upon the States—a legitimate pressure—through public opinion. After all, we represent the whole of India. Our voice goes out or should go out to every corner of the country. If this Bill is circulated for public opinion and in every State public opinion asserts itself and clamours for this change or calls upon the State Governments to agree to this, well we will get what we want. Therefore, after giving some thought to my hon. friend, Dr. Singhvi's amendment, I feel that Government should agree to it.

All that I want to make clear here is that so far as policy is concerned, we have gone as far as higher education. But if the States are prepared to go even further, speaking for myself, I would welcome it. But I would like to point out one thing, finally, that although we have no concurrence in law, we have in fact, concurrence in substance today. We have the Education Ministers Conference. We have the CABE meetings where we call the Education Ministers. We come together and we pass resolutions where the States agree to carry out our policies even in primary and secondary education. They are financed to a certain extent by the Centre. Therefore, the States should not be so reluctant to accept concurrence in law after they have agreed, to a large extent, to concurrence in substance.

The position is quite different in the United States. To a certain extent the position in India and the United States is alike. Both are federations. In both countries education is a State subject. If you know the history of the United States—I am sure Dr. Singhvi knows it—you will know that the States in the United States have strongly and strenuously resisted any inroads by the federal government into

the area of education. That is a historical matter into which I do not want to go. But recently the whole outlook has changed, and the United States Federal Government is doing more and more for education than what it did before. Since the time of President Kennedy and also the time of President Johnson the Federal Government is giving a lot of money to the States for education. There was a time, in the United States, when the States even objected to any money being spent by the federal government. In our country the States want money from us, but they do not want the law to be changed. At least I can understand the attitude of the States in the United States which is logical where they say, do not interfere with us, we do not want your money, we have enough money and we will look after ourselves. But our States say, give us more money, we will carry out our own policies, we will not allow you to mould the policies of education. Therefore, without taking much more time of the House, I welcome the motion. I hope it will, if nothing else, educate the public opinion.

Shri D. C. Sharma : Sir, do you not think that other hon. Members should also be permitted to speak on this motion so that it will strengthen the hands of the hon. Minister?

Mr. Chairman : Perhaps, hon. Members will be a little bit surprised with the procedure that I am following because it is slightly different. Even though the hon. Minister has accepted the motion all the same, hon. Members will not be deprived of their opportunity to express their opinion within the time allotted for this subject. As the hon. Minister has some other urgent work to attend, he has been permitted to intervene in the debate a little early.

Shri M. C. Chagla : I am very thankful to you, Sir.

Mr. Chairman : Shri Jyotishi. He will have five minutes

श्री ज्योतिषी प्र० ज्योतिषी (सागर) :
सभापति महोदय, मैंने इस बात की खूशी है

कि आपने मुझे यह मौका दिया कि मैं इस बिल के सम्बन्ध में अपने विचार व्यक्त करूँ। अभी अभी शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय ने यह बतलाया कि स्टेट्स इस बात में बड़ी रिलेक्टेंस जाहिर कर रही हैं। मैं आपके इस विचार को एप्रीशियेट करता हूँ। आखिर स्टेट में भी समझदार आदमी हैं, शिक्षा के बारे में उनकी अपनी भी जिम्मेदारी है, उत्तरदायित्व है। आपकी इस नीति के साथ इस देश का बहुमत क्यों नहीं जा रहा है? आपने बतलाया कि केवल पंजाब ही एक ऐसी स्टेट है जिम ने आपकी नीति का समर्थन किया है, केवल 10 स्टेटों ने जवाब दिया है और इन दसों ने आपकी नीति को स्वीकार नहीं किया 6 स्टेटों ने जवाब ही नहीं दिया। मेरे सामने एक बड़ा प्रश्न यह है कि आखिर इसकी वजह क्या है? मेरी केन्द्र सरकार के विचारवान लोग जब कोई नीति निर्धारित करते हैं, उसे स्टेटों के पास भेजते हैं, तो उसे स्टेट्स स्वीकार करने के लिये राजी क्यों नहीं हैं।

मैं स्वयं इस ख्याल का आदमी हूँ कि निश्चित रूप से इस देश के लिये बहुत हितकर बात होगी कि शिक्षा के मामले में या इस देश से सम्बन्धित सारे प्रश्नों पर, बनियादी प्रश्नों पर इस देश के विचारवान लोग बात करें, मैं समझता हूँ कि मेरे विचार से इस देश के बहुत से लोग सहमत होंगे और विचार करने के बाद ही हम कोई परिवर्तन करें। अगर इस देश का वास्तविक निर्माण आप करना चाहते हैं, तो वह शिक्षा से ही हो सकता है, शिक्षा से ही शुरू होगा। भौतिक निर्माण आप कितना ही कर दें, लेकिन यदि शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में कमी है, उस का ठीक तरह से निर्माण नहीं। इस्रा है तो वह निर्माण स्थायी निर्माण नहीं है, ये सब चीजें खत्म हो जायेंगी, इस का मुझे खतरा है।

मेरा खुद केन्द्र सरकार से एक झगड़ा है, और वह झगड़ा इस बात का है कि आपके हाथ में भी कुछ संस्थायें हैं, आपने उन संस्थाओं में क्या आदर्श रखा है। बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी की हालत क्या है? अलोगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी की हालत क्या है? मैं समझता हूँ कि स्टेट को

यह खतरा तो नहीं है। आज हम लोग भी अगर स्टेट पर दबाव डालें तो किस आधार पर डालें। हमारे हाथ में जो संस्थायें हैं उन संस्थाओं को हम अपने आदर्श तक नहीं पहुँचा सकते हैं। अगर हमारे हाथ की संस्थाओं में गुन्डागर्दी चलती है, अगर हमारी केन्द्र की संस्थाओं में विद्यार्थी पढ़ने की तरफ नहीं जाते हैं, तोड़ फोड़ की कार्यवाहियों में जाते हैं, आसाम हो बनारस हो, अलीगढ़ हो, वहाँ तोड़ फोड़ में लगते हैं, अध्ययन की तरफ नहीं जाते, तो हमारे पास कौनसा मुँह है कि हम उन से कहें कि तुम हमारी बात को मानो। हम सही रास्ते पर चल रहे हैं स्टेट को हमारी बात माननी चाहिये मैं समझता हूँ कि यह एक महत्वपूर्ण कारण है, जिस पर हम को ध्यान देना चाहिये।

मगर जहाँ तक इन्टीग्रेशन का ख्याल है, इस देश को एक बनाना है और मैं बहुत आवश्यक समझता हूँ कि स्टेट्स हमारी इस बात को मानें, हम बहुत गम्भीरता पूर्वक बैठें और इस पर विचार करें कि इस सारे देश की शिक्षा किस तरह की हो, हमारे भावी लड़के किस तरह के बनें, भारतवर्ष का भावी नागरिक किस तरह का हो। इस पर विचारवान लोग जो निर्णय करते हैं उस निर्णय की दिशा में सारी स्टेट्स अपना योगदान करें। मैं समझता हूँ कि भाषा के प्रश्न ने लोगों को बहुत परेशान किया हुआ है। वे समझते हैं कि कान्फेरन्स के कारण केन्द्र की जो भाषा नीति होगी, उस भाषा नीति को मानने के लिये हम मजबूर होंगे तथा शिक्षा के मीडियम के सम्बन्ध में केन्द्र जो फैसला करेगा, उस फैसले के मुताबिक हमें अपने यहाँ पर काम करना पड़ेगा। एप्वाइन्टमेन्ट्स के सम्बन्ध में भी हमारी स्टेट्स के भीतर हम जिस तरह से अपना काम चलाना चाहते हैं, उस में भी रुकावटें आयेंगी, इनकी कुछ मिस, मिश्रित होनी चाहिये।

हमें पूरे देश के लिये ऐसी नीति बनानी है जिस से नई तरुणों एक सही दिशा में जा सकेंगी और वह परिवर्तन शिक्षा से ही हो सकता है। आज एक स्टेट का आदमी दूसरी

[श्री जवा ०प्र० ज्योतिषी]

स्टेट में जाता है, एक जगह एक किस्म की शिक्षा है और दूसरी जगह दूसरी किस्म की शिक्षा है, इस में बड़ी कठिनाई आती है, निश्चित रूप से यह तकलीफ की बात है, यह दूर होनी चाहिये हमारी हर जगह एक पालिसी हो, एक करीकुल हो परन्तु यह बात सच है कि उसका अपने तरीके से विधिवत निर्माण होना चाहिये। यदि इस सम्पूर्ण देश का विधिवत निमां हो सका तो इस देश के नागरिक सब एक तरह के होंगे और उप में मिलजुल कर भाई चारा हम अपने अन्दर ला सकेंगे।

Shri D. C. Sharma: Mr. Chairman, our hon. Education Minister and Dr. L. M. Singhvi have been talking in terms of constitutional propriety and have been saying that we should put the stamp of constitutional sanction on this, I think it is nothing of the kind. We are only accepting a fact which already exists. We are only trying to put the stamp of approval on something which is already existing. I think education is a current subject in substance, though not in name.

What does education mean? Education means, first of all, the upkeep of the standards of education. What does the Central Government do? It appointed the Mudaliar Commission, so far as secondary education is concerned. It appointed the Radhakrishnan Committee, so far as university education is concerned. There was the Kher Committee, so far as basic education was concerned. Now there is the Education Commission which deals with education all along the line. So, if education means the upholding of high standards of education, the Central Government is already the conscience-keeper, not only of the States but of the teachers and students of India.

Secondly, education also means the welfare of teachers and the service conditions of teachers. So far as the primary school teachers are concerned, 50 per cent of their salaries are met by the Central Government. So far as

secondary school teachers are concerned, 50 per cent of their salaries are paid by the Central Government if they are upgraded in schools. So far as university education is concerned, if the recommendation of the Education Commission is accepted, cent per cent of the salaries of the private college teachers, State university teachers and Central university teachers should be met by the Central Government.

Therefore, I say that it is a question of accepting a fact. If they do not accept the fact, they are like a pigeon which shuts its eyes in the presence of a cat. Of course, I do not say that the States are pigeons and the Central Government is a cat. I do not say that. But I say that they are trying to be blind to what already exists. Of course, the hon. Minister talked about the Central Board of Education, Inter-University Board and other things. They are there. But I think in substances the States have conceded that already, and I do not see any reason why we should not put the stamp of approval on it.

Then, we have established about 300 or more Central higher secondary schools. Why have they done it? Why cannot the States establish them? There are so many public schools. Of course, they are not established by the Central Government. But still, they are there.

So, I think that it is not a question of giving constitutional validity to this proposition which Dr. L. M. Singhvi, the great constitutional expert in this House, has brought forward. It is only accepting a fact which already exists.

My hon. friend talked about Banaras University and Aligarh University. I want to ask him, what about Delhi University; what about Visva Bharati University; what about these universities? There are two eggs which are not particularly good; there are other eggs which are very good. Therefore why do you talk of the rotten eggs and not of those eggs which are sound?

He talked about the language. The language formula which the Mudaliar Commission gave has been accepted by all the States and I think the language formula which the Education Commission has given may not be accepted by all States. Therefore what is this language business? Why do you bring in this language business again and again when we talk of education? I think, we have accepted the proposition that education should be imparted to students from beginning to end through the medium of the mother tongue. That is there. How are we going to interfere with the language of the people?

Then, I will take only one minute and I will sit down. You are a very kind-hearted man and I appeal to your spirit of generosity.

One Member mentioned appointments and that is the trouble because there are some States which which was brought forward by some of the countries in Europe whose names I do not want to mention. What was that theory? Sons of the soil, you must give a chance to the son of the soil. If you want a Ph. D. and the son of the soil happens to be a matriculate, give the son of the soil, a matriculate, a chance and turn down the Ph.D who comes from some other State. If this is what appointments mean, I think, the sooner we get rid of them the better.

The hon. Minister was quite right when he said that even in USA, where the States are very very jealous about their rights, privileges and prerogatives and where they are always trying to fight the Federal Government, they have accepted the proposition of taking federal help for education. I think, one of the good things which President Johnson has done is that he has tried to give much money for education. I do not want to go into those schemes.

Therefore I say that it is a pity that Mr. L. M. Singhvi, a cautious optimist, a cautious reformer, a slow-going reformer, should have said that this Bill should be circulated for eliciting public opinion.

“कौन जीता रहे तेरी जुल्फ के सर होने तक”

Who will live to see when this Bill will come back after the opinions have been acquired? I think, if he had been a bold man—the Rajasthanis have ceased to be bold men now—he would have said, “Let the Bill be accepted today”.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Rajasthanis are bold and they are also wise.

Shri D. C. Sharma: We would have all endorsed it. Then there would have been no trouble about it.

I support this Bill because my federation, the All-India Federation of Education Associations, of which I happen to be the President, had always been supporting this theory. I therefore, thank Dr. Singhvi for bringing forward this Bill, but I wish he had had the courage and the daring of the Rajputs and said, “Let us have this subject as a concurrent subject today”. All right, is he wants it to be circulated, I have no objection. But I may tell you that if this thing does not happen now when Shri M. C. Chagla is the Union Education Minister, I think, it can never happen. Therefore we should make hay while the sun shines.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Burdwan): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I do not think Dr. Singhvi is a very cautious reformer. Sometimes he goes pretty fast. But, anyhow, he has done a good service in bringing forward this measure before the House and I am very happy that Mr. Chagla has responded in a statesmanlike manner and, I think, there is a right lead which we expect from the Education Minister of India.

What did he say in the other House? Mr. Chagla is reported to have said that we have received replies from the State Governments but that only one State Government has supported it. I think, that is Punjab—all credit to Punjab—and I am sorry that other States have not responded. The Minister said that nine State Governments, that is, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat,

[N. C. Chatterjee]

Kerala, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, have opposed the recommendation of the Committee. I am sorry that this has happened. But let us be quite frank. Do you want India's integration or not? Actually, the country today is in danger. We see so many disruptive tendencies operating. We must build up India on proper lines. How will you build up India?

The image of our education is going down. The other day, I went to Lucknow and one Dean of the Faculty—I will not name which Dean—came to me and invited me to address the University students. Next day, another Dean came to me saying, "I am the real Dean. That Dean is a bogus Dean. Therefore, kindly accept my invitation and come to address students." This is very amazing that there are two Deans of the same Faculty in the same University. Everywhere there is trouble.

Then, I had the privilege to represent the Banaras Hindu University professors in the Supreme Court case which ultimately the professors won. I was amazed to find a good deal of trouble in that University. A good deal of discontent in the teaching staff was due to the regional politics being brought into operation in the running of the University.

Sir, it is high time you should not allow educational standards to go down. There is too much of stagnation today. There is too much of shabby regional politics operating in the academic field. You should rescue our Universities from this. It is not merely the Aligarh Muslim University, it is not merely the Banaras Hindu University, but this is happening everywhere. It was pointed out that when All-India Education Conference meets in Delhi or in other places, they all talk of integration, they all talk in a different strain, they talk of uniformity, they talk of raising standards and they talk of all-India pattern, but when they go back,

when these Ministers and the educational authorities go back to their States, they are infected with regional and local politics and local pulls.

I think, a good deal of this unfortunate linguistic trouble could be avoided if we had education as a Concurrent subject. I am not pleading that it should be made a Central subject. We must dispel fears here and now that 'Concurrent' does not mean domination; that 'Concurrent' does not mean taking away the autonomy of the University but that Concurrent means an effort for self-improvement on a national plane, a proper integration on an all-India basis and a proper restoration of India's image. It is absolutely essential. Otherwise, the provincial pulls will be there. Why do you go to the United States of America? After all, our Constitution is different; our genesis is different. There, the sovereign States parted with some portion of their sovereign authority and built up the Centre. But our case is different here. The Centre is here, the residuary of all sovereign power under the Constitution.

It is quite proper that having regard to what has happened in recent times, we should put our own house in order. If the Central Minister of Education cannot function properly unless he is clothed with authority and that authority must be the authority under the Constitution, in the interest of India, in the interest of our national integration, in the interest of our emotional integration, you should accept this measure and, the sooner the better, if all impediments are removed, all different regional pulls are obviated and crushed completely, provided we give sufficient powers in the hands of the Centre. I do not want to make the Centre all powerful. But this is not meant to make the Centre despotic but to clothe them with that authority which will enable the Centre to have an all-India standard prescribed and to enforce the standard

throughout the country, from north to the south and from east to the west.

I welcome the Bill and I think that we should immediately accept Mr. Chagla's suggestion. I am quite sure that the country, the people, will be educated and will rally round this demand which is reasonable, just, fair and proper and in the national interest.

श्री शिव नारायण (वांसी) : मुझे डा० सिधवी के इस बिल को देख कर बड़ी खुशी हुई है, मैं एजुकेशन स्टैंडिंग कमेटी का मंत्री था। तब मैंने एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर को एक सुझाव दिया था। मैंने कहा था कि हिन्दुस्तान में शिक्षा को गवर्नमेंट नेशनलाइज कर दे तो बड़ा उत्तम होगा। आज उसी लाइन्च पर आप अग्रसर हो रहे हैं। इसके लिए मैं उन्हें बधाई देता हूँ।

स्टेट्स हम से पैसा लेती हैं और हमारा ही एजुकेशन पर कंट्रोल न रहे यह नहीं हो सकता है। एक शिक्षक होने के नाते मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे मुल्क में सबसे बड़ी कमजोरी, सबसे बड़ी कमी डिजिटलिन की है। नैपोलियन ने लिखा है :

"Those who will obey can give orders; those who will not obey cannot give orders."

डिजिटलिन की आज बड़ी कमी मुल्क में है। डिजिटलिन हो तो व्यक्ति योग्य बनता है, डिजिटलिन से ही देश में एकता स्थापित हो सकती है। जब एक सूत्र में हमारी शिक्षा बंध जाए, एक ही हाथ में हमारी शिक्षा हो जाए, एक ही की निगरानी में हो जाए तो इससे उत्तम बात और कोई नहीं हो सकती है। साथ ही साथ प्राथमिक शिक्षा से लेकर, प्राइमरी शिक्षा से लेकर उच्चतर शिक्षा तक सब राष्ट्रीय हो जायें, गवर्नमेंट के कंट्रोल में

आ जाए, यह मैं चाहता हूँ। आप जानते ही हैं कि अमरीका में इंग्लैण्ड में, फ़ारेन कंट्रीज में शिक्षा जो है यह प्राइवेट हाथों में है। गवर्नमेंट उस में हेलप नहीं करती है। हमारे मुल्क में भी डेमोक्रेटिक सैट अप है जिस तरह से कि डेमोक्रेटिक सैट-अप इंग्लैण्ड में है। लेकिन वहाँ उन मुल्कों में पब्लिक वाले ही शिक्षा को चलाते हैं, पब्लिक ही उनको रन करती है लेकिन हमारे मुल्क में गवर्नमेंट शिक्षा चलाती है। अगर आप इसको करना चाहते हैं तो कर सकते हैं। हमारे चांगला साहब एक प्रतिष्ठित व्यक्ति हैं, योग्य एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि अपने कार्यकाल में, अपनी जिन्दगी में वह इस चीज को कर जायें तो बहुत सुन्दर होगा। इससे देश में एकता आ जाएगी। जो झगड़े हैं वे समाप्त होंगे, डिवाइड एण्ड रूल की पालिसी खत्म होनी चाहिये। इस देश को हमें उठाना है। अंग्रेज जिस लैंगेसी को छोड़ गए हैं, उसको हमें समाप्त करना है। हिम्मत करके और बोलडली हम को राष्ट्रीय भाषा पर, एक नेशनल लैंगुएज पर जोर देना चाहिये और यह तभी हो सकता है जब आपका इस पर कंट्रोल हो। यह सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की इप्पटी है क्योंकि इस पार्लियामेंट ने राष्ट्रीय भाषा के बारे में एक साहसिक निर्णय लिया है, उसको माना है। हमने माना है कि हमारी एक राष्ट्रीय भाषा हो।

उसके साथ साथ हमने यह भी माना है कि हम श्री लैंगुएज फ़ार्मूले को लागू करेंगे। इसमें हम तभी सक्सेसफुल हो सकते हैं जबकि एजुकेशन पर आपका कंट्रोल हो और स्टेट्स अलग अलग रास्तों पर न चले। आज होता यह है कि काश्मीर अलग से नीति अपनाता है, बंगाल अलग से, उत्तर प्रदेश अलग से। इस तरह से आप इस राष्ट्रीय भाषा के मसले को और श्री लैंगुएज फ़ार्मूले को अमल में नहीं ला सकते हैं। यह तभी हो सकता है जब हम स्टेट्स से शिक्षा के विषय को अपने हाथ में ले लें।

[श्री शिव नारायण]

मुझे बड़ी खुशी हुई जब मैंने शिक्षा मन्त्री को यह कहते हुए सुना कि जो हम शिक्षा में इनवैस्ट कर रहे हैं यह सबसे ज्यादा यूजफूल इनवैस्टमेंट है और इसका हम को फल अच्छा मिलेगा। हम आशान्वित हैं कि हम को अच्छी सन्तान मिलेगी, अच्छे-अच्छे विद्वान् मिलेंगे। मैं शर्मा जी की बात से सहमत हूँ कि यह जो थिंकिंग चल रहा है कि अपनी ही स्टेट का मैट्रिकुलेंट बाहर के पी० एच० डी० से बेहतर है, यह गलत है। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये। जो काबिल है उसको ही वह स्थान मिलना चाहिये। जहां तक हरिजनों का सम्बन्ध है मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इम्तिहान हो जाए, हरिजन और ब्राह्मण साथ-साथ उस में बैठ जायें, जो पास हो जाए, जिसके 65 परसेंट या जितने मार्क्स आपने प्रेसक्राइव किये हैं आ जायें, उसको आख बन्द करके ले लिया जाए। लेकिन आज होता क्या है? होता यह है कि हरिजन का लड़का जब 65 परसेंट मार्क्स ले भी लेता है तो वह जब इंटरव्यू के लिए जाता है तो उसकी छंटनी कर दी जाती है इस वजह से कि वह काला कलूटा होता है। मैं इस बात का पक्षपाती हूँ कि हम शिक्षा के स्तर को, शिक्षा के पैमाने को ऊंचा करें और उस पैमाने पर जो खरा उतरे उसको ही लें। हमें अच्छे विद्यार्थी चाहियें, अच्छे स्कालर चाहियें, हम को अच्छे पंडित चाहियें, अच्छे विद्वान् चाहियें, अच्छे डाक्टर चाहियें। आज हमको क्लर्कों की जरूरत नहीं है। देश की बागडोर जो सम्भाल सकें उनकी हमें आज जरूरत है। हमें देश को बनाना है। आपकी बदौलत अगर अच्छे शिक्षक हम को मिलेंगे तो देश आपको धन्यवाद देगा। आप हैं जो देश को द्रोणाचार्य जैसा गुरु दिला सकते हैं, अभिमन्यु पैदा कर सकते हैं, राम और कृष्ण जैसे लाल पैदा करके दे सकते हैं। जब आप ऐसा करें तभी देश में एकता आएगी और हम समझे कि शिक्षा का स्तर ऊंचा हो गया है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री विश्वनाथ पांडेय: हमारे डा० सिधवी साहब ने संविधान में संशोधन करने वाला जो विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया है, वह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है और एक गम्भीर विषय को उन्होंने इसके द्वारा इस सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत किया है। उन्होंने सुझाव दिया है कि इस विधेयक को जनता की राय जानने के लिए प्रचारित किया जाए। ऐसा करना आवश्यक भी था। उनका सुझाव यह है कि शिक्षा के विषय को प्रान्तीय सूची में से निकाल कर समवर्ती सूची में डाल दिया जाए। इसका अर्थ यह है कि जो प्राथमिक शिक्षा है, जो माध्यमिक शिक्षा है, जो उच्चतर शिक्षा है और जो विश्वविद्यालयी शिक्षा है, यानी जो सारी शिक्षा है उस पर केन्द्र का अधिकार हो। यह एक गम्भीर विषय है। हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि उन्होंने विश्वविद्यालयी शिक्षा, उच्चतर शिक्षा को समवर्ती सूची में शामिल करने का प्रान्तों को सुझाव दिया था लेकिन बहुत से प्रान्तों ने उनके इस सुझाव का जवाब तक नहीं दिया और इस में वह समर्थ नहीं हो पाए हैं। पंजाब को छोड़कर बाकी कोई इस पर राजी नहीं हुआ है। मैं समझता हूँ कि शिक्षा का विषय ऐसा है जिस पर गम्भीरता के साथ विचार होना चाहिये।

हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री साहब ने राधाकृष्णन् कमेट्री के प्रतिवेदन का हवाला दिया है। एक सप्रू समिति बनी थी, उसने भी इस पर अपने विचार प्रकट किये हैं। लेकिन किसी ने ऐसा नहीं कहा है कि सारी जो शिक्षा है वह स्टेट के हाथों से निकाल कर केन्द्रीय सूची में रख दी जाए। फिर आप देखें कि जिस समय हमारा संविधान बना उसको बनाने वाले भी बड़े विद्वान लोग थे, होशियार लोग थे, काबिल लोग थे। उन्होंने इस बात को समझा था कि शिक्षा प्रान्तीय सरकारों का विषय रहेगा तो शिक्षा का विस्तार अधिक होगा। लेकिन देखने में आया है कि अभी तक उन्नीस बरस में जब से हमें स्वतंत्रता प्राप्त हुई है, शिक्षा के

क्षेत्र में उतनी उन्नति नहीं हो पाई है जितनी होनी चाहिये थी, शिक्षा का उतना विस्तार नहीं हो पाया है जितना होना चाहिये था। अभी तक 24 प्रतिशत लोग ही साक्षर हो पाए हैं।

यह भी देखने में आया है कि जहां तक अध्यापकों का सम्बन्ध है, प्राथमिक, माध्यमिक, उच्चतर अध्यापकों का सम्बन्ध है, उनके वेतन और सुविधायें भिन्न भिन्न हैं, उनमें बड़ी भिन्नता पाई जाती है, वे एक समान नहीं हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश का जो प्राथमिक शिक्षक है उसको उतनी तनख्वाह नहीं मिलती है जितनी कि बम्बई में शिक्षक को मिलती है या मध्य प्रदेश में मिलती है।

अगर यह विषय समवर्ती सूची में आ जाए तो सम्भव है कि देश में एकता स्थापित हो जाए, भावात्मक एकता आ जाए और जो कमियां शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में दृष्टिगोचर होती हैं और जिन को केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा प्रांतीय सरकारें दूर करना चाहती हैं, वे दूर हो जायें। लेकिन इस में जो कठिनाई है और जिस को मैं महसूस कर रहा हूं यह है कि प्रांतीय सरकारों के जो लोग हैं, जो शिक्षा मंत्री हैं वे समझते हैं कि ऐसा होने से हमारे अधिकारों का हनन हो जाएगा। शिक्षा आयोग ने भी इसके ऊपर अपना विचार प्रकट किया है। लेकिन उसने यह नहीं कहा है कि सारी शिक्षा जो है वह केवल अधिकार में ले लें। उसने विभिन्नता का जिक्र किया है। इस वास्ते यह एक गम्भीर प्रश्न है। इसका सम्बन्ध 48 करोड़ जनता से है, शिक्षा विशारदों से है, विश्वविद्यालय के उप-कुलपतियों से है। इस वास्ते मैं चाहता हूं कि इस पर गम्भीरता के साथ विचार किया जाए और तभी कोई निर्णय लिया जाए। इसलिए मैंने अपना संशोधन दिया है। मैंने कहा है कि इस में अधिक समय न लगाया जाए, थोड़ा लगाया जाए और जल्दी से जल्दी लोगों के विचार मालूम किये जायें। मैं समझता हूं कि जब तक

शिक्षा का स्तर ऊंचा नहीं किया जाएगा तब तक अनुशासन देश में नहीं आ सकता है, विद्यार्थियों के अन्दर नहीं आ सकता है। अगर यह समझा जाता है कि प्रांतीय विषय न रख कर इसको केन्द्रीय विषय बना देने से अनुशासन आ जाएगा तो यह धारणा भी निराधार है। इसका कारण यह है कि अलोगढ़ और बनारस विश्वविद्यालय जो कि केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय हैं वहां पर भी अनुशासनहीनता पाई जाती है। जहां तक अनुशासन कायम करने का प्रश्न है वह तो सक्रिय कदम उठाने से ही कायम हो सकती है, सही निर्णय ले कर और सही तरीके से उसको कार्यान्वित करके ही कायम हो सकती है।

इन शब्दों के साथ जो डा० सिधवी जी का जो प्रस्ताव है कि इसको प्रचारित किया जाए, उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : इस बिल को पेश करने के लिए सिधवी साहब हमारी बहुत बहुत मुबारकबाद के मुस्तहिक हैं। शिक्षा मंत्री जी ने भी उनकी इस बात को माना है। लेकिन कहने से कुछ नहीं होता है। आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि कोई सक्रिय कदम उठाया जाए ताकि पता चले कि आप कुछ करना चाहते हैं।

रुड़की यूनिवर्सिटी आज दुनिया की सब से बड़ी यूनिवर्सिटी है। संसार भर में कोई इंग्जी-नियरिंग यूनिवर्सिटी इतनी अच्छी तालीम नहीं दे रही है जितनी अच्छी वह दे रही है। उस यूनिवर्सिटी को आपने उत्तर प्रदेश के हाथ में छोड़ रखा है। आज हमारे शिक्षा उपमंत्री महोदय यह संकल्प लें कि उस यूनिवर्सिटी को हम आज से ही अपने हाथ में लेते हैं। केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा जब वह अनुशासित होगी तब उसका नाम और भी ऊंचा होगा। आज संसार के किसी दूसरे कोने में इतने एफिजेंट इंजीनियर पदा नहीं हो रहे हैं।

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भक्त बर्शन) : उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को तो पटाइये।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से क्या आप सारे काम पूछ कर करते हैं। क्या उससे हर बात में मशिवरा ले कर आप चलते हैं? आप टैक्स बढ़ाते हैं तो क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से मशिवरा ले कर बढ़ाते हैं? शराब खुलेआम मिल रही है इसको बन्द करने के लिए, शराबबन्दी लागू करने के लिए तो आप उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से मशिवरा नहीं लेते हैं और इस अच्छे काम को करने के लिए आप उससे मशिवरा लेना चाहते हैं?

यह वह यूनिवर्सिटी है जिस का इतिहास यह बताता है कि आज तक डिसिप्लिन के खिलाफ वहां एक पत्ता तक नहीं हिला है। उस यूनिवर्सिटी का इतिहास यह है कि सौ साल में—वह यूनिवर्सिटी तो अभी बनी है, लेकिन थामसन कालेज आप इंजीनियरिंग को बने सौ साल से ज्यादा हो गए हैं—आज तक वहां इतना भी नहीं हुआ है कि कहीं कोई नारा भी लग जाये या कहीं कोई शोरो-गुल हो जाये। सारे संसार में उस यूनिवर्सिटी की प्रतिष्ठा है। हम ने हर एक फ़ाल्ड में लोग पैदा किये हैं। उड़ीसा के गवर्नर, श्री खीसला, हमारी यूनिवर्सिटी के वाइस-चांसलर थे। अमरीका, इंग्लैंड और दुनिया के दूसरे देशों में कोई ऐसा लाइन नहीं है, जहां हमारे ग्रेजुएट्स काम नहीं कर रहे हैं।

शिक्षा मंत्री जी यह संकल्प लें कि वह आज से ही इस बात की कोशिश करेंगे कि इस यूनिवर्सिटी को सेंटर के मातहत लिया जाये।

उस यूनिवर्सिटी के यशस्वी वाइस-चांसलर, श्री घनानन्द पांडे, ने यह वादा किया है, यह संकल्प किया है कि एक साल के बाद हर एक टेक्निकल नालेज हिन्दी में दिया जायेगा। यह सब से बड़ा काम है। आज तक कहा जाता था कि टेक्नालोजी की शिक्षा हिन्दी में नहीं दी जा सकती है। लेकिन हमारे वाइस-चांसलर ने एलान किया है कि प्रत्येक टेक्नालोजी की शिक्षा हिन्दी में दी जायेगी। अब मेरी समझ में आ रहा है कि अगर इस

देश के लोग कदम उठावें, तो एक साल में श्री भक्त दर्शन की इच्छा पूरी हो सकती है। लेकिन इच्छा करने मात्र से क्या हो सकती है। जिस तरह से हमारे वाइस-चांसलर कोशिश कर रहे हैं, उसी तरह से गवर्नमेंट भी कोशिश करे। जब तक एक भाषा में शिक्षा नहीं दी जायेगी, तब तक सरकार किस तरह से सार्वदेशिक सत्ता कायम कर सकती है? सार्वदेशिक सत्ता तभी कायम हो सकती है, जब कि एक भाषा में शिक्षा दी जाये।

आज हमारी शिक्षा की स्थिति यह है कि अगर बी० ए० और पी० सी० एस० इत्यादी परीक्षाओं में बैठने वाले लड़कों से पूछा जाता है कि वे विनोबा भावे के बारे में क्या जानते हैं, तो वे जवाब देते हैं, कि गांधी जी की धर्म-पत्नी का नाम विनोबा भावे था। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि अंग्रेजी की शिक्षा एक्सैटिक है। अंग्रेजी की शिक्षा शरीर पर निकले हुए फोड़े, नासूर या जङ्घम के समान है। अगर हमारे देश में अंग्रेजी की तालीम नष्ट होगी, तब यहां पर सुधार होगा, वर्ना हमारा देश अधःपतन को ओर चला जायेगा।

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य उस विषय के बारे में बोलें, जो कि हाउस के सामने है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : अगर हमारा देश एजुकेशन को सार्वदेशिक ज़बान में ग्रहण नहीं करेगा, तो यहां पर सार्वदेशिक सत्ता कायम नहीं हो सकेगी। हमारे यहां अलग अलग डफलियां बजती रहेंगी। पांच हजार मील दूर की जिस ज़ुबान ने हम को ढाई सौ बरस तक गुलाम बनाए रखा, जो आज भी एशिया को गुलाम करना चाहती है, अगर वह ज़ुबान इस देश में रह गई, तो हम यहां पर सार्वदेशिक सत्ता कायम नहीं कर सकते हैं।

श्री भक्त दर्शन से मेरा अनुरोध है कि इस देश में आर्थिक विकास और बच्चों का विकास तभी हो सकता है, जब कि हमारी

तमाम योजनायें देश की भाषाओं में आयें। इस लिए हमारी शिक्षा और अन्य सब काम देश की भाषाओं में किया जाना चाहिए।

मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सेंटर की यूनिवर्सिटीज, बनारस यूनिवर्सिटी और अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी, का डिस्प्लिन दूसरी यूनिवर्सिटीज से अच्छा नहीं है।

सभापति महोदय : माननीय उस विषय पर बोलें, जो कि हाउस के सामने है। वह विषय यह है कि इस वक्त तालीम का मसला कुछ रियासतों के पास है और कुछ केन्द्र के पास है और माननीय सदस्य यह चाहते हैं कि एजुकेशन को कानक्रेट लिस्ट में रखा जाये।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : अगर सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट अपनी इन दो यूनिवर्सिटियों में सुधार कर के दिखा दे, तो सारा भारत अपनी सब यूनिवर्सिटियों को ब्रेड्रिक सेंटर के हाथ में सौंपने के लिए तैयार हो जायेगा। आज दोनों यूनिवर्सिटियों का डिस्प्लिन खराब है। वहां पर जलूस निकलते हैं। वहां पर पुलिस पड़ी हुई है। यूनिवर्सिटी कैम्पस का वह हाल है, जो कि डाकुओं के घरों के आस-पास होता है। ऐसे मालूम होता है कि जैसे बाइस-चांसलर डाकुओं के बीच में एड्रेस करते जाते हैं। इस हालत को बदलित नहीं किया जा सकता है।

सब से पहली जरूरत इस बात की है कि इस बारे में गुडविल का परिचय दिया जाये, क्योंकि हमारे राष्ट्रपति जी ने वहां पर जा कर गुडविल के बचन कहे थे। यह सरकार पाकिस्तान के सम्बन्ध में कहती है कि हम उस के साथ ताश्कंद स्पिरिट में काम करेंगे। वह चीन के बारे में यह कहती है कि हम उस के साथ पंचशील स्पिरिट में व्यवहार करेंगे। नागा होस्टाइल्टी के बारे में यह सरकार कहती है कि उन के साथ प्रेम-भरा वर्ताव किया जायेगा। लेकिन यह सरकार अलीगढ़

यूनिवर्सिटी के बंगुनाह लड़कों को फांसी देने के लिये तैयार है। दो साल से उन की तालीम खराब हो रही है, उन के कैरियर खराब हो रहे हैं। जैसा कि मैं ने अभी कहा है, सरकार को वहां पर गुडविल का परिचय देना चाहिए।

अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार सारी यूनिवर्सिटीज को अपने हाथ में ले, ताकि देश में सार्वदेशिक सत्ता कायम हो जाये और एजुकेशन को केन्द्रीय सबजेक्ट बनाया जाये।

Shri Warior (Trichur): Did Shri Yashpal Singh support the motion?

Mr. Chairman: He can ask him later.

श्री गौरी शंकर कक्कड़ (फतेहपुर) : सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य, डा० सिधवी, जो इस विधेयक को लाए हैं और माननीय मंत्री, श्री चागला, ने जो उस का समर्थन किया है, उस के लिए वे दोनों ही बधाई के पात्र हैं।

यह विषय काफी दिनों से इस सदन में उठाया जा रहा है। हमारे देश में कभी भी एक राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा-प्रणाली नहीं हो सकती है, अगर उस का नियंत्रण केन्द्रीय सरकार के द्वारा न हो। अगर श्री चागला वाकई सच्चाई और ईमानदारी से इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करते हैं, तो मैं उन को एक मुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। इस वक्त सीमाग्य से देश के सभी प्रान्तों में कांग्रेस का शासन और मुख्य मंत्री हैं। अगर इस विषय के बारे में पार्टी स्तर पर, उस की उच्चतम संस्था, बकिंग कमेटी या हाई कमांड में, निर्णय कर लिया जाये और फिर प्रान्तों को इस सम्बन्ध में अनुश्रुति जारी कर दिया जाये, तो यह काम आसानी से हो सकता है। अभी हाल ही में हम लोगों ने देखा कि कांग्रेस पार्टी के अध्यक्ष, श्री कामराज, ने पंजाबी सूबे के बारे में बकिंग कमेटी में एक निर्णय लिया और उस के बाद सरकार ने उस निर्णय को माना।

[श्री गौरी शंकर कक्कड़]

मैं समझता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में टेक्निकली जो बाधा पड़ रही है, वह यह है कि प्रान्तीय सरकारों के द्वारा इस सुझाव को मानने के प्रस्ताव पारित नहीं हो रहे हैं। हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री ने स्पष्ट कहा है कि केवल एक प्रान्त, पंजाब, को छोड़ कर सब प्रान्तों ने इस प्रस्ताव को मानने से इन्कार कर दिया है। मैं यह सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि अगर शासक दल के द्वारा कोई निर्णय ले कर प्रान्तीय दलों को अंकुश दिया जाये, तो इस सुझाव को कार्यान्वित किया जा सकता है। इस में कोई दो रायें नहीं हैं—सारा सदन इस से सहमत है—कि देश में एक राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा प्रणाली तब तक सम्भव नहीं है, जब तक कि शिक्षा पर केन्द्र का नियंत्रण न हो।

माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री ने यह कहा है कि हम तो कांफरेंसिज आयोजित करते हैं, जिन में राज्यों के शिक्षा मंत्रियों को बुलाते हैं। उन कांफरेंसिज में प्रस्ताव पारित होते हैं, लेकिन वे सभी प्रस्ताव पारित हो कर केवल कागज पर रह जाते हैं और स्टेट्स के द्वारा कभी भी उन पर अमल-दरामद नहीं होता है।

अभी डिग्री कालेजों और यूनिवर्सिटीज के अध्यापकों के वेतन के सम्बन्ध में डा० कोठरी की रिपोर्ट आई। मुझे बड़े दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि बहुत सी स्टेट्स ने यह कहा है कि चूँकि हमारे पास धन का अभाव है, इस लिए हम इस रिपोर्ट की सिफारिशों को कार्यान्वित नहीं कर सकते हैं अगर शिक्षा को कान्फ्रंट लिस्ट पर रखा जाये, तो वह बाधा दूर हो सकती है, जो कि माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री जी ने बताई है, अगर शासक दल के द्वारा इस बात पर निर्णय ले कर प्रान्तों को अंकुश भेज दिया जाये।

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida (Anand): I congratulate Mr. Singhvi on bringing this Bill. National integration is the call of the day. Without that I do not think our nation

can survive for long. We must have our roots in the soil of this land, and the Centre cannot escape its duty over the States, when it finances them, of using its control, if I may say so, in shaping the future of India.

The future lies with the youngmen of India. After ten years we may not be here. If we want to build up India, we must bring up the youngsters in a proper and fundamental way, so that the future of India may be built.

At the present day I am sorry to note that our youngsters everywhere are not following discipline, and I am afraid to think what will happen after ten years if these children are brought up in an undisciplined atmosphere and without a national way of thinking.

I am a believer in our heritage. We should not lose our living contact with our heritage. If proper guidance of our heritage is given to our children, I am quite sure they can be as proud as we are today of our nation. The country has enough equipment in knowledge to meet the many challenges of life; only it has to be given in the right way and a proper spirit of love and affection.

What we have noticed very lately in Kashmir, in your own State. Mr. Chairman, is that certain textbooks were given in a different shape, and that has brought out a challenge from the House. Shri Prakash Vir Shastri had also brought it to the notice of the State Government, and the Government of India has taken note of it. So, if there is control of the Union Government over all these State matters, National integration can come out as desired.

My own State of Gujarat is opposing the study of English. It is a very debatable point. If there is a uniform policy all over the states I do not think the students of my state will suffer for lack of education of English. Though English is a language of the

world and it opens the windows to knowledge, we must have a proper national language of our own. We cannot escape from our duties because no where in the world, be it in China or Germany, training in English language is given to them. They have their own language and they are proud of that. It is time we had a national language like Hindi. We are behaving like imps and monkeys having lost our traditions. We must liquidate ourselves from that thought. National integration through education is the only medium for building up India and therefore I suggest that this Bill be circulated for eliciting opinion. I am quite sure the hon. Minister will take note of this and insist on some sort of legislation for all the States of India.

श्री पद्मानाभ शस्त्री (बिजनौर) :

समापति जी, जिस उपयुक्त समय में डाक्टर एम० एन० सिन्हा ने आज यह विधेयक सदन में प्रस्तुत किया है उसके लिए सचमुच ही वह हम सब की ओर से बधाई के पात्र हैं। राष्ट्रीय एकता का प्रश्न आज देश के सामने है और राष्ट्रीय एकता के लिये शिक्षा में एकता बहुत आवश्यक है। डाक्टर साहब ने इस विधेयक को प्रस्तुत करके न केवल देश के शिक्षा शास्त्रियों का अपितु भारत सरकार का भी ध्यान इस ओर आकषित किया है। साथ ही बधाई के पात्र हैं वर्तमान शिक्षा मंत्री श्री चागला भी जिन्होंने डाक्टर साहब के इस विधेयक को स्वीकार करके अपनी सहमति व्यक्त की। पर एक बात समझ में नहीं आती कि जब केन्द्रीय शिक्षा मंत्री श्री चागला इस विधेयक की भावना से सहमत हैं तो फिर उनके मार्ग में रुकावट क्या है? श्री चागला की सहमति से एक ओर बात प्रकाश में आती है और वह यह कि प्रान्तीय सरकारें आज इतनी हावी हो गई हैं केन्द्रीय सरकार पर जो केन्द्रीय सरकार किसी अपने निर्णय को या अपने मन की बात को प्रान्तीय सरकारों से नहीं मनवा पा रही है। उसका एक सब से

बड़ा प्रमाण यह है कि शिक्षा को जिस को कि केन्द्रीय सरकार चाहती है कि प्रान्तीय सरकारें उसके साथ मिल कर केन्द्रीय विषय बनाने में योग दे, प्रान्तीय सरकारें उससे सहमत नहीं हैं। केवल एक छोटे से राज्य पंजाब को छोड़ कर। और पंजाब ने भी जिस समय सहमति दी थी उस समय पंजाब का आकार प्रकार दूसरा था। नहीं कहा जा सकता कि आज का पंजाब उससे सहमत हो सकेगा या नहीं हो सकेगा? परन्तु शिक्षा को केन्द्र का विषय न बनाने से हानियाँ क्या हो रही हैं, इस के दो तीन उदाहरण विशेष रूप से मैं देना चाहूंगा।

अभी कुछ दिन पहले की बात है, उप शिक्षा मंत्री श्री भक्त दर्शन जी को अच्छी तरह से स्मरण होगा, उन्होंने इस विषय में कुछ प्रयास भी किये। उत्तर प्रदेश के शिक्षकों की स्थिति आर्थिक दृष्टि से सारे देश में सब से अधिक दयनीय है। उसके लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को यह कहा कि आर्थिक दृष्टि से जितनी भी कमी रहेगी केन्द्रीय सरकार पूरा करेगी उत्तर प्रदेश के प्राइमरी स्कूल के अध्यापकों को सौ रुपये से कम वेतन न दिया जाये। इसी प्रकार हायर सेकेंड्री स्कूलों के अध्यापक थे, विश्वविद्यालय स्तर के अध्यापक थे उनका वेतन मान सम्भालने के लिये भी पूरे सहयोग का आश्वासन दिया, लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार के आश्वासन देने के बाद भी अभी उत्तर प्रदेश के अध्यापकों की दयनीय स्थिति है। उसका ही कुछ परिचय आने वाली 22 तारीख को इसी संसद भवन के सामने होने वाले प्रदर्शन से मिलेगा। इससे पता चलता है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के भरोसा देने के बाद भी प्रान्तीय सरकार केन्द्रीय सरकार का साथ नहीं देना चाहती। कुछ दिन पहले आपके ही राज्य, काश्मीर के बारे में चर्चा हो कर चुकी है। 18 साल से किस प्रकार की पाठ्य पुस्तकें काश्मीर राज्य में चलती रहीं? किसी ने किसी प्रकार का ध्यान नहीं दिया। अब से कुछ समय पहले

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

एक युवक एडवोकेट ने इन पुस्तकों को जला कर इधर ध्यान आकर्षित किया। काश्मीर सरकार ने बताया इसके कि उस युवक को बर्खास्त देती, या उसकी आभारी होती, डी० आई० आर० में उसे ग्रेस्ट किया। बहुत कुछ प्रयत्न करने के बाद वह भाग तो हटा दिये गये। लेकिन कोई क्लास इस समय वहाँ ऐसी नहीं है कि जिसमें ऐसी पुस्तकें न पढ़ाई जाती हों जिनमें कि प्रत्यक्ष अथवा अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से भारत के विरोध की भावना या साम्यवाद को प्रोत्साहन देने की भावना न हो। इसी से अनुमान लगा सकते हैं कि शिक्षा के विषय में किस प्रकार की स्वच्छन्दता होती जा रही है।

ऐसी ही स्थिति मद्रास राज्य में भी है। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने विभाषी फारमूला लागू करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को लिखा। लगभग सभी राज्यों ने सहमति व्यक्त की। लेकिन मद्रास सरकार केन्द्रीय सरकार के इस निर्णय से आज तक सहमत नहीं हो सकी। ऐसी स्थिति में यदि डाक्टर सिववी सरकार को कहते हैं कि इस विधेयक को परिचालित ही न किया जाय बल्कि इस विषय में दुकृता से निर्णय लिया जाये तो मैं समझता हूँ कि राष्ट्रीय एकता की दिया में बहुत बड़ा कार्य कर रहे हैं।

एक अन्तिम बात और कहना चाहता हूँ और वह यह है कि कम से कम उच्च शिक्षा तो केन्द्र का विषय तत्काल होनी चाहिए। कुछ दिन पहले जैसा मैंने सदन में एक विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया था कि संविधान बनाने समय हम से दो भूलें हुई। एक भूल तो यह हुई कि शिक्षा को राज्यों का विषय बना दिया और दूसरी यह हुई कि हमने राज्यों का भाषावार निर्माण स्वीकार किया। अगर हम प्रारम्भ से ही यूनितरी फार्म आफ गवर्नमेंट बनाते और केन्द्र की दीवारों के अन्दर यह देश होता तो जो यह प्रान्तों के तरङ्गतरङ्ग के

झगड़े हो रहे हैं, उन से राष्ट्रीय एकता न टूटती। मुझे विश्वास है कि सरकार पहले न सही, अब ठोकर खाकर इस विषय में भी अवश्य ही गम्भीरता से विचार करेगी।

Shri Warior: Mr. Chairman, Sir I would not have intervened in this debate; seeing that there is all-round support to Dr. Singhyi's suggestion in the Bill, and the attitude of the Government also who have accepted it, I felt very apprehensive about the whole situation. I would not have for that matter opposed something coming from such a distinguished friend as Dr. Singhyi. He is the most harmless man in this House. But I would venture in all earnestness to suggest that such things should not be rushed through in a hurry. Although Dr. Singhyi and friends like him are young in politics, we had the bitter experience of rushing certain things in the pre-Independence spirit, the bad and dangerous effects of which and the most dangerous effects of which the present generation is just now experiencing.

It is a very basic question. When Shri Prakash Vir Shastri touched upon that, then my apprehensions grew tenfold. The Constitution provides three different lists: one the Union list, the second the concurrent list and the third the State list. When planning came, it has become defunct as far as the States are concerned. Inroads after inroads are made into the autonomy of the States in one way or the other. After all, the superstructure is finance and economics. And everything has to revolve round that pivot: social or educational or cultural or any other activity of human beings simply revolve round that pivot. We cannot avoid it. It became unavoidable for the progress of the country. We accepted that, but that does not mean that India is going to dogs if all the States are keeping their autonomy in their own sector or sphere. There is a very

dangerous tendency in India for more and more unitary system of government and eating into the vitals of the federal concept.

I quite agree, sitting in this Central Parliament, when everybody is so protected and is immune from all such things and so I can also agree and say, let us have national and emotional integration, this integration, that integration and all that. But some of us are very sick of these slogans. Everywhere, in season and out of season, all these things are brought in. Why? India is more proud of its diversity in unity; of its unity in diversity. If there is any attempt, either open or hidden, to change this pattern all of a sudden, I must tell you that they are the enemies of national integration, of emotional integration and national unity. So, do not take such a step hurriedly. Let us consider it.

It is a fact, as Mr. Chagla himself has said, that many of the States except one or two are against education being made a concurrent subject. I know that the teaching staff in the higher rungs of education are all for it becoming a concurrent subject, simply because they have no left or right. They just want higher salaries. But shall that be the overriding consideration in making a new departure from the accepted concepts of a federal Constitution for India? I think that is very dangerous. I give this warning that unless we carry the States along with us, we should not rush things like this making it possible for the separatist and fissiparous tendencies to raise their ugly heads over and over again on the destinies of the country.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Sir, I am in entire agreement with my friend who has just spoken. I have been wondering for some time why it was that since this new Education Minister has come, he has begun to toy with this idea. He was good enough to admit frankly in one of his pub-

lic meetings that most of the States do not agree with him and he did not wish to force their hands. It would be very dangerous indeed if we get into this habit of changing the Constitution first of all so very frequently. It is very unfortunate that so many of our colleagues go on thinking in terms of amending the Constitution only and not amending so many other laws from which so many evils have arisen. Anyhow, since this Bill has been brought forward, I wish to go on record that I for one am very much opposed to this suggestion. It is wrong in conception. It is wrong to the Constitution itself.

Many things can be said against this proposition, but I would be content with saying that if we do not want the language problem to be turned into a devil, an agency for disintegration of this nation, if we do not want our educational curricula to be so developed as to become a brain-washing machine from the top, if we do not want our educational services to become once again as in the past a kind of spiritual and intellectual dictator, the present system is the best and we should not tamper with it. There are the legislatures and cabinets in the States. They have had an opportunity of considering this matter even after the Constitution has been passed. As the Minister himself has said, they are unwilling to accept this suggestion from the Centre. Therefore, even the Education Commission did not dare to suggest that it should be made a concurrent subject in spite of the attitude of the States.

Under these circumstances, I would advise the Government not to rush in where angels fear to tread.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Sir, at the far end of the debate, some of my esteemed friends have raised a voice which is different from what has been stated upto this time. I want my friends first to see what the motion before the House is. The

[Dr. M. S. Aney]

motion is to circulate the Bill for public opinion. The Bill only seeks to make higher education a concurrent subject; it does not seek to take away the jurisdiction of the States over this subject. If it is made a concurrent subject, the Central Government will have the power to deal with it along with the States also; it is not that the States jurisdiction is taken away.

My main reason for supporting this Bill is this. If education is to be given, especially higher education, it should be given with a purpose. What I want among the boys who have the benefit of higher education is that they should develop a certain trait or character. They should believe in the integrity of India as a whole. They must also have a wider outlook and not a partial or parochial outlook, because they have to acquire knowledge for the sake of development of their own country. Therefore, a wider outlook is necessary if we have to get benefit out of them. We have heard it many times, said on the floor of this House, that whenever the Government suggests that certain doctors are required to go and practise in the mofussil districts they are not willing to do that. They do not know how to do that. They are brought up in such a way that they have not developed in them any real love for the people or service of the people. They only go for education for the sake of making it a career for themselves and nothing else.

We want to keep India a self-respecting nation in the world. For that, our young boys who get education should realise that it is their responsibility not as members of certain States but as a part of the bigger State of India. In order to create that kind of attitude in them, it is better that they are brought in contact with those administrators and those public men who have got a broader outlook. If you make education a Concurrent subject, then you

establish a contact with those institutions and people who have got a wider outlook. In that way not only the standard of education will go up but you will also create a certain character, a certain outlook, an outlook to look upon others with a brotherly feeling. That attitude has been lacking in this country. I believe this is a first step that we can take.

I congratulate Dr. Singhvi for having brought this Bill. I also congratulate the Minister of Education for having agreed to accept the motion for circulation of this Bill. I believe when the Bill comes back there will be a number of suggestions. Then it will be time for Shri Ranga and Shri Warior to discuss those things with others.

श्री बाल्मीकी (खुर्जा) : सभापति महोदय, डॉ० मिश्रजी के इस विधेयक का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। इस विधेयक के माध्यम से हमारे देश के शिक्षा शास्त्रियों का तथा देश के नेताओं का शिक्षा पद्धति व दशा की ओर ध्यान तो आकर्षित होगा। यद्यपि शिक्षा आयोग ने कुछ सिफारिशें दी हैं और उन सिफारिशों का एक प्रभाव भी होगा, लेकिन शिक्षा आयोग की सिफारिशें कुछ ऐसी हैं कि जिन्हें मैं बहुत शक्तिशाली नहीं कह सकता हूँ। उनमें लंगड़ापन है। कम से कम इस विधेयक के द्वारा कुछ विचार जाने जायेंगे और मैं समझता हूँ कि इसे जन साधारण की राय जानने के लिये भेजा जाना कोई बुरी बात नहीं है। संविधान की जिस भावना को प्रकट किया गया है, मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि कोई उसमें विशेष अन्तर लाने की बात है। केवल इतनी सी बात है कि कम से कम शिक्षा का जो स्तर आज गिर रहा है उसमें उठाव और उच्चता आ सके और शिक्षा की भावना को ऐसे प्रदर्शित किया जाए जिससे देश की सभ्यता-संस्कृति और विचारधारा की ओर नहीं बल्कि इस प्रकार से वे जो कुछ भी विचार-परम्परा देश में लाना चाहते हैं

उसे ला सकें, और प्रकट भी कर सकें। साथ ही साथ देश की जो एकता है, देश की जो भावात्मक एकता है उसको दृढ़ से दृढ़तर बनाने के लिए शिक्षा व शिक्षा पद्धति का इस्तेमाल किया जा सके और उसको एकरूपता की दृष्टि से कैसे लाया जा सकता है, इसके बारे में भी विचार हमारे सामने आ सकेंगे।

मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि इस समय प्रश्न विद्यार्थियों और शिक्षकों का है। प्रश्न दोनों अलग अलग हैं। विद्यार्थियों में भी एक उच्चत्व आए, शिक्षकों में भी एक जीवन धारा आए, इसका हमें ध्यान रखना है। आज की शिक्षा पद्धति से हमारे विद्यार्थियों में वह आचरण, वह मदविचार जो आने चाहिये अपनी सभ्यता और संस्कृति की महानता के बारे में, देश माता के प्रति भावना को देखते हुए, वे नहीं आ रहे हैं। शिक्षकों के अन्दर भी वह भावना जो एक प्रकार से अपने शिक्षार्थियों के प्रति होनी चाहिये, नहीं है और न ही पैदा हो रही है।

इस बिल को पब्लिक की राय जानने के लिए प्रचारित किया जा रहा है। मेरे मित्रों ने कुछ विचार सदन के सामने रखे हैं और उन पर अवश्य विचार होगा, ऐसा मैं महसूस करता हूँ। मैं अब केवल इतना चाहता हूँ कि शिक्षा का विषय राज्यों और केन्द्र का साझा विषय हो। कुछ विषय जो इसमें प्रदर्शित किए गए हैं, उन में कोई अन्तर नहीं आता है। मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि शिक्षा के स्तर की ओर भी आपका ध्यान जाए और उसको ऊंचा उठाए जाए। जो प्राइमरी शिक्षा है, जो माध्यमिक शिक्षा है वह राज्य का विषय हो लेकिन उच्चतर जो शिक्षा है, उच्चस्तरीय जो शिक्षा है वह केन्द्र का विषय हो। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि उच्चस्तरीय विद्यालयों के जो शिक्षक हैं,

उनकी जो दशा है, उसमें भी सुधार होना चाहिये। उनके अन्दर जो असन्तोष पाया जाता है, उसको दूर किया जाए और ऐसा करने के लिए कोई प्रभावी कदम उठाये जायें। मंत्री महोदय यहाँ बैठे हुए हैं। वह स्वयं जानते हैं कि उनके अन्दर असन्तोष है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उनके इस असन्तोष को दूर किया जाए।

जहाँ तक प्राइमरी शिक्षकों का सम्बन्ध है उनको सी रुपये से कम वेतन कहीं भी नहीं मिलना चाहिये। इस प्रकार से माध्यमिक विद्यालयों के शिक्षकों के जो वेतन क्रम हैं वे भी बढ़ाये जाने चाहिये। उच्चस्तरीय शिक्षकों के अन्दर वेतनक्रमों को लेकर जो असन्तोष है, उसको भी दूर किया जाना चाहिये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ। मैं यह अवश्य चाहता हूँ कि इस विधेयक के माध्यम से सरकार अपना ब्रैन वाशिंग करे। सभ्यता और संस्कृति की महानता को दृष्टि में रखते हुए, भावात्मक एकता को दृष्टि में रखते हुए, उच्चतम प्रतिभाव और देश माता के प्रति सम्मान व प्रेम प्रदर्शित कैसे हो, इसको दृष्टि में रखते हुए, क्या हो सकता है और आगे क्या कदम उठाये जा सकते हैं, इस पर विचार करें और उन कदमों को सुचारु रूप से उठाये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Members who have participated in this debate. I am particularly grateful to Shri M. C. Chagla, who has supported the underlying principle of the Bill and who has supported the motion for circulation of the Bill for public opinion.

Today there is a chaotic situation which prevails in the field of education and this is very aptly underlined by the hon. Members who have

[Dr L. M. Singhvi]

spoken. Indeed, I was sorry to find that my hon. friend, Shri Warior and my hon. friend, Professor Ranga, chose to strike a somewhat discordant note in this debate. I think it would have to be conceded that it is too late in the day for the States right in their pristine form to prevail in our country. It is too late in the day to claim that any citizen in this country is sick of the slogan of emotional integration as indeed my hon. friend, Shri Warior, I regret to say, did claim.

Shri Warior: What it is dragged in, in season and out of season.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I am sorry to say that perhaps this opposition from Professor Ranga and Shri Warior was actuated by wrong assumptions. This Bill does not seek to dispense with the federal framework of government in this country. This Bill does not seek to do away with the States as units of political organisation in this country. This Bill does not even seek seriously to undermine their functioning powers in the field of education. All that it does is to bring about concurrence in the field of education which in substance already obtains.

My hon. friend, Shri Warior, said that this country has always prided itself on diversity in unity but he forgot to emphasise the claims of unity in diversity because the slogan of this country has always been, the basic adherence of this country has always been to unity in diversity and diversity in unity. Too long have the claims of diversity prevailed. Let there now be an occasion for the claims of unity also to prevail in this country.

I do not think that it was right for my hon. friend, Shri Warior, to say that we are rushing into this piece of legislation. Indeed, cautiously, carefully, I thought it best to move a motion for its circulation for public opinion so that the issues are properly

formulated, the democratic process of debate in the market-place in this country, in the segments where it is necessary to have such debates, takes place.

I think that it is not enough for this country or for this House or for the Education Minister to accept the underlying principle of the Bill. As a matter of fact, we will have to crusade for the acceptance of this Bill here and elsewhere. I think it is very necessary to do so if we are to evolve an integrated education plan in this country if we have to bring about that unity of the country which the founding fathers of our democratic republic had dreamed of.

I would like to conclude by saying that I hope that the collective responsibility principle would be appreciated by the Government as a whole and that obligations that flow from collective responsibility will be appreciated by all members of the Government. If that principle is properly understood, I hope that Shri Chagla's acceptance of the underlying principle of the Bill will be accepted and canvassed for by all members of the Cabinet. If that is so, I have no doubt that the Bill will ultimately be accepted in the country as a whole.

It is necessary that the massive monolithic power of the Congress Party in this country is used for the good of the nation, in this particular respect for securing concurrence in the field of education. This is what the burden of the song of Shri Chagla is. Let this be his abiding and enduring contribution to the cause of education in this country. Let this be our distinct contribution to the cause of education in this country.

I hope that the House will support the motion that I have moved for circulation of the Bill for eliciting public opinion.

Mr. Chairman: Before I put this motion to the vote of the House I have

to ask Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey if he is pressing his amendment.

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: I do not want to press it.

सभापति महोदय : क्या मैं समझूँ कि एवान बिदड़ा करने की इजाजत देता है ?

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : जी हाँ ।

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Chairman: Now, the question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 14th November, 1966."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: We will take up the next Bill. Dr. Mahadeva Prasad. He is absent. Shri Kamath.

17.30 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL

(Amendment of Article 352)
by Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Mr. Chairman, I rise to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

This Bill seeks to amend article 352 of the Constitution.

The consideration of this Bill today is, I have no hesitation in saying, singularly appropriate because the Emergency which was proclaimed by the President on the 26th October, 1962 continues in force even today when the Government has even partially given up the powers that the State Governments and the Central Government got under the Defence of India

Act and the Rules which flowed from the Proclamation of Emergency.

It baffles my comprehension as to why, when the situation has changed radically, when there is no active aggression on our frontiers, when the danger that beset us in October, 1962 is less grave than it was before, this Proclamation has not been revoked. It is true that we are preparing ourselves against the aggression by China and Pakistan, as we learnt from the statement of the Defence Minister the other day. But article 352 of the Constitution whose amendment we have before us stipulates that only when there is an external aggression or an internal disturbance, the President is empowered to proclaim Emergency. We readily granted all the powers that the Government needed in November, 1962, when the Defence of India Bill was passed by the House, and assured the Government that, God forbid, if there was an aggression again from China or Pakistan or jointly by China and Pakistan, the Parliament will have no hesitation and will readily grant all the powers to the Government that they might need.

Sir, it is against the conscience of the Government, against the needs of the times, that the Emergency should not be revoked today, 3½ years after it was proclaimed. This matter has been broached in the House times without number—I do not remember how many times—during the last year or more. It has been brought in the form of Questions, it has been referred to in the course of debates, and yet the Government has consistently and uniformly refused to give any valid reasons, satisfactory reasons, convincing reasons, as to why the Emergency proclaimed in October, 1962 should not be revoked.

The executive does clothe itself with extra-ordinary powers, comes to Parliament for extraordinary powers. It did so in November, 1962 when Pandit Nehru himself moved the historic Resolution, and then also the Defence of India Bill which was passed by

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

Parliament without any dissenting voice and all the powers that the Government wanted were granted to them. Is it right that the executive, armed as it is with these extraordinary powers, should continue to have them indefinitely without any reference to Parliament whatsoever? I am sure it is entirely contrary to the spirit of the Constitution, not only the spirit of the Constitution but also the letter of the Constitution. I, therefore, ask: Why does the Government still insist on not revoking the Proclamation of Emergency?

Recently, we learnt from the papers, as well as from the statements made in the House, that the Chief Ministers were invited from all the States, including Nagaland, I believe—that is also a State and it should have been invited; if not, it ought to have been invited though, of course, Shri Shilu Ao is out of the picture for the time being, we wish we depose the Government in a similar manner but we cannot do it here—for talks, for their opinion, as to whether the Defence of India Act and the Rules should continue. I believe, at that time, this cognate matter, this cognate issue, of the Proclamation of Emergency also continuing *pari passu* with the D.I.R. was also discussed with the Chief Ministers of various States. There is a phrase, human nature being what it is—I repeat it even at the risk of being dubbed as tedious—human nature being what it is, the Chief Ministers being what they are, who, Sir, would agree to a proposal that they shed the powers? Powers, once acquired, are rarely voluntarily given up, are very seldom given up; it is only extraordinary persons who have voluntarily given up the powers that they have acquired by force or fraud, by hook or by crook. I do not say that in this particular case they had acquired their powers by force or fraud, by hook or by crook; under the Constitution they have acquired the powers. But it is a universal experience that very few, whether in the

Centre or in the States, would like to shed the powers that they acquired on that historic day in November, 1962. Is it in the national interest? You yourself are a thinker give to cogitating earnestly over these matters. Even for your own home State, Jammu & Kashmir even from the point of view of that State, Jammu & Kashmir, do you think that this proclamation of Emergency should continue today?

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member may resume his seat; he can continue his speech on the next day when Private Members' Bills will be taken up.

17.37 hrs.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION BY MINISTER

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): As I had no questions to answer, I was not present in the Lok Sabha this morning during the Question Hour.

I have learnt that in the course of supplementaries to Starred Question No. 420, it was stated by Shri Hem Barua that:

"...they (M/s. Aminchand Pyarelal) had made a substantial contribution towards the election fund of the then Steel Minister who held office prior to Shri Subramaniam as much as Rs. 7 lakhs and if so, may I know whether the Government is going to hold a probe into the entire gamut of affairs starting from 1953 to present days."

Shri Hem Barua at a subsequent stage said:

"I have made a specific allegation that Rs. 7 lakhs were contributed by this firm towards the election fund of a particular Minister; that should be taken into consideration."

Shri Hem Barua further Said later:

"My allegation is that it has contributed Rs. 7 lakhs towards the election fund for a particular Minister."

I find that Shri Swell raised a point of order suggesting that the allegation made against me by Mr. Hem Barua should be passed on to me and I may be asked to come before the House with a statement refuting or accepting the charge made by Mr. Hem Barua to which the hon. Speaker remarked:

"It is for the Government to refute and not for me."

With your permission, Mr. Chairman, I may be permitted to state that, if the allegation made by Mr. Hem

Barua is directed against me, it is incorrect. It is incorrect that any contribution was made by the said firm to my election fund; in fact, I did not have any election fund. As a matter of fact, no contribution was made by the said firm through me to any election fund. As my name had been mentioned, I have sought your permission to enable me to contradict the allegation made against me.

Mr. Chairman: The House stands adjourned till 11 a.m. on Tuesday, the 16th August, 1966.

17.40 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday,
August 16 1966/Sravana 25, 1888
(Saka).