

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI

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## LOK SABHA

Friday, September 2, 1966/Bhadra 11,  
1888 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the  
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

## ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

## Foreign Exchange for Films

\*808. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the  
Minister of Commerce be pleased to  
state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the deleterious effect on the Film Industry resulting in the curtailment of the Industry's productivity because of the shortage of foreign exchange; and

(b) if so, the measures contemplated to remove this bottleneck?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The Foreign Exchange allocation to the film Industry for import of Raw Films, Studio equipments and other ancillary items has not been curtailed at all. Under the present circumstances more foreign exchange release is not possible.

श्री यशपाल सिंह: क्या सरकार यह बतला सकती है कि विदेशी फिल्मों हम से कितना रुपया ले जाती हैं?

श्री मनुभाई शाह: विदेशी फिल्मों का जो इम्पोर्ट है वह अलग-अलग तरीकों से किया जाता है। वैसे कैश में बहुत कम जाता है। अमेरिकन एक्सपोर्टर्स एसोसिएशन के साथ हमारा ऐसा करार है कि वह जितना रुपया लेते हैं उस को ब्लाक किया जाता है। उस में से कुछ पर्सेन्टेज फिल्म प्रोडक्शन में हम

इस्तेमाल करते हैं, कुछ यहां पर डेवेलपमेंट के लिये होता है और थोड़ा सा ग्रामाउंट हम ग्राहिस्ता ग्राहिस्ता कर के ले जाने देते हैं।

श्री यशपाल सिंह: जब सरकार यह समझती है कि आज देश में फारेन एक्सचेंज की बेहद कमी है और इस समस्या को सुलझाया नहीं जा सकता तब फिल्मों में विदेशी सीनरीज क्यों ली जाती हैं? जैसे कि "लव इन टोकियो" में टोकियो की सीनरीज ली गई है। क्या यहां पर अच्छी सीनरीज नहीं हैं?

श्री मनुभाई शाह: इस में ऐसा होता है कि जब हम फारेन आडिएन्स के लिए कोई एक्सेप्टेबल चीज देना चाहते हैं तो हम को उन के टेस्ट को भी देखना पड़ता है। ऐसा मानना भी जरूरी नहीं है कि सारे संसार में जो अच्छी चीजें हैं वह सिर्फ हिन्दुस्तान में मिल सकती हैं। जब हम दो या चार करोड़ रुपये की फिल्म एक्सपोर्ट करना चाहते हैं तब उन लोगों को क्या चीज पसन्द है इस को हम को ख्याल में रखना पड़ता है।

Shri Shashi Ranjan: After devaluation, what is the total quantum of foreign exchange issued and what is the proportion issued to the film industry?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Presently we have released Rs. 2 crores. Another Rs. 2 crores will have to be released in due course. One can say in the overall, it is Rs. 4 crores against which there are exports of films expected to earn Rs. 4 crores to Rs. 5 crores. These exports and imports more or less balance themselves.

**Dr. Ranen Sen:** We have foreign exchange difficulties and there is reduction of import of film from foreign lands. Is it a fact that there are many cases in which licences have been given to producers to import raw film without any assessment of the capacity of the producer concerned to produce good films which would be not only popular in India but which would be exportable?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** No such licences are given. In the first instance, the entire import of raw film is linked to export earnings. In the case of coloured films, about 75 per cent of export earning will be utilised to import raw film and in the case of black-and-white, it is 37.5 per cent. It is directly linked to export performance. The distribution of raw stock among producers is done in consultation with the Film Advisory Committee on which the major film producers' associations are fully represented. We have had no case of complaint where anybody could say that the distribution has not been done correctly.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** What is the highest quantum of foreign exchange paid to any film company during the current year? May I know why so much of foreign exchange has been paid to that company and for what film it has been given?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** I have no knowledge about individual film producers. If the hon. member can name any producer about whom he is interested in knowing the information, I can supply it. But I can say that no producer is treated separately as far as the Government is concerned. The Indian Motion Picture Producers' Association and the various regional associations of film producers are all represented along with the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting in our ministry in distributing raw stock.

**श्री बड़े :** क्या सरकार के ध्यान में यह बात आई है कि "धर्मयुग" में एक क्रिटिसिज्म आया था कि "लव इन टोकियो" या इस प्रकार

की जो दूसरी फिल्में हैं, जो कि बाहर जाती हैं, उन पर हम काफी खर्च करते हैं? शासन को यह आश्वासन दिया गया था कि भारत को 3 करोड़ रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा दी जायेगी, लेकिन केवल 2 करोड़ रुपये विदेशी मुद्रा में मिले हैं और एक करोड़ रुपये का लास हुआ है। क्या यह बात सच है।

**श्री मनुभाई शाह :** इस तरह के कोई आश्वासन नहीं दिये गये थे। लोग इस प्रकार की बातें वैसे ही सोच लिया करते हैं। किसी भी कंट्रेक्ट में जो कुछ लिखा हुआ है वह यह है कि जितना वह कमायेंगे वह उस का 75 फी सदी यहाँ भज दिया जायेगा।

**श्री बड़े :** इस में कोई लास हुआ है या नहीं।

**श्री मनुभाई शाह :** कोई लास नहीं हुआ।

**श्री तुलसी दास जावव :** अपने पास विदेशी मुद्रा की कमी होने के कारण इस फिल्म के घट्ठे पर कम से कम पैसा लगाया जाये क्या ऐसी कोई पालिसी गवर्नमेंट की नहीं है?

**श्री मनुभाई शाह :** ऐसी कोई पालिसी नहीं है। फिल्म इंडस्ट्री पर लाखों लोगों की रोजी निर्भर करती है, फिर हिन्दुस्तान की कल्चरल लाइफ को जारी रखने के लिये और आर्टिस्ट्स और देखने वालों का दिल बहलाने के लिये सर्टन अमाउंट आफ फिल्म इंडस्ट्री बहुत जरूरी है।

**Shri Hem Barua:** Sir, my hon. friends have drawn the attention of the hon. Minister to a picture called "Love in Tokyo". Although there is sufficient space for love in India, the whole scene is shifted to Tokyo and this picture has succeeded only in presenting certain snapshots of the scenic beauty and architectural grandeur of Japan. It is a fit picture for any Information Bureau, if Japan has one.

May I know, in that context, whether while allotting foreign exchange the Government are satisfied or get themselves satisfied with the script and the type of picture that the producer wants to produce?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** Yes, Sir, as far as the film industry is concerned, it is looked after by my colleague, the Minister of Information and Broadcasting. I am only concerned here with the overall import value of raw films. If the hon. Member has any precise information about a particular film, there is a full-fledged Ministry which looks after that and the question can be put to that Ministry.

#### Loan from Agency for International Development

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\*809. { **Shri Viswa Nath Pandey:**  
**Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**  
**Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**  
**Shri Dighe:**

Will the Minister for Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1153 on the 15th April, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the exploratory talks with the United States Agency for International Development regarding the loan to import equipment for the manufacture of diesel locomotives in India, have been finalised; and

(b) if so, the main features of the agreement arrived at?

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

(a) and (b). Following the exploratory talks with both the Agency for International Development and the Export Import Bank, a loan has now been sought from the Export Import Bank of Washington. The loan application is receiving the consideration of the Bank.

**श्री विश्वनाथ पांडेय :** जैसा मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है भारत में डीजल एंजिन बनाने के लिए उपकरणों का आयात करने

के लिए अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संस्था के साथ ऋण के बारे में बात चीत प्रारम्भ हो गई है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि भारत सरकार ने इस संस्था से कितना ऋण प्राप्त करने के लिए बात चीत की है ?

**श्री शाम नाथ :** एक्सपोर्ट इम्पोर्ट बैंक से बात चीत हुई है और यह आशा है कि वहां से तकरीबन साढ़े 12 मिलियन डालर्स का ऋण मिल सकेगा।

**श्री विश्वनाथ पांडेय :** जो उपकरण आयात करके प्राप्त होंगे उन का उपयोग जो कारखाना डीजल एंजिन बनाने का है उसके लिए होगा या कोई दूसरा कारखाना खोल कर, चूंकि भारतवर्ष में डीजल एंजिनों की कमी है, सरकार उस में उन उपकरणों को इस्तेमाल करेगी ?

**श्री शाम नाथ :** ऐसी बात नहीं है। जो कारखाना वाराणसी में बना हुआ है उस में इस की काफ़ी कपेसिटी है और जितने डीजल एंजिनों की दरकार होगी उनसे उस में बन सकते हैं। जो लोन प्रायेगा उस का इस्तेमाल वाराणसी में जो फैक्ट्री है उस के लिए होगा।

**Shri Priya Gupta:** May I know whether the Government of India, Ministry of Railways, will make an honest and sincere attempt to see that for the future consumption of these items, for which this foreign loan is being utilised, they can be produced in the country itself so that this loan will be properly utilised and this loan may not be utilised only for importing the ingredient materials alone?

**Shri Sham Nath:** Every sincere attempt is being made to increase the indigenous content. At present it is about 30 per cent, it is expected that by next year it will go up to 44 per cent and thereafter there will be progressive increase in it. But it will take some time.

**Shri Priya Gupta:** Sir, my question was whether a portion of this loan will be utilised for the manufacture of ingredient materials indigenously?

**Shri Sham Nath:** It will be used mainly for importing components as well as for some machinery equipment.

**श्री भागवत झा आजाद :** अमरीका से ऋण प्राप्त करने के लिए पाटिल साहब को बघाई। लेकिन क्या यह बात सच नहीं है कि मंत्री महोदय के जाने के पूर्व सरकारी कर्मचारियों का जो उच्चस्तरीय शिष्टमंडल अमरीका गया था उसको अमरीका के कर्ज-दाताओं ने यह कहा कि हम कर्ज नहीं दे सकते हैं क्योंकि आपने वाराणसी में डीजल इंजन फैक्टरी कायम की है? इसके बजाय आप अमरीका से इन इंजनों को आयात कर सकते थे। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या कोई शर्त या कोई ऐसी बात भी आपके ध्यान में लाई गई है?

**रेलव मंत्री (श्री सा० का० पाटिल) :** इस में बिल्कुल सच्चाई नहीं है।

**Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** May I know the rates of interest charged by this Bank? In how many years would this loan be repaid? Is there any scheme to export diesel engine to have increased export earnings. If the answer is in the affirmative, what is the amount?

**Shri Sham Nath:** Up till now about Rs. 17.15 crores has been taken in two loans. Both the loans are repayable in 12 years' time. The rate of interest on these two loans is 5½ and 5½ per cent respectively. As regards the expected assistance from Export-Import Bank, the terms have not been decided upon.

**श्री उ० भू० त्रिवेदी :** मैं चाहता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय मेरा प्रश्न ध्यान से सुनें और फिर इसका जवाब दें क्योंकि अक्सर जवाब मिलता नहीं है।

यह जो लोन लिया गया है और इससे जो डीजल लोकोमोटिव इंजन बनाने की बात है, इस के बारे में मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह बात गवर्नमेंट के ध्यान में आई है कि हमारे यहां मीटर गेज का जो घाट सैक्शन है उसके इंजन अब मिल नहीं रहे हैं और इनके न मिलने की वजह से क्या यह सही नहीं है कि बड़ी तकलीफ हो रही है और डब्ल्यू० पी० से घाट सैक्शन वर्क नहीं किये जा सकते हैं क्योंकि रोजाना डिरेलमेंट्स हो जाती है? अगर यह सही है तो जो लोकोमोटिव बनाये जायेंगे वे क्या घाट सैक्शन के वास्ते भी बनाये जायेंगे?

**श्री शाम नाथ :** ज्यादातर ये डीजल लोकोमोटिव फिक्स्ड ब्राड गेज के लिए ही बन रहे हैं।

**Shri A. P. Sharma:** What is the present requirement of diesel engines and how many of them are made in this country? How many are imported?

**Shri Sham Nath:** Upto July 1966 we had been able to manufacture 62 locomotives, and in addition 12 locomotives were assembled, as they were received in knocked-down condition from USA. At present our capacity is 5 locomotives per month, but it can be increased to 100 locomotives per year.

**Shri A. P. Sharma:** What is our present requirement?

**Shri Sham Nath:** It is between 60 and 70 locomotives per year.

**श्री तुकम चन्द कछवाय :** मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि पंद्रह करोड़ का ऋण लिया है और चौबीस साल में इसको चुकाया जाएगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इस ऋण के साथ कोई शर्त भी है और इस ऋण को किस रूप में अदा किया जाएगा?

**Shri Sham Nath:** As regards the terms for the repayment of these loans, I have already said that both these loans will be repayable in 12 years. I have given the rates of interest also. Regarding the other terms and conditions in respect of these loans, I would require notice.

**श्री हुक्म चन्द कछवाय :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया है। मैंने पूछा है कि किस रूप में इसको चुकाया जाएगा ?

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Member wants to know whether it will be repaid in rupees or in dollars.

**Shri Sham Nath:** These loans will be repayable in 24 semi-annual instalments in dollars.

**श्री तुलशीदास जाधव :** नैरो गेज पर बड़ी मीढ़ होती है और वहां पर जो इंजन लगाये जाते हैं वे बार बार बन्द हो जाते हैं, खराब होते रहते हैं। इसलिये नैरो गेज के ऊपर भी डीजल इंजन लाने का कुछ आपका विचार है यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

**श्री शाम नाथ :** यह डीजल लोकोमोटिव के मुतालिक सवाल है। जहां तक नैरो गेज और मीटर गेज का ताल्लुक है उस पर अभी तक स्टीम लोकोमोटिव का इस्तेमाल हो रहा है। अगर उन में कोई खराबी होते तो है उस को ठीक करने की हमेशा कोशिश की जाती है।

**Timings of Shuttle Services in Delhi**

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- \*818. { **Shri Bagri:**  
**Shri Kishen Pattanayak:**  
**Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:**  
**Shri Maurya:**  
**Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:**  
**Shri Madhu Limaye:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaints from thousands of office and shop employees working in Delhi who are living in suburbs against the unsuitability of timings of shuttle services which operate between Delhi and the suburbs; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to change the timings to suit the convenience of these office-goers and whether Government also propose to run additional shuttle services in view of heavy rush?

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

(ख) नं० 2 डी पी और 4 डी पी पानीपत-दिल्ली शटल गाड़ियों के वर्तमान अनुसूचित समय में यात्रियों की आवश्यकता के अनुकूल परिवर्तन करने की व्यावहारिकता पर विचार किया जा रहा है। अपेक्षित लाइन क्षमता और पर्यन्त सुविधाओं के अभाव में इस समय दिल्ली क्षेत्र में कोई अतिरिक्त गाड़ी चलाना परिचालन की दृष्टि से व्यावहारिक नहीं है।

**श्री बागड़ी :** मंत्री महोदय ने जबाब देते हुये कहा है कि विचार किया जा रहा है। मैं मंत्री महोदय को बतलाना चाहता हूं कि जिन यात्रियों को साधारणतः कष्ट होता है वह उसी वर्ग के यात्रियों को होता है जिस वर्ग से खुद मंत्री महोदय ताल्लुक रखते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या मंत्री महोदय विश्वास दिलायेंगे कि तुरन्त ही इसके ऊपर कोई कार्यवाई की जाएगी ?

**डा० राम सुभग सिंह :** जहां तक तुरन्त कार्यवाई करने की बात है एक शिकायत यह भी आई है कि कुछ टाइम टेबल में परिवर्तन किया जाए। अभी दो पानीपत की ओर से जो गाड़ियां आती हैं, एक आती है नौ बजकर 25 मिनट पर सुबह और दूसरी आती है सवा दस बजे। उनको पढ़ने लाने की प्रार्थना लोगों ने की

है पहली गाड़ी को 8 बजकर 45 मिनट पर लाने का विचार किया जा रहा है और दूसरी को 9 बजकर 25 मिनट पर। इससे उनकी दिक्कत बहुत कुछ हल हो जाएगी। जो और गाड़ियां हैं दिल्ली, नई दिल्ली और मेरठ के बीच में या दिल्ली नई दिल्ली और गाज़ियाबाद के बीच में या रोहतक की तरफ से या फरीदाबाद की तरफ से इन में यात्रियों की दृष्टि से कितनी सुविधायें और दी जायें, इस पर भी विचार किया जा रहा है। नवम्बर में यमुना का दूसरा पुल गुड्ड ट्रेफिक के लिए खुल जाएगा। गुड्ड ट्रेफिक उधर डाइवर्ट होने पर, साहिबाबाद से, यहां की कैपेसिटी रिलीज होगी और उसके अनुसार पर्याप्त सुविधायें पट्टाचाने की कोशिश की जाएगी।

**श्री बागड़ी :** क्या कोई और नई गाड़ी भी इन यात्रियों को सुविधा के लिए चलाने का कोई प्रबन्ध सरकार कर रही है और कर रही है तो कब तक यह सुविधा हो जाएगी ?

**डा० राम सुभग सिंह :** यही तो मैंने कहा है कि जो दिल्ली के यात्रियों की समस्या है उस को हल करने के लिए सारी बातों पर विचार किया जा रहा है। लेकिन जब तक दूसरा पुल खुल नहीं पाता तब तक नई गाड़ियां चलाना सम्भव नहीं है। यों तो 34 गाड़ियां हैं जिन में कुछ में कोचिज बढ़ाई गई हैं, कुछ नई गाड़ियां हैं। लेकिन उस से पूरी समस्या का समाधान नहीं हुआ है। दूसरा पुल खुलने के बाद और विचार करेंगे।

**श्री बागड़ी :** कब खुलेगा ?

**डा० राम सुभग सिंह :** नवम्बर में खुलेगा। दो महीने ही तो बाकी हैं।

**श्री किशन पटनायक :** दिल्ली में आने जाने की व्यवस्था ट्रेन से हो या बस से हो बहुत ही खराब है और सारे हिन्दुस्तान के सब शहरों

की अपेक्षा खराब है और खर्चीली भी है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इस सुझाव को भी वह मानेंगे कि रेल अधिकारी और बस ट्रांसपोर्ट अधिकारी ये दोनों मिल कर एक कोऑर्डिनेटिड योजना दिल्ली के लिए बनायें ताकि दिल्ली के नागरिकों को सुविधायें दी जा सकें ?

**डा० राम सुभग सिंह :** डी० टी० यू० के अधिकारियों के साथ परामर्श हम लोग करेंगे इस बारे में और यात्रियों को सुविधायें प्रदान करने के लिए हम लोग सही रूप से हल खोजने का यत्न करें।

**श्री अ० प्र० शर्मा :** जो स्थानीय यात्री हैं उनके आने जाने से रेलों को प्राय होती है इसका कितने दिनों पर सेंस किया जाता है, कितनी टिकटों की बिक्री हुई, हर रोज होता है, महीने पर होता है, दो महीनों पर होता है, कितने दिनों के बाद होता है ? टिकटों की बिक्री के आधार पर ये सुविधायें दी जाती हैं या और किसी आधार पर ?

**डा० राम सुभग सिंह :** असल में टिकटों की बिक्री भी एक आधार है। इसके साथ साथ यहां जो ट्रेफिक है या जो यहां की पापुलेशन बढ़ती है, या दिल्ली को जो इम्पार्टेंस है उसको भी देखा जाता है और उसके अलावा दिल्ली के बाहर के जो आस पास के शहर हैं उनकी इम्पार्टेंस का भी लिहाज करना पड़ता है। इसका कारण यह है कि दिल्ली के लड़के करीब करीब पड़ोस के हर जिले के कालेजों में जाते हैं। दिल्ली के ही नहीं पड़ोसी शहरों के कालेजों में भी वे जाते हैं और उस के बाद जो माल आता है या मवेशी आते हैं, इन सब बातों को भी दृष्टि में रखना पड़ता है। इन तमाम बातों का पीरियॉडिकल रूप से सेंस किया जाता है।

**श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :** आप बहुत अच्छी प्रकार से इस बात को जानते हैं कि पिछले चार साल से बराबर यह कहा जाता रहा है कि 11-10 से ले कर पौने पांच बजे तक दिल्ली और जींद के बीच कोई गाड़ी आप दें। इसके ऊपर न जाने आपके विचार की समाप्ति कब खुनेगी या खुनेगी भी या नहीं खुनेगी। मैं बता देना चाहता हूँ कि यह मिलिटरी एरिया है और बहुत आना जाना पड़ता है। इस नाते भी मैं बहुत ही नम्र निवेदन करूंगा कि इस बीच के समय में एक गाड़ी जींद तक और जींद से यहां तक आप लायेंगे तो रेलवे को भी बहुत लाभ होगा और यात्रियों को भी सुविधा मिलेगी।

**डा० राम सुभग सिंह :** इस पर भी हम विचार करेंगे। अभी हरयाणा की तरफ हाल ही में जो एक हरयाणा एक्सप्रेस गई गाड़ी...

**श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :** वह रिवाड़ी हो कर जाती है।

**डा० राम सुभग सिंह :** रोहतक भी तो हरयाणा का पार्ट है। दिल्ली और रोहतक के बीच में जिस पर जींद भी आता है, श्री बागड़ी के प्रश्न के उत्तर में मैं बता ही चुका हूँ।

**श्री काशी राम गुप्त :** नार्दन रेलवे की मीटरगेज रेवाड़ी लाइन पर जो स्टूडेंट्स सुबह पटेलनगर से गड़गांव जाते हैं, उन के वापस आने की कोई सुविधा न होने के कारण जो 4-डाउन एक्सप्रेस आती है, वे उस में विडाउट टिकट यात्रा करते हैं और फर्स्ट क्लास में बैठ जाते हैं। यह रोजाना होता है। स्टूडेंट्स को तक्लीफ न हो, क्या इस के लिए कोई उपाय किये जाने का विचार है? वे लोग जो फर्स्ट क्लास में बैठ जाते हैं, उस को रोकने के लिए क्या व्यवस्था की गई है?

**डा० राम सुभग सिंह :** स्टूडेंट्स की तक्लीफों पर हम लोग पूरी तरह से विचार करेंगे और देखेंगे कि उन को कितनी सहूलियत दी जा सकती है। लेकिन उनको भी चाहिए—और खाम कर प्रश्नकर्ता महोदय भी प्रयत्न करें—कि एक तो वे टिकट अवश्य खरीदें और दूसरे, जिस क्लाम का टिकट खरीदें, उसी में चलें। अगर व चाहे तो हम लोग उन को मन्थली टिकट, सीजनल टिकट, रियायती टिकट दे देंगे। मैं कालेज अधिकारियों से भी प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वे इस बात का प्रयत्न करें कि स्टूडेंट्स रियायती टिकट ले कर वाजिबी ढंग से चलें और जो उन की वाजिव आवश्यकतायें हैं, हम उन को पूरा करेंगे।

**श्री काशी राम गुप्त :** उन लोगों के लिए एक ट्रेन के सिवाये और कोई ट्रेन नहीं है। उस के लिए क्या व्यवस्था की जा रही है। वह गाड़ी पटेल नगर नहीं ठहरती है, इस लिए उन को ऐसा करना पड़ता है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** उस के लिए भी सोचेंगे।

### औद्योगिक विकास

\*8 11. **श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :** क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या इस बात पर पर्याप्त ध्यान दिया जा रहा है कि औद्योगिक विकास के लिये कार्यक्रम बनाते समय प्रादेशिक असन्तुलन उत्पन्न न हो; और

(ख) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार को द्रष्टि में रखते हुए विभिन्न उद्योगों की उत्पादन लागत को एक निश्चित सीमा के अन्दर रखने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya):** (a) and (b). A statement giving the information is placed on the Table of the House.



## Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Attempts have been made over the last several years to improve the competitiveness of the Indian industries through a deliberate policy of introducing modern technologies and through increasing the unit capacity size of individual units. The average unit size in several industries like paper, cement, caustic soda, sulphuric acid, fertilisers etc. are currently much larger than they were 10 or 15 years ago.

With a view to utilising full capacity particularly in priority industries, the present policy of the Government is to allow them sufficient foreign exchange to enable them to import raw materials needed by them and thereby bring down the overhead cost per unit.

In order to maintain the competitive power of the Indian industries in international markets, there are also arrangements under which exporters of manufactured goods can obtain drawback of the import duties paid by them on the raw materials imported by them. Exporters of manufactured goods also are not liable to pay excise duties in a number of cases.

**श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :** सभा-पटल पर जो विवरण रखा गया है उस में यह बात बिल्कुल नहीं बताई गई है, कि इतने वर्षों में जो इंडस्ट्रियल डेवेलपमेंट हुआ है, उसकी वजह से रिजनल इम्बैलेंस—प्रादेशिक असंतुलन—कितना बढ़ा है। इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार, योजना आयोग और नेशनल काउंसिल आफ एप्लाइड इकॉनॉमिक रिसर्च के अध्ययन से स्पष्ट होता है कि देश में प्रादेशिक असंतुलन—रिजनल इम्बैलेंस—बढ़ा है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस रिजनल इम्बैलेंस को दूर करने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है।

**Shri D. Sanjivayya:** The first step is location of Central industrial projects in underdeveloped areas: I may quote some; Rourkela, Bhilai, Ranchi, Bhopal Heavy Electricals, Neiveli, etc.

The second is location of private sector projects. The third is establishment of industrial development areas, so that industrialists can easily go there and set up industries.

Fourthly, assistance is given through Industrial Development Corporation.

In this manner, we have been trying to remove the regional imbalances.

**Shri Ranga:** The point is that regional imbalances have been increasing even after these 19 years of so-called efforts made by the Government.

**Shri D. Sanjivayya:** The hon. Member made a reference to the report given by the National Council of Applied Economic Research. I shall certainly look into the report and try to find out as to how far we will be able to get over them.

**श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :** इस विवरण में बताया गया है कि पिछले वर्षों में सरकार ने कास्ट आफ़ प्राडक्शन को कम करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि 1950-51 में जो कास्ट आफ़ प्राडक्शन था, उस की तुलना में इस समय उस में वृद्धि हुई है या कमी हुई है और यदि वृद्धि की वजह से इंटरनेशनल मार्केट में हमारे प्राडक्ट्स अनकम्पीटीटिव होते जा रहे हैं, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है।

**Shri D. Sanjivayya:** Yes, Sir. We are taking several steps. For instance, to reduce the cost of production, it is necessary to allow the individual units to work at full capacity. Some of the units were working at 60 or 70 per cent of the capacity. Now on account of liberalised import policy, we are in a position to give them raw material and components which would enable those units in the priority industries to go into full production. That is number one.

Number two is that there are certain units which are economically not viable. So we have fixed certain norms that any unit—maybe, a sugar factory or a textile mill—should not work below a particular minimum capacity and we are allowing the existing units to expand so that they may work more efficiently. We are also providing them with modern technology.

The cumulative effect of all the efforts made would certainly reduce the cost. But I am not in a position to say straightway how far the costs have been reduced.

**श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :** इस बयान में बताया गया है कि जो इंडस्ट्रीज एक्सपोर्ट करती हैं, उनको रा मॅटीरियल इम्पोर्ट करने की सुविधा दी जाती है। लेकिन लुघियाना में होजरी इंडस्ट्री के सैकड़ों यूनिट इस लिए बन्द हो रहे हैं कि एक्सपोर्ट प्रमोशन स्कीम के अन्तर्गत उनको यार्न को मंगाने की सुविधा प्राप्त नहीं है। चूंकि वे यार्न को इम्पोर्ट नहीं कर सकते हैं, इस लिए उनका काम ठप्प हो रहा है। वहां पर लगभग 200 यूनिट बन्द हो रहे हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस स्थिति में सुधार के लिए क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है।

**Shri D. Sanjivayya:** I take the information from the hon. Member. I will take up the matter with the Commerce Minister.

**श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :** होजरी इंडस्ट्री को रा मॅटीरियल सप्लाई करने का काम इन का है। कामर्स मिनिस्टर भी बैठें हैं। वह इस बारे में बता दें।

**श्री बूटा सिंह :** होजरी इंडस्ट्री ने मिनिस्टर साहब को बहुत से रिप्रेजेंटेशन्स किये हैं। He says that the information is given by the hon. Member.

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah):** The information is incorrect. We have issued a licence subsequently. Perhaps he went...

**Shri M. L. Dwivedi:** I went before.

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** The facts are that Rs. 12 crores have been the foreign exchange released for the wool industry.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** May I know whether an assessment has been made regarding the unutilised capacity of the industries at present in the country and whether the difficulties of these industries are only for import of raw materials for which a policy has been evolved or there are certain other difficulties to which the attention has been called. What are Government doing to remove the difficulties of the industries so that they can work to full capacity?

**Shri D. Sanjivayya:** A survey has been made. In respect of certain industries, the shortfall in production has also been due to other factors like power-cut, accumulation of stocks, etc. They do not have credit facilities also on account of some credit squeeze. All these factors have been taken into consideration and we are taking steps not only to supply raw material but also to supply credit and also see that continuous supply of power is given so that the units may go into production or continue production at full capacity.

**श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय :** औद्योगिक विकास के संदर्भ में मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने देश भर में कोई ऐसा सर्वेक्षण किया है कि विभिन्न प्रान्तों में कौन-कौन सा कच्चा माल मिलता है। उदाहरण के लिए मध्यप्रदेश और उड़ीसा, जैसे प्रान्तों में मिनरल्स, खनिज पदार्थ, अधिक से अधिक मात्रा में प्राप्त हो सकते हैं। क्या सरकार ने ऐसा कोई सर्वेक्षण कराया है; यदि हां, तो उस का क्या परिणाम निकला है?

**Shri D. Sanjivayya:** I think this question may be put to my colleague, the Minister in charge of Mines and Metals.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** There is a very strong impression prevalent amongst knowledgeable circles that there is some kind of a Morgenthau Plan to keep Punjab industrially backward. I want to know whether that is so. I would like to explain that Morgenthau Plan was a Plan which was made by Stalin and Churchill during the last Second World War somewhere in western Europe conceived by an individual, called, Morgenthau, to turn Germany into a pastoral and agricultural land after conquest.

**Shri D. Sanjivayya:** The answer is an emphatic 'No'.

**श्री क० ना० तिवारी :** क्या यह सही है कि दूसरे देशों की निस्वत हमारे देश में पर-कैपिटल आउटपुट कम है और इसी लिए कास्ट आफ़ प्राइवक्शन ज्यादा है ; यदि हाँ, तो सरकार इस के सम्बन्ध में क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

**Shri D. Sanjivayya:** That is why we have started a movement for increasing the productivity.

**Shrimati Vimla Devi:** The hon. Minister said that the imbalances were being removed. If so, may I know how it is reflected in State-wise figures of income from industries?

**Shri D. Sanjivayya:** I am not in a position to give all the details at the moment. I would like to have some time to supply the information.

**Shri Daji:** It may be given, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker:** All right; I will ask him.

**Shri Ranga:** Is it not a fact that though the British Mission, I suppose, had recommended the placing of the location of the steel mill at Visakhapatnam, the Government—they have got their own political purposes—have not so far accepted the recommendation. Are we to understand that Government decides these things on the recommendation of technical experts or do they decide these things on non-technical or partly political or entirely political considerations?

**Shri D. Sanjivayya:** Probably it may be useful if this question is directed to the Minister in charge of Iron and Steel.

**Shri Ranga:** The question here is about imbalances. There are areas which have got to be developed and those policies have got to be decided by the Government on the advice of experts.

**Shri D. Sanjivayya:** It is a well known fact that the Government of India have not yet taken any decision about the Fifth Steel Plan.

**Shri Ranga:** Why are they delaying it?

**Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:** In view of the admitted fact that regional imbalances have been accentuated during the last three Plans, may I know what is being done to reduce them during the Fourth Plan? Is it not a fact that this has been done largely due to unfair allotment of Centrally Financed Projects to different regions of the country? In U.P., which is the most backward in this respect, even those factories—Hindustan Cable and Tractor factories—which have been approved for being set up at Ramnagar and near Baraiali, are also being shifted to other places.

**Shri D. Sanjivayya:** It is not correct to say that in the matter of location of centrally-sponsored public sector undertakings regional considerations are not taken into account. They are, but sometimes it becomes necessary to look into the technical aspects and various other facilities available for the location of a particular project.

Let me come to the second part of the question which relates to my Ministry. There was no decision taken with regard to the location of the second cable factory. The matter is still under consideration.

**Shri Tyagi:** But expert opinion was there.

**Shri D. Sanjivayya:** Expert opinion is not in favour of the place mentioned by the hon. Member.

**Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh:** The basic factor contributing to regional imbalance in regard to industrial development is the lack of communications. What is his reaction in this regard? Is it his intention to take up with the concerned Ministries, particularly Railways, the question of having a broad-gauge line in view of the persistent demand from Marathwada for this?

**Shri D. Sanjivayya:** The Railway Minister is very much present here and he has heard it.

**Shri Shivaji Rao Deshmukh:** More present is the Industries Minister. Does he consider it to be within his domain or not?

**Shri D. Sanjivayya:** I quite agree with the hon. Member that communications is one of the points to be taken into account in the matter of location of industries.

**श्री बूटा सिंह :** अगर पंजाब की इंडस्ट्री री गुजरात की इंडस्ट्री का मुकाबला किया जाये तो यह बात साबित हो जायेगी कि गुजरात की इंडस्ट्री को पंजाब की इंडस्ट्री के मुकाबले में ज्यादा सुविधायें दी गई हैं, जिस के फलस्वरूप बटाला, अमृतसर और लुधियाना की टैक्स्टाइल और ऊन की इंडस्ट्री तकरीबन बन्द होती जा रही है । मैं जानना चाहता कि सरकार इस कमी को पूरा करने के लिए क्या इन्तजाम कर रही है ।

**Shri D. Sanjivayya:** Some factories were closed down on account of certain reasons. Government have taken special steps to see that those industries work again, by giving them special credit facilities etc.

**Shri Buta Singh:** What about the first part of my question? The Commerce Minister hails from Gujarat. As compared to the facilities given to industrialists in Gujarat, what is given to industrialists in Punjab is very little....

**Shri D. Sanjivayya:** If that is the question, I must say that Punjab is more advanced in respect of these small scale industries.

**Shri Buta Singh:** No, no. I am on the point of the facilities given to industrialists in Gujarat and Punjab. I need your protection. The facilities given to industries in Punjab do not stand comparison with those given to those in Gujarat....

**Mr. Speaker:** I would ask him not to insist on pressing that.

**Shri S. Kandappan:** In spite of the so-called encouragement given by Government for the development of industries in rural areas so that rural India may develop on a par with urban India, the income in the rural areas is much lower than it was previously. Are Government in a position to mention some concrete industries set up in rural areas because of the policy of encouragement adopted by Government?

**Shri D. Sanjivayya:** Apart from the industrial estates started in urban areas, we have already started some industrial estates in rural areas. Besides....

**Shri S. Kandappan:** What are they?

**Shri D. Sanjivayya:** Besides this, the khadi and village industries....

**Shri S. Kandappan:** I do not want this kind of vague answers, I want concrete examples of industries located in the rural areas in pursuance of this policy.

**Shri D. Sanjivayya:** I have not got the list now. I think we have started about 45 rural industrial estates. I can place the list on the Table.

**Heavy Engineering Corporation,  
Ranchi**

+

\*812. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**

**Shri Bagri:**

**Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:**

Will the Minister of Industry be

pleased to state:

(a) which plants of the Ranchi Heavy Engineering Complex are lagging behind;

(b) the reasons therefor; and

(c) the total value of production in 1965 and the estimated value of production in 1966?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya):** (a) and (b). Of the

three plants of the Heavy Engineering Corporation, the Foundry Forge Plant is behind schedule. The main reasons for this are: (i) non-availability of indigenous matching Steel Sections and fabricated Steel Structures and (ii) the necessity for carrying out pile foundation work because of low load bearing capacity of the soil.

(c) The value of production is as follows:—

(in Rs. lakhs)

Project	Value during 65-66	Estimated Value during 66-67
1. Heavy Machine Building Plant	293	748
2. Foundry Forge Plant	67.98	324.22
3. Heavy Machine Tools Plant (has not yet gone into production)	Nil	21.5

**श्री मधु लिमये :** मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस्पात स्ट्रक्चरस्स कौन सी कम्पनी बनाने वाली थी और उस ने सामान समय पर क्यों नहीं दिया। क्या इस में सरकार के इस्पात कारखानों का भी कोई कसूर है ?

**Shri D. Sanjivayya:** Seven firms were given contracts to supply these structurals. If names are wanted, I can read them.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** हाँ, जरूर पढ़िये।

**Shri D. Sanjivayya:** Richardson & Cruddas Ltd., Bombay; Braithwaite, Burn & Jessop Construction Co., Calcutta; Braithwaite & Co. (India) Ltd., Calcutta; Burn & Co., Calcutta; A.&J. Main Co., Ltd., Calcutta; Jessop & Co., Ltd., Calcutta; Bridge & Roof Co. (India) Ltd. Those are the firms which were given contracts to supply steel structurals, but they could not do so because they could not get the matching steel.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** वह यहां के इस्पात कारखानों को क्यों नहीं मिलता।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** अब आप दूसरा सवाल कीजिये।

**श्री मधु लिमये :** यह पहले सवाल का हिस्सा है, क्योंकि इस से मेरी एक सप्लीमेन्टरी खत्म हो जाती है। अगर वह पूरा जबाब दें तो मैं दूसरा सवाल पूछूँ।

**Shri D. Sanjivayya:** It was expected and anticipated that our own steel mills would be in a position to supply the required quantity of steel, and all steps were taken. In spite of that, we could not get the required quantity of steel; some had to be imported.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** तो सरकार ने भी अपना कसूर कबूल किया।

गहराई में जा कर उन को फाउण्डेशन बनानी पड़ रही है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार के पास इस तरह की कोई स्पट आई थी कि फाउंड्री फोर्ज कारखाने के लिए वहाँ की जमीन उपयुक्त नहीं थी और कठ बड़े लोगों ने इस की परवाह न कर के वह जमीन सरकार से खरीदवाई। अब पता चल रहा है कि इस बड़े कारखाने के लिये वह जमीन उपयुक्त नहीं है। इस में कुल कितने घन का और समय का अपव्यय हुआ, क्या इस की सारी तफसील मंत्री महोदय देने की कृपा करेंगे ?

**Shri D. Sanjivayya:** In 1957 the Bihar Government gave a report to the Soviet authorities who came and surveyed the land. Of the three projects, the Foundry Forge project is in collaboration with the Czechs, the Heavy Machine Building Plant is in collaboration with the Russians, and the Heavy Machine Tools is again in collaboration with the Czechs. The Czechs were not satisfied with the record of survey. So, they themselves wanted to have a survey. In 1958 when they surveyed, they found that the capacity of the land to bear pressure was not adequate. Therefore, they wanted somebody else, some expert to go into it. A renowned world expert, he is also a Czech expert, Prof. Mysilvec, was requested to look into it, and he said that ordinary foundations would not do, pile foundations were necessary because of the nature of the land which could not bear that pressure. Dr. K. L. Rao who was a Member at that time of the Central Water and Power Commission and who had been kept in touch with the developments of this project, was also of the view that pile foundations should be resorted to and ordinary foundations would not do.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया। जब जमीन उपयुक्त नहीं थी, और जब आप के मंत्री लोग और विदेश के दूसरे बड़े लोग कहते थे इस

को, तब भी उस जमीन को क्यों लिया गया। क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई अनुचित दबाव डाला गया।

**Mr. Speaker:** Whether it was under some undue pressure.

**Shri D. Sanjivayya:** Not anything that I am aware of.

**Shri Ranga:** Political pressure.

**श्री बागड़ी :** जो जमीन वहाँ पर कारखाना लगने के काबिल नहीं थी वह ली गई। मंत्री महोदय ने उत्तर में कहा कि किसी किस्म का दबाव नहीं डाला गया। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कारण थे जिन की वजह से उस जमीन को लिया गया जो कि कारखाने के वास्ते कारामद नहीं थी।

**Shri D. Sanjivayya:** I made it clear in the beginning that the Russians found the report satisfactory but the Czechs with whose collaboration we had to take up this project had a look at it and they found there was some defect. Therefore, they surveyed and they had the advantage of having the opinion of experts.

**श्री भागवत झा आजाद :** फौज्द फाउण्डरी के उत्पादन में पीछे रहने के कारण माननीय मंत्री जी ने उल्लेख किये लेकिन मंत्री जी यह क्यों भुल गये कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के कुछ अवकाश प्राप्त कर्मचारी या बिहार सरकार में काम करने वाले कर्मचारी, जिनकी यहाँ पर पोस्टिंग की गई, जिन्होंने वहाँ जंगलों में आग लगवाई, वहाँ की लेबर में झगड़ा करवाया, और फिर ऊंची तनख्वाह ले कर प्रमोशन पर आगये, उन्होंने सरकार के इस राष्ट्रीय प्रोजेक्ट को इतना बरबाद किया, उनको दण्ड देने के लिए आपने क्या काम किया है ?

**Shri D. Sanjivayya:** It is not correct to condemn all retired government servants.

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** Everybody knows in Bihar and in the country.

**Shri D. Sanjivayya:** What I say is that it is not correct to condemn all of them. Some may be good; some may be bad. In this case I do not think that on account of the presence of a particular officer the project had to be postponed.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Is the hon. Minister aware that this project came up for severe strictures and criticism during the recent visit of the Minister of Planning to the Soviet Union, who had been accompanied by top executives of this corporation and if so, whether any positive suggestions have been made by the Soviet Union and what is being done to follow that up?

**Shri D. Sanjivayya:** I have not yet received any report or even personally it has not been conveyed to me with regard to the defects of these projects which were the subject-matter of discussion between our Planning Minister and the technical experts there in Russia.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Surprising.

**Shri Jaipal Singh:** Is it not a fact that the Russians are very dissatisfied with the low utilisation of HEC and in consequence a team went to Russia, top executives, to find out whether there could be greater utilisation of this project and what is the result?

**Shri D. Sanjivayya:** Yes, Sir; it is under consideration—the point as to how best we could utilise it to full capacity. The orders placed on these projects are not adequate and that was why it was being considered whether the Ranchi project could supply the necessary machinery for projects like Bokaro, etc.

**Shri J. P. Jyotishi:** The hon. Minister said just now that there might be some officers who might have

been bungling. Did Government come to know of any of these officers and what were the steps taken to find out these officers who were bungling?

**Shri D. Sanjivayya:** That is a different question altogether; it was dealt with previously also.

### Prices of Cloth

**\*813. Shri Bagri:  
Shri Maurya:**

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1529 on the 6th May, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri R. G. Saraiya has since submitted its report regarding the prices of cloth; and

(b) if so, the main findings thereof and the action taken thereon?

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

### STATEMENT

A Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri R. G. Saraiya examined the question of statutorily apportioning the trade margin of 20 per cent, over the ex-mill price in respect of controlled varieties of cloth, as between the wholesalers and retailers; the Committee has since submitted its report.

The Committee found that it was not practicable to have a statutory apportionment. It was of the view that the various sectors of the trade, wholesalers in particular and the Implementation Committees, should attempt to ensure a margin of 10 per cent to the retailers. The Committee, therefore, recommended the expeditious setting up of Implementation Committees and reconsideration of the matter after two months of the functioning of the Committees.

Implementation Committees have already started functioning in all important centres. A review of their work on the basis of the recommendations of the Saraiya Committee is under way and the matter will be considered shortly.

**श्री बागडी :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बयान को देखने से प्रतीत होता है कि खुदरा बेचने वालों को 10 प्रति सैकड़ा मिलेगा, लेकिन 20 प्रति सैकड़ा और 10 प्रतिशत सैकड़ा के बीच में जो 10 प्रति सैकड़ा है, इस का बटवारा किस तरीके से होगा, इस का विवरण इस बयान में नहीं है, कृपा कर मंत्री महोदय इस के बारे में बतायें ?

**श्री शफी कुरेशी :** मौजिजज मेम्बर को मालूम है कि पहले मिल प्राइस से रिटेल प्राइस में 18 परसेन्ट का फर्क होता था, जो कि होल सेलर, रिटेलर या जो भी बीच में आते हैं, उनको मिलता था। इस पर गवर्नमेंट ने गौर किया और इस को दो परसेन्ट बढ़ा दिया और इस में कोशिश यह रही कि रिटेलर को 10 परसेन्ट मिल जाये।

**श्री बागडी :** मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं आया। 20 प्रतिशत सैकड़ा और 10 प्रति सैकड़ा के बीच में जो 10 प्रति सैकड़ा है वह कहाँ गया ? जब कि कपड़े की कीमत में कमी नहीं हुई है, वह 10 प्रति सैकड़ा किस की जेब में पड़ा है ?

**श्री शफी कुरेशी :** यह जो 20 परसेन्ट है, यह होलसेलर्स, सेमी होल सेलर्स और रिटेलर्स में बाकायदा तकसीम होता है।

**श्री बागडी :** पहले 20 प्रति सैकड़ा हुआ, अब 10 प्रति सैकड़ा है, इस तरह से 10 प्रति सैकड़ा की बचत हुई, इस से कपड़े की कीमत घटनी चाहिए थी, तो क्या कीमत घटी या उधर ज्यादा मुनाफ़ा बढ़ गया ?

1596(Ai) LSD—2.

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah):** The point at issue is that between the ex-mill price and the retail price there is a 20 per cent difference. As the statement laid on the Table of the House by my hon. colleague shows, 10 per cent should be the minimum for the retailers. The committee could not come to an agreement whether it is possible to have a balanced, local apportionment between the semi-wholesaler and the distributor. The matter is still under consideration. So far, it has not been practicable to distribute the difference between the different interests concerned.

**श्री बागडी :** यह तो मेरा पहला ही सवाल है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** तीन सवाल हो गये और अभी भी पहला ही सवाल है।

**Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh:** Is the hon. Minister aware that right on the heels of the ex-Finance Minister who has been pleased to announce certain concessions in excise duties on medium staple cloth, another committee of the Government recommended higher increase in the multiple calculus which goes into the production of textile prices with the result that the consumer has to pay more for the same variety of cloth and the State exchequer lost whatever concession they had given, and this Saraiya Committee, I have no doubt, more than smells of being a butchers' commission on cow-slaughter, and may I know how far they have recommended the retail price?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** It is entirely wrong, because the question of increasing the burden does not arise. The question is, in what manner the 20 per cent difference should be distributed between the four chains of distributors, namely, the wholesalers, the semi-wholesalers, the distributors and the retailers. (Interruption). The point about any increase does not



arise. The hon. Member is misinformed, if I may say so, because this 20 per cent is in force for the last 18 months. So, it does not contradict the Finance Ministers statement that we are going to hold the priceline.

**Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh:** My question went beyond this 20 per cent, and I specifically wanted information on this issue, namely, whether one Minister announces the concessions on textiles and another committee under another Minister recommends an equivalent increase in the price calculation, and on that point the Minister is still silent.

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** The point is that this committee was not at all for the calculation of the multiplier. As the House knows, what is done in respect of the multiplier is, for the last two and a half years, on a technical, scientific basis, they take into account the raw material price, wages etc., and that has nothing to do with this 20 per cent. The work of this committee is, in what rational manner this 20 per cent permitted by Government to the retailer stage should be distributed within the four categories of distributors.

**Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh:** Mr. Speaker, you must come to my aid. The question is still not answered. The question is simple: at one point of time, when one Minister announces the concession, another Minister increase the cost of the multiplier and—

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. Shri Banerjee.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware that the prices of cloth of all varieties, whether superfine, fine or even medium, are generally increased, or considerably increased during the Dussera, Diwali and Id festivals, and since Dussera is fast approaching, I would like to know whether concrete steps have been taken to see that the prices of cloth do not rise.

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** The first point is that there has been no increase in the price of the controlled varieties of cloth. The Government has taken responsibility only for the mass consumption of cloth, namely, dhoties, sarees, poplins long cloth and drill. We are not responsible for the non-controlled varieties. For the Dussera and Dewali festivals, effective action is being taken to see that adequate stocks are rushed to Bengal, Madras, Uttar Pradesh and various other centres which are far away from the producing centres. There are adequate stocks and we are in constant touch with the Chief Ministers of State Governments so as to see that if there are any pockets of scarcity more cloth is rushed to those areas.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Sir, he has not replied to my specific question.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. Next question.

अमृतसर से लाहौर तक रेलवे लाइन

† 815. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या रेलवे ज़ंजी यत् बताने की कृपा करेगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अमृतसर से पाकिस्तान में लाहौर शहर के बीच रेलवे लाइन को अभी तक यातायात के लिए नहीं खोला गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

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

(ख) भारत के साथ सामान्य सम्बन्ध स्थापित करने में पाकिस्तान की अछिा के कारण दोनों देशों के बीच अवरुद्ध रेल-सम्पर्क फिर से संघापित नहीं हो पा रहा है।

**श्री विभूति मिश्र :** मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पाकिस्तानी हमारे कितने रेल-डिब्बे ले गये, कितने आदमियों को ले गये, कितना सामान ले गये और उन में से कितनों को अब तक वापस किया है ?

**डा० राम सुभग सिंह :** ताशकन्द समझौते के बादजुद अभी पाकिस्तान से एक भी डिब्बा वापस नहीं हुआ है, सिर्फ आदमी वापस आ गये हैं जो रेल कर्मचारी थे। जहाँ हमारे इंजिन थे, वे भी पाकिस्तान ने रोक रखे हैं। चार इंजिन तीन मीटर गेज के और एक ब्राड गेज का, पैसेंजर कोचेज 30, 6 मीटर गेज और 24 ब्राड गेज के।

**श्री विभूति मिश्र :** मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान से पूर्वी पाकिस्तान और पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान को कौन कौन सी रेलवे लाइनें जाती हैं जो एक देश से दूसरे देश को जोड़ती हैं और उन के जोड़ने में क्या क्या बाधाएं आज हो रही हैं ?

**डा० राम सुभग सिंह :** असल में यहां तीन जोन्स का सम्बन्ध है पाकिस्तान से। ईस्टर्न रेलवे का दो जगहों पर, यहां रानाघाट से पाकिस्तान के दसैना तक गाड़ियां चल रही थीं और दूसरे बोनगांव से बेनापोल तक। नार्दन रेलवे में अमृतसर से लाहौर तक और मूनाबाऊ से खोखरोपार तक। और नार्थ ईस्ट फ्रांटियर रेलवे में पांच जगहों पर—मैशासन से कुलौरा, गीतलदाह से लाल मनीरहाट, हल्दीबाड़ी से पार्वतीपुर, चाप्रबन्ध से बूरीमारी तथा राधिकापुर से पार्वतीपुर।

**श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा :** मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि जैते मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि इंजिन और आदमी जो गये थे वापस आ गये, तो पाकिस्तान के भी क्या हमारे पास

कोई आदमी, इंजिन और डिब्बे वगैरह हैं ? यदि हैं तो कितने हैं और उनके लौटाने के बारे में सरकार की क्या नीयत है ?

**डा० राम सुभग सिंह :** पाकिस्तान के तीन ब्राड गेज के इंजिन और नौ ब्राड गेज के कोचेज हैं।

**श्री शिवनारायण :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार से कि हिन्दुस्तान के रेलवे मिनिस्टर और पाकिस्तान के रेलवे मिनिस्टर के बीच में जब बातचीत होगी तो यह डिब्बे वापस होंगे ?

**डा० राम सुभग सिंह :** फारेन मिनिस्टर के नेतृत्व में एक तीन आदमियों का मिनिस्ट्रीरियल डेलीगेशन गया था लेकिन कुछ समझौता नहीं कर पाये।

**श्री गुलशन :** क्या अमृतसर और लाहौर के बीच में रेलगाड़ी चलाने से पहले सरकार ने कभी यह भी सोचा है कि उधर से हिन्दुस्तान में स्मगिल करने के लिए या जामूसी करने के लिए इस रास्ते लोग आयेगे तो उन का प्रबन्ध करने के लिए भी सरकार ने कुछ सोचा है ?

**डा० राम सुभग सिंह :** वाजिब जगह पर होम मिनिस्ट्री में उस के बारे में सोचने का काम होता है।

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :** जब सरकार ताशकन्द समझौते में यह तय कर आयी है कि दोनों एक दूसरे के नजदीक पहुंचने की कोशिश करेंगे तो सीधे राबलपिंडी को ट्रेन क्यों नहीं चलायी जाती है ?

#### Agricultural Exports

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\*816. **Shri R. Barna:**  
**Shri N. B. Laskar:**  
**Shri Liladhar Koteki:**

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the agricultural exports dwindled in 1965 following a general fall in production;

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to avoid decline in agricultural production and to increase the agricultural exports; and

(c) whether the devaluation will help in the promotion of agricultural and other exports?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) Exports of agricultural items during 1965 were of the order of Rs. 272.3 crores as against Rs. 303.8 crores during 1964. Production figures for most of these items for 1965-66 are not yet available, but they were considerably lower because of general failure of monsoons and draught conditions in the country in that year.

(b) Steps are being taken to increase production through intensive and extensive cultivation by increased use of fertilizers and improved seeds, plant protection measures, better irrigation facilities etc. Exports are also expected to increase in production.

(c) Yes, Sir. If production in agriculture, plantation, minerals and industrial sectors is intensified, exports can increase.

**Shri R. Barua:** In view of the various controls imposed on production of food crops, may I know whether there is likely to be any increase in the production of cash crops and whether the Government are thinking of keeping a balance so that production of food crops is not affected because of changeover to production of cash crops?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** It hardly arises from this question. In any case, Government always retains a balance between different types of crops.

**Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:** In view of the fact that India has not yet become self-sufficient on the food front, is it desirable to minimise such agricultural exports and to devote all energies for production of foodgrains?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** Production of foodgrains is vital. So, also, agricultural exports are vital. The effort, the national policy, in the fourth plan is to increase every item of agricultural production.

**Shri Daji:** May I know what is the estimated rise in the export possibility, as a result of devaluation, of the agricultural products?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** That is too difficult to forecast at this juncture, but we have retained for the moment the old target of Rs. 5,700 crores converted into the new parity value of the rupee at Rs. 8,030 crores. We hope to do better after re-assessment and intensive efforts on agricultural and other fronts.

**Shri Swell:** The hon. Minister has just now said that following devaluation he expects an increase in the volume of export of agricultural products. In certain scarcity areas of foodcrops like West Bengal and Assam, one of the reasons for this scarcity is that more and more acreage is being brought under cash crops or exportable commodities. In the context of this, how does he expect to increase the volume of exportable crops without increasing the acreage of cash crops at the cost of food?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** By intensive agriculture rather than extensive agriculture.

#### Raw Materials Bank

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\*818. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**  
**Shri Pottekkatt:**  
**Shri A. V. Raghavan:**  
**Shri Mohammed Koya:**

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to establish a raw materials bank for building a stockpile of essential industrial supplies needed by export industries has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the final shape in which it has emerged?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) and (b). The proposal to establish a raw materials bank for building a stock pile of essential industrial supplies needed by export industries is being finalised.

**Shri Shree Narayan Das:** May I know whether any estimate has been made of the financial requirements for this purpose?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** The finance required would be very large. We are beginning with a Rs. 8 crores stockpile to begin with for export industries.

**Shri Shree Narayan Das:** May I know by what time this proposal is going to be put into effect?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** Straightway. All the corporations have been alerted. Both the MMTC and the STC are opening a Raw Materials Division. A list of raw materials has been drawn up. Also, a green form of allotment of indigenous raw materials to the export industries has been finalised.

**Shri Kashi Ram Gupta:** May I know whether the total capital required will be supplied by Government or other agencies will also supply capital for this purpose?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** As far as this is concerned, this is a governmentally run bank for raw materials and the entire capital will be put by Government.

**Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** May I know what would be the method adopted for the proper distribution of these raw

materials to the various industries, because it is the distribution agency which creates many shortages especially for the small-scale industries?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** This will be directly linked with export performance. It is not for general distribution, it is only in relation to export performed and the unit of allotment will be based on export performance.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** Sir, this Government is very good for borrowing ideas from other countries. May I know from which country it has borrowed this idea?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** From India.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** May I know whether it is not a fact that in that country this idea of stockpiling of raw material has not worked very well because they started decomposing before they were distributed among the users?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** Really speaking, the hon. Member is right, the word here should not be 'stockpile'. Stockpiling really means for one year, two years or three years requirements of the whole nation. This is only to have at one central place a small quantity of essential raw materials in order to assist the exporters.

**Shri K. C. Pant:** May I know on what basis this stockpiling is taking place, whether it is one year's requirements or six months' requirements of the industry, and whether adequate storage capacity has been created?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** The hon. Member need not worry about the storage capacity. Rs. 8 crores is the total amount of money released to the two Corporations to start with a certain amount of commodities for export promotion.

**Shrimati Vimala Deshmukh:** What is the organisation set up to carry on this work?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** The STC and MMTC.

**Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh:** May I know which industrialists will get overdraft facilities of these raw materials?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** No overdraft is envisaged.

**Shri Daji:** In view of the dubious past of export promotion, will this bank give raw materials on export performance or on expected export performance?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** Mostly, after the export is performed.

12.00 hrs.

**Mr. Speaker:** Now, the question hour is over. We will take up the Short Notice Question.

**श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने प्रश्न संख्या 832 के बारे में प्रार्थना की थी।

**Mr. Speaker:** If the Minister makes a request, I would certainly allow it. If he wants to answer the question, I have no objection.

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** No, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker:** Then, I cannot help it. It is not the Member's request that is needed. After the question hour, it is only the Minister who can express a desire that he wants to answer a question.

**श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय :** इनके पास उत्तर तैयार है और कोई आपत्ति इनको नहीं होनी चाहिए।

**Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:** Sir, you are not asking about Question No. 833.

**Mr. Speaker:** If the Minister desires, I will allow him to answer it.

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Iron and Steel (Shri P.C. Sethi):** I have no objection.

**Mr. Speaker:** It is not a question of objection. I have also no objection. It is a request which he has to make in which case I will give permission. That is all. Now, we will take up the Short Notice Question.

**Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:** Sir, on a point of order. As I have already written to you, when a question is treated as Short Notice Question because you think it is of sufficient importance to be answered on the day for which it is listed, then, it should be given the first priority. That is the rule.

**Mr. Speaker:** Not that it must be given the first priority; if it is of such importance, it may be given that priority. When it has not been given that priority by the Minister, what can I do?

**श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :** दस साल से डबल किराया ले रहे हैं। फिर भी इस प्रश्न का कोई महत्व नहीं है? भारत का एरिया घटता जा रहा है और रेलों का किराया डबल होता जा रहा है। यह अत्याचार कब तक राजस्थान की जनता सहेंगी? डबल किराया लिया जाता है।

**Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:** Have you asked the Minister to give the answer?

**Mr. Speaker:** I cannot compel him.

**Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:** You have asked the Minister about Question No. 832. But, have you asked him about Question No. 833?

**Mr. Speaker:** About Question No. 833 also I have asked the Minister. He says that he does not want to make that request. Now, the Short Notice Question.

## SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS

**Industrial Training Institute,  
Kalamassery (Kerala)**

**S.N.Q. 22. Shri Maniyangadan:** Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of students have been suspended from the Industrial Training Institute, Kalamassery in Kerala and if so, the number of students suspended;

(b) whether students have been expelled from the hostel and if so, the number of students so expelled and the reasons for this action;

(c) whether the institute is now closed; and

(d) the steps taken to restore normalcy, in the Institute?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan):** (a) to (d). About 230 trainees of the Industrial Training Institute, Kalamassery absented themselves from work on 13-8-1966 without presenting any demand or expressing any grievance. Eighty-five trainees including three inmates of the hostel failed to give satisfactory reasons for their absence and were placed under suspension. The 3 inmates of the hostel were expelled. This action was taken as a disciplinary measure. All the 85 trainees including 3 inmates of the hostel who were suspended or expelled have been readmitted. The institute started functioning normally with effect from 22-8-1966.

**Shri Maniyangadan:** What was the refusal to attend the classes and reason for suspending these students and expelling them from the hostel?

**Shri Shah Nawaz Khan:** Indiscipline, refusal to attend the classes and refusal to obey orders generally.

**Shri Maniyangadan:** They excused themselves from attending a function where an administrative block was

being inaugurated. Is it an act of indiscipline? There is no allegation against the students that they refused to attend the classes. I would also like to know on what grounds they were re-admitted. If it was a punishment meted out to them, why was it withdrawn?

**Shri Shah Nawaz Khan:** The function was held within the premises of the institute and certain people had been invited to take part in the inaugural session. Various models prepared by the students had also been arranged for exhibition. Their refusal to participate in this function, we thought, was a definite act of indiscipline and non-cooperation.

They were suspended but when they saw their mistake and expressed regret, we pardoned them.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या यह सही है कि न्होंने अनुशासन भंग की कार्रवाई करने के पहले वहां के बड़े अधिकारियों को लिख कर दिया था कि नकी कुछ मांगें हैं ? क्योंकि नकी ये मांगें नहीं मानी गईं सके बावजूद नको यह कदम ठाना पड़ा है , क्या यह सही नहीं है ? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि नकी मांगें क्या क्या थीं ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : मांगें अगर लिख कर दें भी तो कोई वजह नहीं है कि आर्डर न माने जायें लेकिन इस खास केस में कोई मांगें न्होंने लिख कर नहीं दीं ।

श्रीमती रामदुलारी सिन्हा : केरल का शासन केन्द्र के हाते में आने के बाद से वहां पर मजदूरों के बीच में हड़तालें, मालिकों के बीच में लाक आउट और विद्यार्थियों के बीचमें अनुशासन हीनता की हवा बहुत जोरों से फैली है क्या, सही नहीं है ? यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने यह इसके कारणों की तह में जाने की कोशिश की है और इस सम्बन्ध का निराकरण करने का कोई समाधान निकाला जा रहा है या नहीं ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : यह बड़ा लम्बा चीड़ा सवाल है। मैं इतना ही कह सकता हूँ कि कोई ऐसी खास हवा नहीं फैली है।

# Reversion of Executive Engineers in C.P.W.D.

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SNQ. 23.

Shri Nambiar:  
Shri Yashpal Singh:  
Shri A. V. Raghavan:  
Shri Pottekkatt:  
Shri Mohammed Koya:  
Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:  
Shri Indrajit Gupta:  
Shri Shinkre:  
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:  
Shri Rajaram:  
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:  
Shri Biren Dutta:  
Shri Dasaratha Deb:  
Shri Buta Singh:  
Shri Gulshan:  
Shri P. K. Deo:  
Shri Vishram Prasad:  
Shri S. M. Banerjee:  
Shri P. K. Ghosh:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that seven Executive Engineers of the C.P.W.D. with 8 to 13 years of service working in different parts of India and Andamans have recently been reverted as Assistant Engineers;

(b) whether these reversions were ordered to give room to class I directly recruited Officers;

(c) whether the recommendations of the Study Team on the Central Public Works Department were considered viz that of eligibility period of 5 to 8 years of service before their promotion; and

(d) whether many more such reversions are in the offing for the same purpose?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Bhagwati): (a) Yes. It

is a fact that seven officiating Executive Engineers who were promoted temporarily during or after September, 1965 have been reverted as Assistant Engineers.

(b) The reversions of the seven officers concerned were ordered for the following reasons:

- (i) 3 officers sent on deputation outside the Central Public Works Department have returned to the parent department after completing the period of their deputation;
- (ii) 2 officers have returned from leave;
- (iii) One Division has been closed on completion of work, rendering one Executive Engineer surplus; and
- (iv) One class I Assistant Executive Engineer has completed the prescribed service in his grade and has to be promoted.

Thus only one officer was reverted to make room for a directly recruited class I officer.

(c) The Govinda Reddy Study Team on the Central Public Works Department had recommended that the eligibility period for promotion of Class I Assistant Executive Engineers to the grade of Executive Engineers, which was originally fixed at five years and was subsequently relaxed to three years, should again be fixed at five years. Similarly the Team recommended that the original eligibility period of eight years for Class II Assistant Engineers for promotion to the grade of Executive Engineer, which was subsequently relaxed to five years, should also be restored to the original period of eight years. This recommendation has been accepted by Government; but owing to the shortage of qualified officers, both in class I and class II, it can only be implemented gradually.

(d) The Establishment of the Central Public Works Department is regulated according to the workload of

construction and maintenance handled by the Department from time to time. If as a result of the need for economy in expenditure on civil works, the workload decreases, the establishment will have to be adjusted accordingly.

**Shri Nambiar:** Arising out of the answer that six posts were given to those who returned from other departments or who returned from leave, may I know whether other vacancies were also available for these men but were not utilised as they are reserved for Class I officers who have not yet completed five years' service?

**Shri Bhagawati:** It is not so. As a matter of fact, we have promoted a large number of assistant engineers, that is, Class II, as executive engineers in excess of the admissible quota. I can give the figure.

**Shri Nambiar:** My question was different.

**Shri Bhagawati:** 250 assistant engineers were promoted as executive engineers temporarily as against 68 from the Class I side though, according to the quota fixed, they are entitled to more.

**Shri Nambiar:** The recommendation of the Study Team is very clear. It says that the eligibility period of five years of service as assistant executive engineer and eight years of service as assistant engineer for promotion as executive engineer should be restored at the earliest stage. That is recommendation No. 20, which the hon. Minister says has been accepted. If that is so, then what stands in the way of allowing these directly recruited men to complete five years of service before they are promoted as executive engineers? That is a very important post which cannot be given to inexperienced men.

**Shri Bhagawati:** Government have accepted the recommendation of the Study Team. But I would request the hon. Member to please note that the relaxed criterion applies to both these categories, that is, class I and class II

officers. The relaxed criterion was applied in the case of those very officers who were promoted to the post of executive engineer. Now, when we will be restoring the normal criterion, after some time it will apply to both the categories of officers, that is, class I and class II officers. Therefore, nobody would suffer either in class I or in class II.

**Shri Nambiar:** Those reverted executive engineers are to suffer now because they have already been promoted as executive engineers and are holding the posts, but now they have to come back.

**Shri Bhagawati:** That is so. But they were also given the benefit of the relaxed criterion. They had not completed eight years of service when they were promoted. If we had to go by the normal criterion then they would have had to complete eight years before being promoted. According to the normal criterion, the class II officers would have had to complete eight years and the class I officers five years of service.

**श्री यशपाल सिंह:** दुर्भाग्य से हर जगह गुड वर्क का क्रेडिट मिलता है और गुड वर्क करने पर तरक्की मिलती है। एक तरफ तो इन इंजीनियरों ने डट कर काम किया और बहुत सुन्दर और बढ़िया काम कर के दिखाया, दूसरी तरफ इन्हीं लोगों की तनज्जुली की गई है, पदावनति की गई है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस हालत में इंजीनियरों में यह सिक्युरिटी कैसे होगी कि वे अपने ओहदों पर हर सकने और उन को तरक्की मिल सकेगी।

**Shri Bhagawati:** I would like to submit that these officers have done good work. We have nothing to say against them. But reversion has become necessary because there is no vacancy at present.

As you know, the workload in this department had increased greatly during the last ten years or so. Further



other departments also had requisitioned the services of officers from the CPWD for construction in their own Ministries or departments. But now the workload decreases, then those 1966-67 budget there is no provision for new construction in this Ministry. Again, a cut of about Rs. 50 lakhs has been imposed in the budgeted figures. So, the workload has come down this year, and I do not know what the position will be later on. Now, we have got some work from the Defence Ministry, and so, we are adjusting the surplus staff accordingly. But if we do not get work the position will certainly have to be reviewed.

**Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:** There are so many projects going on under the Central Government and the State Governments. May I know whether these engineers cannot be absorbed on the same posts in other projects?

**Mr. Speaker:** That is what he has said.

**Shri Bhagawati:** When there is any opportunity we avail of it, because we have sympathy towards them and we want to adjust them as far as possible.

**Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Is it not a fact that these seven executive engineers who are being reverted were appointed only about eight or ten months ago after a screening of about 250 officers had been carried out, when these seven people were selected on the basis of competence and efficiency and satisfactory service? If so, may I know why at that time it could not be anticipated that the contingency of the sort that the hon. Minister is now citing would occur and why these people were screened and selected and why they are now being asked to revert simply to make room for some directly recruited officers?

**Shri Bhagawati:** In the CPWD there may be work for some time, for a very short period and there may be a project which we have to work out speedily. Then we have to create

divisions and appoint people temporarily. These are all officiating officers. We had to create those posts for a temporary period, for some months, because even for some months, we have to appoint officers. We had to create some divisions and appoint these executive engineers, even if it were for a temporary period. But we cannot have them on a permanent basis on that account.

**The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):** May I add for the information of the hon. Member that it is wrong to say that all of them have been reverted to make room for class I officers? Only one of them has been reverted to make room for class I officers. The other six have been reverted, because some were on deputation and they are now coming back, and further the workload is decreasing and so some of them are coming back; two were on leave and they are also coming back.

**Shri Indrajit Gupta:** This was known beforehand.

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** I know that. The position today is this. If some officers have to be stepped up, that does not mean that we should stand in their way. That proves my *bona fides*. We take their good record into consideration and give them the promotion, but when there is no room they have to come back. Reversion does not mean any displacement.

**Shri Nambiar:** Even then, it is all the more necessary that the direct recruits must have five years' experience.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** From an extract from the Chief Engineer's letter dated the 19th August, 1966, it appears that "The following executive engineers are ordered to be reverted to the grade of assistant engineers with effect from the date they are relieved of their duties." Under

this order, all these seven officers were reverted, but there is no mention about their going back to their parent department or on deputation and so on. May I know whether it is a fact that all these seven officers are B.E.'s and they are fully qualified for the post? May I also know whether similar men with similar qualifications have been taken in their place or whether the qualifications of those individuals who have been newly recruited are less than those of these officers?

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** There are two types of officers, namely class I and class II officers. The period for a class I officers is five years and that for a class II officers is eight years. We did relax that rule because the required number of officers were not available. That relaxed rule of three years for class I officers and 5 years for class II officers applies to both the categories respectively. If I had stuck to the normal rule of eight years for class II officers then not one of them would have been promoted last year.

Secondly, these officers are my officers...

**Shri Ranga:** Your officers? Are they doing your home work?

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** Yes, they do my home work; that is right.

**Shri Ranga:** They are Government officers; they are not your officers.

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** Shri Ranga seems to be allergic to this word. I am in charge of this Ministry, and they are the officers of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Urban Development. (Interruptions). May I proceed? ...

**Shri Ranga:** You should pull him up.

**Mr. Speaker:** He says that they are officers or servants of the Ministry.

**Shri Ranga:** He goes on repeating that they are 'my officers', 'my Government' and so on. Who are these people? ...

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** We are the people who form the Government, in spite of you. So, we are here ...

**Mr. Speaker:** Now, the answer should come.

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** I am always interrupted ...

**Shri Ranga:** Let him amend his statement. You should be able to ask him to amend himself. It is not for him to give me this reply. That me in that manner when I raise a proper point here. It is very cheeky on the part of any Minister to answer me in that manner when I raise a proper point of order here and a proper point of procedure.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** Let him withdraw the allegation of allergy which he has levelled against my leader. That is a very serious allegation.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. Now, the answer should come straight.

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** I was trying to complete the answer by saying this. Our officers go on deputation to other departments; for example, they go to the P. & T. Department, and they go to other departments of the Government of India also; in the Food Department they do specialised job for them. If the work-load decreases, then those officers have to come back to their own parent Ministry, and then if they are senior enough, places have to be found for them.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** What about withdrawing the allegation he has made against my leader that he is allergic?

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** He has not answered my question in regard to the qualifications.

**Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh:** May I know whether the Ministry have

resorted to the most unhealthy practice of betting the concurrence of the UPSC for reduction in rank of an officer, which is precisely a disciplinary matter? May I know whether the hon. Minister is also aware that this is done on the basis purely of the confidential reports written by those officers who have been held to be responsible for initiating certain actions against certain officers?

**Shri Bhagawati:** This is for normal administrative reasons. There is no question of disciplinary action being taken.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** Unless I heard the hon. Minister incorrectly, he said in reply to part (b) of the question that with regard to the reversions which were ordered to give room to class I directly-recruited officers, there is only one case affected. May I know whether in view of the special character of this case, arrangements have been made to offer an equivalent post to the officer?

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** There is a quota fixed of two class I officers and one class II officer. If we do not get them directly recruited or appointed by the UPSC, the class I officer is taken from the class II officers. But the moment a class I officer becomes available, that proportion has to be maintained.

**Shri Nambiar:** He has not completed 5 years service. My question has not been answered.

**Mr. Speaker:** He cannot take it up now.

**Shri Nambiar:** He is evading my question.

**Shri Joachim Alva:** There is a complete deterioration in the quality of buildings put up and approved by Government, and it has virtually become a contractors' paradise. What are the tests applied in the appointment of engineers? Is there a screening committee which inquires into

their character and competence for the job before they are entrusted with building construction work, so that they do not know how to Ministers upwards for contractors down below?

**Shri Bhagawati:** The officers are recruited through the UPSC on the basis of competitive examinations held and results declared.

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

##### Tea Delegation's Tour to Foreign Countries

\*814. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a tea delegation was sent on tour of the U.K., U.S.A. and Canada in June last;

(b) if so, the main observations of the delegation and their recommendations submitted to Government after the tour; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7002/66].

##### National Coal Board

817. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are setting up a National Coal Board by integrating the existing organisations of Coal Board and Coal Controller;

(b) if so, the organisational set-up of the National Coal Board; and

(c) the expected advantages of the merger?

**The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey):** (a) to (c). With a view to rationalising the working of the Coal Board and the Coal Controller's Organisation, it is proposed to merge the two, so as to avoid over-lapping of functions, to ensure better co-ordination of work and to give due emphasis to developmental aspect apart from the regulatory functions. The proposal is under consideration of Government.

### Export Duty on Tea

\*819. **Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Tea Association of India has approached Government for the immediate reduction of the export duty on tea from Rs. 2 to Rs. 1.50 per kg. on the ground of decline of exports; and

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

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No reduction is possible. But conversion to ad valorem duty can be considered, if specific proposals are made.

### Sales Tax on Imported Store

\*820. **Shri Himatsingka:  
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**

Will the Minister of Supply, Technical Development and Materials Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the light of a recent Supreme Court Judgement that sales-tax on imported stores is not leviable, the D.G.S.&D. is recovering from the Suppliers sales-tax, already paid to them on past bills; and

(b) in view of the fact that the suppliers have already deposited the sales-tax with the State Governments, what steps are being taken by the Central Government to alleviate the difficulties faced by the suppliers?

**The Minister of Supply, Technical Development and Materials Planning (Shri Raghuramaiah):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The legal position is being examined and such further action as may be necessary will be taken on receipt of the advice from the Ministry of Law.

### Imported Newsprint with S.T.C.

\*821. **Shri Vasudevan Nair:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the stock position of imported newsprint with the S.T.C. at the time of devaluation;

(b) whether it is a fact that S.T.C. is charging post-devaluation price for these stocks also;

(c) whether Government have received any representations against this from the newspapers; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7003/66].

### Demand of Special Trains between Ghaziabad-Shahdara and Delhi

\*822. **Shri Panna Lal:  
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:  
Shri Brij Basi Lal:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Passengers Welfare Association demanded that two special trains should be run between Ghaziabad-Shahdara and Delhi for the benefit

of passengers so that the rush in the trains may be curtailed; and

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

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

(b) Introduction of an additional train on Ghaziabad—Shahadara—Delhi section is not, at present, operationally feasible for want of spare line capacity on this section and also of terminal facilities at Delhi/New Delhi. Additional facilities have been planned and as these become available in Delhi areas, introduction of additional suburban services, including Delhi—Ghaziabad section, will be taken in hand.

#### **Industries in the Private Sector**

\*823. **Shri U. M. Trivedi:** Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the industries in the private sector are suffering from paucity of funds as bulk of financial resources are directed to the public sector; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to allow these industries to expand and augment their production?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya):** (a) and (b). The shortage of resources reflects the inadequacy of savings in relation to investments contemplated in the private and in the public sectors. It would not be correct to say that the shortage of resources in the private sector is due to the diversion of the bulk of financial resources to the public sector. The expenditures by Central and State Governments are also being cut back in order to avoid deficit financing; and it is equally necessary to keep a strict control over credit expansion through the banking system. At the same time, within the limitations of resources available for investment, the

financial institutions which have been established in recent years to provide financial resources for private industry, will continue to assist in the expansion of capacity and production in priority industries.

#### **Textile Policy**

\*824. **Shri D. J. Naik:**

**Shri Chhotubhai Patel:**  
**Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh:**  
**Shri B. D. Deshmukh:**  
**Shri Bibhuti Misra:**

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finalised its Textile Policy for the year;

(b) if so, the requirements of raw cotton and what is the production of cotton; and

(c) what were the recommendations of the Textile Advisory Committee?

**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-7004/66].

**राजस्थानमें घग्घर नदी में आई बाढ़ के कारण क्षति**

\*825. श्री प० ला० बाबूबाल :  
श्री हुस्म चन्द कछवाय :  
डा० लक्ष्मीमल्ल सिंघवी :  
श्री दलजीत सिंह :  
श्री नि० रं० सास्कर :  
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :  
श्री युद्धवीर सिंह :  
श्री ज० रा० मेहता :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे, कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान में श्रीगंगानगर जिले में घग्घर नदी में आई

बाढ़ से हर वर्ष रेलवे लाइन और अन्य सम्पत्ति को काफी क्षति पहुँचती है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इससे होने वाली क्षति का क्या व्यौरा है और इस बारे में गत पांच वर्षों में हर वर्ष रेलवे प्रशासन द्वारा कितना व्यय किया जाता है ;

(ग) क्या इस वर्ष भी रेलवे लाइन कई जगह से टूट गई है और यातायात पूर्णतः ठप्प हो गया है ;

(घ) हर वर्ष रेलवे प्रशासन को होने वाली हानि को रोकने के लिये क्या सरकार कोई स्थायी उपाय कर रही है ; और !

(ङ) यदि हां, तो योजना की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) से (ङ). जब कभी घग्घर नदी में बाढ़ आती है, तो राजस्थान के श्री गंगानगर जिले में रेलवे लाइनों को क्षति पहुँचती है।

रेलवे लाइनों को क्षति इस रूप में होती है कि विभिन्न स्थानों पर पटरी के ऊपर पानी चढ़ जाने के कारण रेल-पथ टूट जाता है। पिछले पांच वर्षों में यातायात फिर से चालू करने के काम पर प्रति वर्ष जो खर्च हुआ, वह इस प्रकार है :—1961-62 में 1.61 लाख रुपये, 1962-63 में 2.61 लाख रुपये, 1963-64 में 1.82 लाख रुपये, 1964-65 में 2.85 लाख रुपये और 1965-66 में 1.07 लाख रुपये।

इस वर्ष भी हनुमानगढ़ और हनुमानगढ़ टाउन, सूरतगढ़ और रंगमहल, रंगमहल और पीलीबंगा, सूरतगढ़ और सरूपसर तथा सरूपसर और अनूपगढ़ के बीच रेल-पथ टूट गया और पानी लाइन के ऊपर से बहने लगा।

केन्द्रीय जल और विद्युत् आयोग के तत्वावधान में राजस्थान और पंजाब सरकारें घग्घर नदी के पानी को रेत के टीलों की ओर मोड़ने और ओट्टा जल-मंडार मुद्द करके उसके दोनों ओर नहरें बनाने का प्रबन्ध कर रही हैं। ये काम किये जा रहे हैं। नदी के परिवर्तित मार्ग पर रेलवे को दो पुल बनाने हैं, जिनमें से एक पुल बन गया है और दूसरा काम के आगामी मौसम में बन कर तैयार हो जायेगा।

पंजाब में मुनाफाखोरों के विरुद्ध अभियान

\* 826. श्री युद्धवीर सिंह :

श्री हुक्म चन्द कछवाय :

श्री काशीराम गुप्त :

श्री नम्बियार :

श्री सोलंकी :

श्री किशन पटनायक :

श्री दलजीत सिंह :

श्री साधूराम :

श्री हेम राज :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मुनाफाखोरी, जमाखोरी तथा मिलावट करने वाले व्यापारियों के विरुद्ध पंजाब के राज्यपाल द्वारा चलाये गये अभियान के अन्तर्गत अब तक कितने व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया जा चुका है ;

(ख) इसके परिणामस्वरूप कितना माल बरामद किया गया है ;

(ग) क्या इस अभियान के अन्तर्गत भ्रष्ट सरकारी कर्मचारियों को भी गिरफ्तार किया गया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या कितनी है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) :  
(क) से (घ). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर  
रखा जाता है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया,  
रेसिप्ट संख्या एल० टी० 7005/66]।

### Industries in the Eastern Districts of U.P.

\*827. **Shri Rajdeo Singh:**  
**Shri Vishram Prasad:**  
**Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**  
**Shri Bal Krishna Singh:**  
**Shri Vishwanath Roy:**  
**Shri Gahmari:**  
**Shri Surendra Pal Singh:**

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government, in the interest of uniform development of the country, propose to impose some kinds of restrictions on Industrialists so as not to concentrate in big cities only;

(b) whether Government are aware of the recommendations of the Patel Study Team regarding the deplorable poverty and backwardness of Eastern Districts of Uttar Pradesh; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to set up industries either in the public sector or in the private sector in these districts?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya):** (a) While Government do not propose to impose any restrictions as such; Government do take into consideration, while licensing schemes for establishment of industrial units, the need to avoid concentration of industries in big cities.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The possibility of establishing a paper-cum-pulp unit in the Eastern U.P./North Bihar area by the Paper Corporation is under consideration, but this is still in a preliminary stage

and a definite decision will be taken only after a detailed Techno-Economic Study. Special steps have been taken to provide loans to small scale entrepreneurs and to establish industrial estates in these districts.

### Indo-Afghanistan Trade

\*828. **Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:**  
Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan is making a determined bid to impose barriers against Indo-Afghan trade and disrupt it and whether Pakistan has agreed to allow the use of the overland route only for transit of Afghan goods meant for India and not vice versa; and

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

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) Pakistan has permitted movement of all goods between India and Afghanistan via Karachi. Recently, movement of Afghan fresh fruits to India has also been permitted by Pakistan through Husainiwala Customs Checkpost. Movement of goods from India to Afghanistan via Husainiwala is, however, not allowed by Pakistan.

(b) Government are pressing Pakistan to open the over-land route for Indo-Afghan trade.

### Export of Coir Yarn to Burma

\*829. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**  
**Shri Umanath:**

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian coir yarn exporters are incurring heavy loss due to the refusal of the Government of Burma to revalue rupee contracts prior to the 6th June, 1966;

(b) whether Government have received any representation in this regard from the coir yarn exporters of Kerala; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

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

(c) A high-powered delegation is shortly leaving for Burma for discussing these matters.

#### **Export Promotion Scheme for Woollen Hosiery**

**\*830. Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaia:**  
**Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:**  
**Shri Bade:**  
**Shri Rameshekhar Prasad Singh:**

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the export Promotion Scheme for woollen hosiery has been announced; and

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

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi):** (a) and (b). No scheme of export promotion for woollen hosiery has been announced. However, all facilities for raw materials—both imported and indigenous—will be made available to registered exporters.

#### **Closure of Textile Mills**

**\*831. Shri Buta Singh:**  
**Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:**  
**Shri P. H. Bheel:**  
**Shri Gulshan:**  
**Shri Madhu Limaye:**

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of textile mills, spindles and looms closed down recently;

(b) how many amongst them are obsolete and uneconomical;

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(c) how many textile mills are now run by Controllers appointed by Government; and

(d) the total net financial result of running these mills during the current year?

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

(a) Out of about 600 mills with about 16.4 million spindles and 2 lakh looms in the country, 11 mills, accounting for about three lakh spindles and 4388 looms have closed since January 1966, 6 mills continue to remain closed from earlier than January 1966.

(b) Two.

(c) Twelve.

(d) Seven out of twelve mills have been taken over only during the last seven or eight months, and the financial results of the working of these and the other mills during the current year are not yet available, but many of the mills are making profits. A few mills which have been taken over are losing also.

**फतहपुर और बुल (राजस्थान) के बीच रेल यात्रा का किराया**

**\*832. श्री रामसेवक यादव :**  
**श्री मधु लिमये :**  
**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :**  
**श्री किशन पटनायक :**  
**श्री भोकार लाल बेरवा :**  
**श्री हुसम चन्द कच्छवाय :**  
**श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया :**  
**श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :**  
**श्री यु० द० सिंह :**  
**श्री गुलशन :**  
**श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :**  
**श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :**

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :



(क) क्या यह सच है कि फतेहपुर और चुरू (राजस्थान) के बीच का अन्तर 24 मील है किन्तु यात्रियों से 54 मील का किराया वसूल किया जाता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या किसी और सेशन में भी यात्रियों से अतिरिक्त दूरी का किराया वसूल किया जा रहा है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या उन के मंत्रालय का इस विषयता को दूर करने का कोई विचार है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) फतेहपुर और चुरू के बीच वास्तविक दूरी 27 मील (या 43.5 किलोमीटर) है और किराया 54 मील (या 87 किलोमीटर) का लिया जाता है।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) प्रश्न के भाग (ख) के उत्तर को देखते हुए कोई असंगति नहीं है। इसके अलावा दूरी बढ़ाकर किराया और भाड़ा लगाने पर भी, इस लाइन की पूंजीगत लागत पर आर्थिक प्रतिफल नहीं मिल रहा है।

#### Indian Iron and Steel Company, Limited

\*833. Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: Will the Minister of Iron and Steel be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statement of the Chairman of the Indian Iron and Steel Company Ltd. as reported in the "Statesman" of the 12th August, 1966 that because of the inordinate delay in approving its Balancing Plant Scheme by Government, the country was denied an additional production

of 3,00,000 tons of steel and consequent saving of foreign exchange to the tune of Rs. 26.27 crores per annum over this period; and

(b) if so, the reasons why the scheme submitted in January, 1962 could not be approved until May, 1966?

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The expansion scheme, which was originally submitted by the Indian Iron and Steel Co. Ltd. in June, 1962, was approved by the Government in April 1963. Subsequent to that certain modifications to the original proposals and revised figures of estimates submitted by the Company from time to time had to be examined. A good part of the delay was occasioned by the persistence of the Company in regard to setting up of an uneconomic small capacity power plant which was not essential for the expansion programme, and due to the revision of cost estimates, additions and alternations on more than one occasion.

#### Extra Railway Engines

\*834. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to an allegation (vide 'Blitz' dated 18-6-1966) that "one does not have to go into the details of the manner in which the railways come to acquire so many extra engines";

(b) if so, whether an inquiry has been held in the matter; and

(c) if not, the reason therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes, Sir, but there is no basis for the allegation above over acquisition of Locomotives.

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

**Fans and Lights in Trains**

\*835. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**  
**Shri Kishen Pattanayak:**  
**Shri Bagri:**  
**Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:**

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

(a) whether Government have received complaints about the fans and lights in the train compartments frequently going out of order;

(b) whether complaints have also been received about the virtual non-availability of "free cleaning service" at different stations; and

(c) if so, the action taken to remedy this?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh):** (a) Occasionally complaints have been received regarding failure of lights and fans.

(b) No, Sir.

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

**Explosion of Petrol Tankers on N.E.F. Railway**

\*836. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**  
**Shri Bade:**  
**Shri Hukam Chand**  
**Kachhavalaya:**  
**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:**  
**Shri Kapur Singh:**  
**Shri Gulshan:**  
**Shri Narasimha Reddy:**  
**Shri Krishnapal Singh:**  
**Shri D. C. Sharma:**  
**Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that some petrol tankers in a Katihar-bound goods train caught fire and exploded between Alipur and Sudhani stations on the Northeast Frontier Railway on the 14th June, 1966;

(b) if so, in what circumstances; and

(c) the extent of damage suffered thereby?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath):** (a) and (b). On 13-6-66 Train No. 902 Down Parcel Express got derailed between Sudhani and Alipur stations and due to sparks generated by metallic friction caused by derailment, 4 petrol tanks caught fire. However, there was no explosion.

(c) The cost of damage to railway property was estimated at approximately Rs. 4,92,675.

शामगढ़ रेलवे स्टेशन पर काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों को अनाज का दिया जाना

\*837. श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छवाय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि शामगढ़ रेलवे स्टेशन पर काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों को और उनके परिवारों को, जिनकी संख्या लगभग 4,500 है, अनाज देने के लिए कोई समुचित व्यवस्था नहीं है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि यदि वे अन्य स्थानों से अनाज लाते हैं तो उनको पुलिस पकड़ लेती है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उन्होंने जो सरकारी आधार पर एक दुकान खोली थी, उसका भी लाइसेंस रद्द कर दिया गया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उनको अनाज देने के लिए क्या व्यवस्था की जा रही है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) शामगढ़ 505 रेल कर्मचारियों का हेडक्वार्टर है। उन्हें स्थानीय रेलवेमेन्स कंज्यूमर्स कोऑपरेटिव सोसायटी द्वारा संचालित उचित मूल्य की दूकान से अनाज देने की समुचित व्यवस्था है।

(ख) जी हां। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में रेल से एक जिले से दूसरे जिले में अनाज ले जाने पर जो प्रतिबन्ध लगाये गये हैं, उनके अधीन पुलिस उन्हें पकड़ सकती है। लेकिन अभी तक ऐसा कोई मामला रेल प्रशासन के नोटिस में नहीं आया है।

(ग) लायसेंस रद्द नहीं किया गया था, बल्कि तहसीलदार की हिदायत के अनुसार गरोंठ के खाद्य निरीक्षक 14-8-66 को उसे अपने साथ ले गये थे और 15-8-66 को उन्होंने लायसेंस सोसायटी को लौटा दिया।

(घ) सबाल नहीं उठता।

#### **Derailement at Vyasarpadi Station (S. Railway)**

**4094. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:**  
**Shri Bade:**  
**Shri Hukam Chand**  
**Kachhavaia:**  
**Shri Y. D. Singh:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the engine and two bogies of a goods train derailed at Vyasarpadi Railway Station on the Southern Railway on the 20th July, 1966, causing injury to several persons;

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

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

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath):**  
(a) and (b). No. However, on that day while train No. 350 Sick Local was waiting at Vyasarpadi Signal No. 74 on the Up slow line between Perambur and Vyasarpadi Automatic Block Section, the Coaching Trial Train which left Perambur West collided with it. As a result thereof the tender of the engine of the Coaching Trial Train and the Brake-van and a dummy truck on the Sick Local Train got derailed. Five railway employees sustained injuries.

(c) There was no loss of life.

The cost of damage to railway property was estimated at approximately Rs. 12,550.

#### **Truck-Howrah Bombay Mail Collision**

**4095. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Bombay bound Howrah Mail met with an accident at the Jharsuguda Railway station on the Howrah-Nagpur Section of the S.E. Railway on the morning of the 21st July, 1966;

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

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

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath):**  
(a) and (b). On 21-7-66 while train No. 2 Up Howrah-Bombay Mail was running between Jharsuguda and Ib stations, it collided with a motor truck at the unmanned level crossing at Km. 515/10-11.

(c) There was no loss of life.

The cost of damage to railway property was estimated at approximately Rs. 75.

### Accident near Madras

4096. **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a woman and her three children were run over by the Kancheepuram Fast Passenger Train between Pallavaram and Chromepet suburban stations near Madras on the S. Railway on the 28th July, 1966; and

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

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

(a) and (b). On 28-7-66 at about 18-40 hrs. a woman and her 3 children while trspassing the railway line at Km. 25/1 between Pallavaram and Tambaram stations were knocked down by train No. 647 Madras Beach-Conjeevaram Passenger.

### दिल्ली और रोहतक के बीच रेलगाड़ी

4097. **श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धांती :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कार्यालयों में काम करने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारी दिल्ली और रोहतक के बीच 1-डी० के० एस० और 342-डाउन गाड़ियों से यात्रा करते हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि ये दोनों रेलगाड़ियाँ विलम्ब से चलती हैं ;

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

(घ) क्या इन गाड़ियों को समय सूची के अनुसार चलाने के लिए कोई योजना बनाई गई है ; ताकि इन गाड़ियों से यात्रा करने वाले कर्मचारी समय पर कार्यालय पहुँच सकें ?

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

(क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग). अप्रैल से जुलाई, 66 तक । डी के एस और 342 डाउन गाड़ियों के समय की पाबन्दी का विश्लेषण करने से मालूम होता है कि जबकि इनमें से पहली गाड़ी का संकलन बिल्कुल सन्तोषजनक रहा और उसके ठीक समय से चलने का औसत 95 प्रतिशत से अधिक था, दूसरी (एक अधिक दूरी वाली गाड़ी) 342 डाउन का संकलन फिरोजपुर और दिल्ली के बीच इकहरे लाइन खंड पर नियंत्रण अवराधों और सिगनल की खराबी के कारण गाड़ियों के पूर्व निश्चित स्थानों पर मेल न लेने आदि के कारण इतना अच्छा नहीं रहा ।

(घ) कर्मचारियों के लिए इस आशय के अनुरोध जारी कर दिये गये हैं कि उपनगरी क्षेत्र में इन गाड़ियों के चलाने के लिए अन्य गाड़ियों के उमर जिनमें डाक और एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियाँ भी शामिल हैं, अप्रत्या दी जाये । इन गाड़ियों के संकलन पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जा रहा है और उनका ठीक समय से चलना सुनिश्चित करने के लिए हर सम्भव प्रयास किया जा रहा है ।

### लखनऊ नक्का रेलवे फाटक पर ऊपरी पुल

409. **श्री रणजय सिंह :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर रेलवे में सुल्तानपुर के "लखनऊ नाका" रेलवे फाटक पर यातायात के लिये एक ऊपरी पुल बनाने की कोई योजना विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह कार्य कब तक तैयार हो जायेगा ;

(ग) क्या लखनऊ में ऐशबाग रेलवे फाटक पर भी एक ऊपरी पुल बनाये जाने का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो यह पुल कब तक तैयार हो जायेगा ?

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

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

(ग) ऐशवाग के पश्चिमी सिरे पर मौजूदा समपार की जगह केवल एक उप मार्ग बनाने के लिए लखनऊ नगर महापालिका से एक प्रस्ताव मिला था । लेकिन, चूंकि इस प्रस्ताव में सुझाये गये पहुंच मार्गों के ढलान बहुत तीखे पाये गये और वे भारतीय रोड्स कांग्रेस की सिफारिशों के अनुरूप नहीं थे, इसलिए अब नगरपालिका एक वैकल्पिक प्रस्ताव की जांच कर रही है । रेल प्रशासन वैकल्पिक मार्ग के व्यौरे की प्रतीक्षा कर रहा है ।

(घ) अभी यह बताना बिल्कुल असामयिक होगा, क्योंकि इस योजना पर अभी केवल प्रारंभिक जांच की जा रही है ।

#### Weaving of Stainless Steel into Textiles

4099. **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:**  
**Shri Murli Manohar:**

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the American invention of weaving stainless steel into fabrics and textiles;

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

(c) its commercial utility as a dress?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi):** (a) to (c). It is understood that Brunrwick Corporation in U.S.A. has been experimenting with metallic fibres for reinforcing rugs, work clothes, Children's clothes and Military clothing. It is too early to venture an opinion regarding its commercial utility.

#### Rice from Nepal

4100. **Shri Murli Manohar:**  
**Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:**

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Nepal has recently agreed to the sale of a large consignment of rice to India shortly;

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

(c) the quality and description of the rice?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) to (c). Government of Nepal have offered to sell some rice to India. Talks relating to this offer are continuing.

#### Prices of Tractors

4101. **Shri V. V. Thevar:** Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the price of Massey Ferguson, Hindustan, Escorts and Russian imported tractors (large and small before devaluation;

(b) the current prices of the above tractors and from what date revised prices were given effect to;

(c) whether it is a fact that the current increased prices were allowed due to devaluation for the tractors manufactured after the 6th June even though their components were imported before devaluation and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the percentage of imported components that go in the production of the above tractors?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya):** (a) and (b). The pre-devaluation and the current prices of Massey Ferguson, Hindustan, Escorts

and Russian imported tractors are as under:—

Make of Tractor	Pre-devaluation price.	Current price	R. marks
Massey Ferguson	Rs. 16,425	Rs. 21,401 (with effect from 6th June 1966).	These are the prices at which the tractors are being sold presently. A cost examination of these tractors by the Cost Accounts Division of the Ministry of Finance has recently been completed. Based on the results of the cost examination, the fair selling prices of these tractors will be decided shortly.
Escorts 34 HP	Rs. 15,400	Rs. 17,300 (with effect from the 6th June 1966).	
Hindustan 50 HP	Rs. 17,650	Rs. 20,237.50 (with effect from 12-8-1966)	
Russian DT-14B (Russian tractors in higher ranges are not being imported now)	Rs. 5,800	There has so far been no imports of these tractors after devaluation and there has therefore been no increase in this price.	This is the price at which the manufacturers has been requested to sell the tractor pending a cost examination for which the necessary details have been called for. The manufacturer has, however, submitted a representation against this and asked for reconsideration.

(c) In some cases, the manufacturers have deferred payment arrangements with their suppliers with the result that the components actually imported prior to the date of devaluation are to be paid for at the post-devaluation rates of exchange. This factor is taken into account while considering the claims of the manufacturers for price increase on account of devaluation.

(d) The percentage of Imported components in the above mentioned tractors manufactured indigenously is as under:—

- (i) Massey Ferguson 40 per cent.
- (ii) Escorts 34 HP 50 per cent.
- (iii) Hindustan 50 HP 38 per cent.

दिल्ली और फीरोजपुर के बीच चलने वाली रेलगाड़ियों में भीड़

4102. श्री जगदेव सिंह: सितान्ती : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली और फीरोजपुर के बीच चलने वाली 341- अप तथा 342- डाउन रेलगाड़ियों में तीसरे दर्जे के डिब्बों के अपर्याप्त होने तथा अत्यधिक भीड़ होने के बारे में कोई शिकायतें आई हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस कठिनाई को दूर करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ग) क्या एक ही बोगी में विभिन्न श्रेणियों के निश्चित संख्या में स्थानों की व्यवस्था होती है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी हाँ, 342 डाउन फिरोजपुर-दिल्ली सवारी गाड़ी में भीड़ भाड़ के सम्बन्ध में श्रम्यावेदन मिले हैं।

(ख) अप्रैल, 66 की गणना के अनुसार, दिल्ली-रोहतक खंड पर 342 डाउन फिरोजपुर-दिल्ली सवारी गाड़ी में कुछ भीड़-भाड़ पायी गयी थी। लेकिन उस समय इस गाड़ी में तीसरे दर्जे का एक सवारी डिब्बा कम लगाया जाता था। यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कारंवाही की गयी है कि यह गाड़ी पूरे 9 सवारी डिब्बों के साथ चला करे। इस गाड़ी में और डिब्बे लगाने की व्यवहारिकता पर भी विचार किया जा रहा है।

(ग) मिले-जुले सवारी डिब्बों के अभिकल्प का अब मानवीकरण कर दिया गया है जिसमें प्रत्येक दर्जे के स्थानों में विशिष्ट संख्या में शायिकाओं सीटों की व्यवस्था की गयी है।

बहादुरगढ़ स्टेशन पर यात्री प्लेटफार्म के ऊपर छत

4103. श्री जगन्नेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : क्या रेलवे मंत्री अप्रैल, 1966 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 3091 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बहादुरगढ़ रेलवे स्टेशन पर यात्री प्लेटफार्म पर इस बीच छत बना भी गई है ;

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

(ग) यह कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ?

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

(ख) इस समय इस्पाती संरचना का काम हो रहा है। जैसे ही यह काम

पूरा हो जायेगा छत डालने का काम शुरू कर दिया जायेगा।

(ग) आशा है दिसम्बर 1966 तक काम पूरा हो जायेगा।

कारों और स्कूटरों का नियतन

4104. श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :  
श्री हुक्म चन्द कछवाय :  
श्री रामसेवक यादव :

क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले 10 वर्षों में कितने सरकारी अधिकारियों एवं कर्मचारियों को सरकारी कोटे से या दूसरी तरह से प्राथमिकता के आधार पर कारें या स्कूटर प्राप्त हुये हैं ; और

(ख) उनमें से कितने लोग दूसरी बार कारें या स्कूटर खरीदने के लिये आवेदन कर चुके हैं या खरीद चुके हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री डा० संजीवैया) :  
(क) और (ख). केन्द्रीय सरकार के कोटे से कारों का नियतन 1959 से और स्कूटरों का नियतन 1960 से किया जा रहा है। इस अवधि में किए गए वास्तविक नियतन की पूरी सूचना किसी एक जगह उपलब्ध नहीं है जो बहुत सी फाइलों से इकट्ठी करनी पड़ेगी। महसूस किया जाता है कि इस कार्य में लगने वाले श्रम तथा समय उपलब्ध होने वाले परिणामों के अनुरूप नहीं होगा।

N.G. Railway Lines in Gujarat State

4105. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:  
Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the narrow gauge railway lines in the region of Gujarat State (Western

Railway) are proposed to be abolished in the near future; and

(b) if so, the alternative future plans and the reasons for removal of the narrow gauge railway lines?

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

(a) There is no proposal at present to dismantle N.G. lines on Western Railway.

(b) Does not arise.

**Arrears of Field Establishment Allowances for Employees of Geological Survey of India**

**4106. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:** Will the Minister of Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the arrears of Field Establishment Allowances granted since August, 1962 to the employees of the Geological Survey of India (formerly Indian Bureau of Mines), Exploration Wing—have not yet been cleared;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when the payment of the arrears will be made?

**The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey):** (a) and (b). Out of the claims preferred by 850 officers, claims of only 65 are pending clearance. In addition, approximately 20 claims are pending with the Audit Office for authorisation. Settlement of these claims has been delayed because this allowance is admissible only on certain specific conditions being fulfilled. A detailed procedure had to be worked out in consultation with Audit in connection with submission of their claims. This necessarily took some time.

(c) It is expected that all pending claims will be settled by the end of October, 1968.

**Export of Fish Meal**

**4107. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to export fish meal to earn foreign exchange; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) and (b). The present export of fish meal is negligible due to limited production and heavy internal demand.

**Claims for Refund of Railway Fare**

**4108. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of claims pending for the last six months and one year for refund of Railway fare on account of partially used tickets;

(b) the reasons of delay in disposal of such cases; and

(c) what steps are being taken to expedite their disposal?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh):** (a) The number of claims pending over six months and one year for refund of Railway fare on account of partially used tickets, as on 30th June, 1966, was 24 and 28 respectively.

(b) Insufficient and incorrect particulars initially furnished by the claimants and non-receipt of accountal particulars from other concerned railways account for the delay.

(c) The Railways have been asked to take effective steps for the expeditious disposal of these cases.



दिल्ली-किशनगंज तथा शकूरबस्ती स्टेशनों के बीच रेलवे लाइन की दोहरा बनाना

4109. श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : क्या रेलवे मंत्री 25 फरवरी, 1966 के अतिरिक्त प्रश्न संख्या 889 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली-किशनगंज तथा शकूरबस्ती स्टेशनों के बीच रेलवे लाइन को दोहरा बनाने का कार्य आरम्भ कर दिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) यह कार्य कब पूरा होने की सम्भावना है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री शाम नाथ) : (क) और (ख). इस काम की व्यवस्था 1966-67 के बजट में की गयी है। प्रारम्भिक व्यवस्था सम्बन्धी काम को अन्तिम रूप दे दिया गया है और निर्माण-कार्य शीघ्र ही शुरू किये जाने की सम्भावना है।

(ग) यदि घन उपलब्ध हुआ तो इस काम को मार्च, 1968 तक पूरा करने की योजना है।

#### Requirement and Manufacture of Rouze Powder

4110. Shri J. R. Mehta: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state (i) the annual quantity required in India; (ii) quantity produced in the country; (iii) the quantity imported; and (iv) the value of imports from different countries of the following commodities:—

1. Rouze Powder,
2. Silica Gel,
3. Synthetic Iron Oxide Powder (Red),
4. Synthetic Iron Oxide Powder (Black),
5. Plastic Steel
6. Iron Cement
7. Magnetic Crack detecting Ink?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (i) and (ii). No precise information with regard to the annual quantity required and produced in the country is available except in respect of the following items:—

(i) Synthetic red oxide of iron

The production of this item during 1964-65 has been of the order of 4.50 tons.

(ii) Iron cement

The production has been as shown below:

1962	40 tons.
1963	14.5 tons.

(iii) and (iv). The items are not separately classified in the Indian Trade Classification except for Silica Gel and Iron Oxide and as such separate figures of import for each are not available. A statement showing country-wise import (quantity and value) of these two items during 1965-66 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. 7006/66].

#### Controller and Deputy-Controller of Stores of Northern Railway

4111. Shri Rajdeo Singh:

Shri Bal Krishna Singh:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the previous Controller of Stores and Deputy-Controller of Stores of Northern Railway Headquarters Office who prematurely retired in the middle of 1965 have cases of corruption standing against them; and

(b) if so, the precautions taken to avoid such corruptions in future?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes. There are certain allegations of corruption pending

against them, which are at various stages of investigation.

(b) To avoid corruption:

- (i) Procedure lacunae which are noticed to have facilitated acts of corruption are plugged to the maximum extent possible.
- (ii) Preventive aspect of vigilance work is receiving sustained attention and surprise checks are carried out by the Vigilance Officers of Zonal Railways as also by the Vigilance Directorate of the Railway Board.

#### Northern Railway Headquarters Office Buildings

4112. Shri Rajdeo Singh:

Shri Bal Krishna Singh:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the cost of labour and materials involved in the mural painting recently started on the walls of the Northern Railway Headquarters Office building; and

(b) the cost of construction of Class I, Class II, Class III and IV Staff quarters?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Rs. 50,000.

(b) In Delhi Area, the cost per unit of different types of staff quarters for the present scale of accommodation is approximately as under:—

	Rs.
(i) For class I and class II, Sr. Scale and Jr. Scale officers.	20,600
(ii) For Senior Class III	14,200
(iii) For Junior Class III staff	10,700
(iv) For Class IV staff	6,300.

छत्तरपुर (रीवा) के एक मकान में विस्फोट

4113 श्री हुक्म चन्द कड़वाय :

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि छत्तरपुर (रीवा डिवीजन) के एक मकान में हुए विस्फोट के परिणामस्वरूप तीन व्यक्तियों की मृत्यु हो गई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस विस्फोट के क्या कारण थे ; और

(ग) धन तथा सम्पत्ति की कितनी हानि हुई ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री दा० संजीवया) :

(क) जी, हां ।

(ख) विस्फोट के ठीक ठीक कारण का अभी निश्चित रूप से पता नहीं लग सका है ।

(ग) चूक मिट्टी और घास फूस से बनी इमारत की खपरैल की छत ही गिर गई थी, इसलिये धन और सम्पत्ति की अधिक हानि नहीं हुई ।

#### नागालैण्ड का सर्वेक्षण

4114. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या खान तथा धातु मंत्री 13 मई, 1966 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1960-क के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उन क्षेत्रों में श्री सिलिल फाक्स द्वारा किये गये सर्वेक्षण व सम्बन्धित मूल रिपोर्ट लायता है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि भारत छोड़ते समय श्री सिरिल फॉक्स सर्वेक्षण सम्बन्धी उन रिकार्डों को अपने साथ ले गये थे ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके लिये कौन व्यक्ति उत्तरदायी है तथा इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

**खान तथा धातु मंत्री (श्री सु० कु० डे) :**

(क) और (ख). नहीं महोदय । 1926-27 में भारतीय भौमिकी विभाग के डा० सिरिल फोक्स ने ऊपरी आसाम की कुछ कोयला खानों का निरीक्षण किया परन्तु उन्होंने उचित प्रकार से सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया और इसीलिए किये हुए काम की कोई रिपोर्ट भी प्रस्तुत नहीं की । तथापि उन के टिप्पण भारतीय भौमिकी विभाग की 1927 वर्ष की सामान्य रिपोर्ट में छपे थे और आसाम की सरकार ने भी इसे 1947 में इकनोमिक मिनरल रिसोसर्स आफ आसाम नामक पत्रिका में छपा था ।

(ग) प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होता ।

#### **Newsprint Product in Punjab**

**4115. Shri Yashpal Singh:**

**Shri Hukam Chand  
Kachhavaia:**

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**

**Shri Sonavane:**

**Shri Raghunath Singh:**

**Shri Daljit Singh:**

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the report published in the "Hindustan Times" dated the 28th May, 1966 that "an ambitious Rs. 20 crores newsprint mill project has been cold-stored on account of the reorganisation of Punjab"; and

(b) if so, the action taken to save the project?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya):** (a) Yes, Sir; but the Hon'ble member perhaps refers to report published in *Hindustan Times* dated the 25th May, 1966, as there is no such report in that paper of the 28th May, 1966.

(b) The scheme has not been cold-stored but, due to the proposed reorganisation of Punjab and Himachal Pradesh, further action has been delayed till the new set up comes into existence.

#### **Heavy Pumps and Compressor Plant near Allahabad**

**4116. Shri Kindar Lal:  
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1666 on the 13th May, 1966, and state:

(a) whether Government have finalised the scheme for the setting up of a Pump and Compressor Plant near Allahabad with Soviet collaboration; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Aluminium Plants**

**4117. Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:  
Shri P. E. Chakraverti:**

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

(a) the number of Aluminium plants working at present in the country;

(b) the number of Aluminium plants for which licences have been issued; and

(c) the up-to-date progress made by the Aluminium plants proposed to be located in Belgaum District of Mysore State and when the same will go into production?

**The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey):** (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7007/66].

(c) A "letter of intent" was issued to a Company in the private sector in July, 1964 for establishment of a 30,000 tonnes P.A. new aluminium smelter in Mysore State. The Company have since selected a site for the smelter near Belgaum (in Mysore State), investigated the bauxite deposits in the South Kolhapur area in Maharashtra, and concluded an agreement with the Mysore State authorities for supply of necessary power. The Company's proposals for foreign exchange financing and foreign collaboration for the project have been approved by the Government of India. The aluminium smelter is expected to go into production during 1969.

#### Setting up of Industries in Foreign Countries

**4118. Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state the names of the countries with which India has entered into collaboration in the equity shares for the setting up of industries in foreign countries during 1965 and up to June, 1966?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah):** During the period under review, the Government of India approved equity investment by private Indian parties in Joint industrial enterprises abroad in the following countries:

Nigeria, Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, Ceylon, Iran, Saudi Arabia, Columbia, Canada, United Kingdom, Malaysia, Hongkong and Philippines.

#### Bikaner Railway Station

**4119. Shri Bagri:**  
**Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:**  
**Shri Madhu Limaye:**  
**Shri Maurya:**  
**Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:**  
**Shri Kishen Pattnayak:**  
**Shri P. L. Barupal:**  
**Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4641 on the 29th April, 1966 and state:

(a) whether a decision for the shifting of the Railway Station of Bikaner and the construction of over and under-bridges over the railway crossing within the Municipal limits of the city has since been taken;

(b) whether the proposal to provide Retiring and Refreshing Rooms has since been considered; and

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

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath):** (a) No. The matter is still under consideration of the Government of Rajasthan and a final decision from the State Government is awaited.

(b) The proposal is still under consideration.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Removal of Fish Plates from Railway Track

**4120. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that fish-plates were found removed from the Railway track near Ravelganj Station (N.E.R.) on the 20th May, 1966; and

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

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

(b) Government Railway Police, Chupra registered a case on crime No. 5 dated 20-5-1966 u/Ss 126 Indian Railways Act and 379 I.P.C. Two gangmen have been arrested so far. The case is still under police investigation. A C.I.D. officer is assisting in the investigation.

### Khadi Bhawans

**4121. Shri Bijhuti Misra:**  
**Shri K. N. Tiwary:**

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large amount of money is being spent on rent and establishments of the Khadi Bhawans in Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Delhi and other big cities;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the work in these Bhawans proceeds slowly and without the motto of service; and

(c) the efforts being made to remove these shortcomings?

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

(a) Expenditure on establishment and on rents including rates and taxes in respect of Khadi Gramodyog Bhavans at New Delhi, Madras, Bangalore, Calcutta, Goa and Bhopal which are run directly by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission amounted during 1964-65 to Rs. 11.45 lakhs and Rs. 2.43 lakhs respectively, while the sales at these Bhavans during that year amounted to Rs. 175.39 lakhs. The expenditure on establishment and rents taken together works out to 7.91 per cent of the total sales.

(b) No, Sir. A regular watch is kept over the functioning of these

Bhavans by the Khadi Commission authorities.

(c) Does not arise.

### इस्पात और मशीनों का निर्यात

**4122. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :** क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विदेशों में भारतीय इस्पात और मशीनों की मांग वाले बाजारों का पता लगाने के लिये कोई प्रयत्न किये गये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस कार्य में कितनी सफलता मिली है ; और

(ग) हमारा माल अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय प्रतियोगिता में मुकाबला कर सके, इसके लिये क्या सावधानी बर्ती जा रही है ?

**वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) :**

(क) जी, हां। भारतीय इस्पात तथा मशीनों के लिए व्यापार प्रतिनिधिमंडलों, ऋध्ययन दलों, इंजीनियरी निर्यात संवर्द्धन परिषद के विदेशी कार्यालयों, विदेश स्थित भारतीय व्यापार प्रतिनिधियों और अन्य वाणिज्यिक अभिकरणों के माध्यम से विदेशी बाजारों का सर्वेक्षण किया जा रहा है।

(ख) इस्पात तथा मशीनों का निर्यात 1964-65 के क्रमशः 2.82 करोड़ रु० तथा 3.49 करोड़ रु० से बढ़कर 1965-66 में क्रमशः 5.53 करोड़ रु० तथा 4.36 करोड़ रु० हो गया है।

(ग) निर्यात किये जाने वाले माल की किस्म अच्छी होने का विश्वास दिलाने के लिए जहाज पर लदान से पूर्व निरीक्षण तथा किस्म-नियंत्रण के अन्य उपाय किये गये हैं।

जोराई के निकट विस्फोटक पदार्थों का पकड़ा जाना

4123. श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय :  
श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :  
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जोराई रेलवे स्टेशन के निकट विस्फोटक पदार्थों से भरा एक बक्सा पकड़ा गया ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह सामान किस देश का था और यह कितनी मात्रा में था ; और

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

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं । लेकिन 1-5-1966 को जोराई रेलवे स्टेशन की रेलवे पटरी के पास 2" लम्बा और 1½" व्यास वाला अलग हुआ एक छोटा सा यांत्रिक पुर्जा मिला था । प्राप्त पुर्जा सम्भवतः एक यांत्रिक थ्रिदिंग थी जो सामान्यतः इंजन क्रैंक या गियर बक्स में फिट किये जाने वाले वायु श्वासी (Air breather) से मिलती जुलती थी ।

(ख) और (ग) .सवाल नहीं उठता ।

सिकन्दराबाद में रेलवे सिग्नल वर्कशॉप

4124. श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय :  
श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :  
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सिकन्दराबाद में एक सिग्नल वर्कशॉप खोलने का प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसे कब से चालू किया जायेगा ;

(ग) इससे कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा की बचत होने की संभावना है ; और

(घ) यह सामान किन किन देशों से आयात किया जाता था ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री राम नाथ) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) इस काम को 1968 में पूरा करने की योजना है ।

(ग) प्रति वर्ष 50 से 100 लाख रुपये ।

(घ) अधिकतर इंग्लैंड, अमेरिका, जापान, पश्चिम जर्मनी, स्वीडन और फ्रांस से ।  
नई दिल्ली स्टेशन पर एक आदमी की मृत्यु

4125. श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :

श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय :  
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 30 मई, 1966 को नई दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन पर एक तीस वर्षीय युवक, एक रेलगाड़ी के नीचे आ कर मारा गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन परिस्थितियों में वह व्यक्ति रेलगाड़ी के नीचे कुचला गया था ; और

(ग) वह युवक किस स्थान का रहने वाला था ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शास्त्र नाथ) : (क) और (ख) . सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस के अनुसार 30-5-66 को नयी दिल्ली स्टेशन के 'ए' केबिन के पास रेलवे लाइन को पार करते समय एक 70 वर्षीय वृद्ध

व्यक्ति के किसी गाड़ी अथवा इंजन से कुचल कर मारे जाने की रिपोर्ट मिली है।

(ग) चूंकि मृत व्यक्ति की लाश की शिनाख्त नहीं हो सकी, इसलिए अधिक व्योरे का पता नहीं लगाया जा सका।

#### **Issue of Bank Advances to Textile Mills**

**4126. Shri Madhu Limaye:**  
**Shri Kishen Pattaayak:**  
**Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:**  
**Shri Bagri:**

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have settled the controversy between the State Bank on the one hand and the Maharashtra State and Union Government on the other, over the issue of bank advances to textile mills in difficulties;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi):** (a) and (b). There is no controversy between the State Bank on the one hand and the Central Government and Maharashtra Government on the other for issue of loans to textile mills in difficulties. The State Bank give loans to Cotton Textile Units, taking into account *inter alia* the financial position of the mills concerned.

#### **Modernisation of Coal Mines**

**4127. Shri Madhu Limaye:**  
**Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:**  
**Shri B. K. Das:**  
**Shri S. C. Samanta:**

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

(a) whether Government propose to scrap the programme of the modernisation of coal mines or slow it down

during the Fourth Plan owing to foreign exchange difficulties;

(b) whether any aid is being sought for these modernisation projects; and

(c) the response from the various countries thereto?

**The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey):** (a) Modernisation of coal mines is not likely to be held up on account of foreign exchange difficulties as the bulk of the requirement of new mining machinery may be available indigenously. Release of foreign exchange is considered for such machinery as has to be imported and is absolutely essential.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Development of Railway Lines in Bastar**

**4128. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:**  
**Shri Madhu Limaye:**  
**Shri Lakhmu Bhawani:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to lay on the Table the programme drawn up for the Railway development of the Bastar and surrounding adivasi areas and if no programme has been formulated yet, whether there will be one during the Fourth Plan Period?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath):** No specific plan for development of Railway for Bastar and surrounding Adivasi region has been drawn up so far. In the context of the proposals for integrated development of industries in the Dandakaranya region, investigations are being carried out for some new rail links. Owing to the meagre allocation of funds for new lines in the Fourth Plan, it is premature to say how the priorities for these rail links will work out in relation to other schemes for export of iron ore, port development and strategic requirements of the country's transport system.

### Spinning Mills at Jagdalpur

**4129. Shri Madhu Limaye:**  
**Shri Bagri:**  
**Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:**

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the deteriorating conditions of the adivasi areas and the growing unemployment, any measures are being taken to speed up the setting up of the spinning mills at Jagdalpur;

(b) if so, when the production will commence;

(c) the total number of persons likely to find employment in the mills; and

(d) the programme for training the Adivasis?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) to (d). The Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Ltd., Calcutta, a public sector undertaking, under the administrative control of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation had approved a proposal for setting up a cotton spinning mill at Jagdalpur for the dual purpose of developing the area and for providing employment to migrants from East Pakistan resettled in Dandakaranya. Accordingly, an industrial licence dated 9-9-1965 was granted to the Corporation for setting up a new cotton spinning mill of 25,000 spindles at Jagdalpur. The mill when established and commissioned would provide employment to about 963 persons of all categories.

2. However, it is understood that the Corporation's Board of Directors in their last meeting has decided not to proceed with this project for the present. The details leading to this decision are awaited from the Corporation and on receipt the matter would be considered further by the Government.

1596 (Ai) LSD—4.

### Export Performance Awards

**4130. Shri Maurya:**  
**Shri Bagri:**  
**Shri A. V. Raghavan:**  
**Shri Pottekkatt:**  
**Shri Mohammed Koya:**

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1528 on the 6th May, 1966 and state:

(a) whether any decision has since been taken regarding the institution of export performance awards; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Mannubhai Shah): (a) The Draft Scheme of "Awards for Public Recognition of Outstanding Export Performance" has been formulated by the Commerce Ministry and the concurrence of concerned authorities is being obtained.

(b) The broad features of the Scheme are already outlined in the note, laid on the Table of the House, with reference to the Starred Question No. 1528 answered on the 6th May, 1966.

### Deraiment of Poona-Miraj Goods Train

**4131. Shri Maurya:**  
**Shri Bagri:**  
**Shri Hukam Chand**  
**Kachhavaia:**  
**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**  
**Shri Sonavane:**  
**Shri Raghunath Singh:**  
**Shri Tula Ram:**  
**Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**  
**Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**  
**Shri Kapur Singh:**  
**Shri Buta Singh:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a goods train proceeding from Miraj to Poona was derailed on the 28th May, 1966;



- (b) if so, the cause of the accident;
- (c) the estimated loss of property and life; and
- (d) whether any inquiry has been ordered into the incident; if so, the main findings thereof?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath):** (a) No Up goods train running from Miraj to Poona was involved in any accident on 28-5-1966. However, on that day a wagon of a Down goods train derailed and rerailed by itself while the train was running between Phursangi and Alandi stations.

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

(c) the cost of damage to railway property was estimated at approximately Rs. 360.

There was no loss of life.

#### **Shortage of unfiltered Water at New Delhi Railway Station**

**4132. Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Loco-sheds of the New Delhi Railway Station are facing shortage of unfiltered water; and

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

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh):** (a) No. Some pollution of unfiltered water supplied to the loco-sheds had however occurred by seepage of the sullage water at the pumping site when water level of Yamuna River had gone down on account of exceptional drought conditions.

(b) A scheme is under investigation for providing Railway's own tubewells across the second Yamuna Railway Bridge to supply tubewell water

for the Railway requirements in New Delhi including locosheds.

#### **Second Cable Factory**

**4133. Shri Subodh Hansda:**  
**Shri H. C. Samanta:**  
**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**  
**Shri M. L. Dwivedi:**  
**Shri Bishwanath Roy:**

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hindustan Cables Ltd. propose to establish a second factory for the manufacture of underground cables;

(b) where this new factory will be located; and

(c) whether plans and estimates of the project have been prepared and if so, the total amount thereof and the capacity of the project?

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

(b) No decision has so far been taken regarding location.

(c) The approximate cost of the project for a capacity of 8000 Kms per annum of Dry Core Cables, is estimated to be Rs. 996 lakhs (excluding Township).

#### **Idle Capacity in Heavy Electricals, Bhopal**

**4134. Shri Subodh Hansda:**  
**Shri S. C. Samanta:**  
**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**  
**Shri M. L. Dwivedi:**

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any attempt has been made to utilise the spare capacity of the Heavy Electricals Ltd., Bhopal;

(b) from which sources orders have been secured to utilise the capacity; and

(c) for how long this idle capacity was not utilised and whether any loss has occurred on that account?

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

(b) Railways, Defence establishments and other Government and private organisations.

(c) It takes 7 to 10 years for an industry like Heavy Electricals, Bhopal to reach full capacity. This long gestation period is inherent because of the highly complex and sophisticated nature of the products; in fact, they are being produced in this country for the first time. During the gradual build up of production, temporary pockets of spare capacity do occur but to the extent possible these are utilised. No significant loss has taken place on this account.

#### **Fire in N.C.D.C. Office**

**4135. Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:**

**Shri Subodh Hansda:**

**Shri S. C. Samanta:**

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**

**Shri M. L. Dwivedi:**

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

(a) whether a fire broke out in the accounts office of the National Coal Development Corporation on the 29th May, 1966;

(b) whether some files and documents were burnt and whether information was lodged with the police to that effect;

(c) whether the C.B.I. in its inquiry into the affairs of N.C.D.C. has seized some papers and asked for more; and

(d) whether the fire incident is in any way related to the C.B.I. probe?

**The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey):** (a) Yes, Sir. A small fire had broken out in one of the rooms of the Accounts Building;

(b) Yes, Sir. Some files and papers were burnt. It was reported to the police.

(c) C.B.I. is not making any inquiry into the affairs of N.C.D.C. as such. This is apart from individual cases being investigated by the Special Police Establishment in consultation with the Chief Vigilance Officer of the Corporation. There is thus no question of C.B.I. seizing some papers and asking for more in this context;

(d) No, Sir.

#### **I.E.W. Indore**

**4136. Shri Rajdeo Singh:**

**Shri Bal Krishna Singh:**

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the amount contributed by Government in I.E.W. at Indore;

(b) whether it is a fact that this concern produced only seven table wans in four years against its rated capacity of more than seven thousand for the same period; and

(c) whether the responsibility for this utter waste of public money has been fixed?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya):** (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Panchkura-Haldia Line**

**4137. Shri Subodh Hansda:**

**Shri S. C. Samanta:**

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**

**Shri M. L. Dwivedi:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the construction of Panchkura-Haldia line has been slowed down;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether this slowing impact has also fallen on the construction of the 3rd line from Panchkura to Howrah; and

(d) for how long this state of affairs will continue?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath):** (a) and (b). No. The line is intended to serve the new port and industries to be located at Haldia and the Railways are phasing the construction to synchronise with the completion of the Haldia Port Project.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

### Prices of Electrical Goods

**4138. Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of electrical goods have increased by 20 per cent to 200 per cent over the last three years;

(b) if so, the extent of increase in prices registered during the period upto the end of June, 1966; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya):** (a) to (c). There has been increase in the price of electrical goods like Electric Lamps (increase of about 20 per cent) Miniature Lamps (increase by 25 per cent), Brass Lamp Holders (increase by 40 per cent), Storage Batteries (increase of 25 to 36 per cent), Dry Batteries (increase by 35 per cent) and House Wiring Cables (increase by 17 to 22 per cent). The variation has been between 7 per cent to 17 per cent in the case of Radio receivers, electric fans and domestic appliances. In the case of storage batteries and dry batteries the increase over the 1964 prices was about 30 to 35 per cent and the prices have remained more or less steady after September, 1965. In some case like the batteries, the increase in the import duty and levy of

the countervailing excise duty on lead, the basic raw material, have been the cause for the increase in the prices.

All these industries have been affected by the increasing cost of production, by way of increase in the prices of raw materials, increase in the import duty, increase in wages, packaging etc.

### Derailement of Goods Train near Ambodala Station

**4139. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**  
**Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**  
**Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a goods train was derailed on a bridge between Ambodala and Doikahi Stations on the Raipur-Vizianagaram section of the Southern Railway on the 10th June, 1966;

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

(c) the total amount of loss to the railway property?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath):** (a) On 10th June, 1966 a goods train got derailed at Km. 267/11-12 between Ambodala and Doikallu stations just short of bridge No. 448.

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

(c) Rs. 1,80,000 approximately.

### Podar Sapphire Mines in Kashmir

**4140. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**  
**Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Podar Sapphire Mines in Kashmir have been explored by a team of Geologists;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

**The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey):** (a) to (c). According to information available with the Geological Survey of India, Podar Sapphire Mines were explored by the Geologists of the Department of Geology and Mining, Jammu and Kashmir Government, in 1961. These were further examined by a team of Geologists of the Jammu and Kashmir Minerals Ltd., during 1964 and 1965.

The Government of Jammu and Kashmir have collected some sapphire corundum from the mine workings and have prepared a project report for large scale exploratory operations.

The Geological Survey of India propose to investigate these Mines during the field season 1966-67.

#### Mineral Advisory Board

**4141. Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a meeting of the Mineral Advisory Board was held at Bhubaneswar on the 21st June, 1966; and

(b) if so, the decisions taken thereat?

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

(b) A statement of the important recommendations of the Board is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7008/66].

#### रायवाला जंक्शन पर पेय जल

**4142. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री:** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हरिद्वार और देहरादून के बीच उत्तर रेलवे में रायवाला जंक्शन पर पीने के पानी की कोई सुविधा

नहीं है और वहां रेलवे कर्मचारियों के क्वार्टरों में पानी की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस स्टेशन के निकट एक छोटी नदी बहती है जहां से थोड़े से खर्च से स्टेशन पर पानी की व्यवस्था की जा सकती है; और

(ग) ऐसे एक महत्वपूर्ण जंक्शन स्टेशन पर पानी की समुचित व्यवस्था करने के सम्बन्ध में अन्तिम निर्णय कब तक लिये जाने की संभावना है ?

**रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) :** (क) जी नहीं। पानी की चलती-फिरती टंकियों से कर्मचारियों को पीने का पानी दिया जाता है।

(ख) स्टेशन से लगभग 1½ मील की दूरी पर पानी का एक सोता है। इस सोते से स्टेशन को पानी सप्लाई करने की व्यवस्था पर बहुत अधिक खर्च आयेगा, जबकि इस स्टेशन पर पीने के पानी की जरूरत बहुत कम है।

(ग) फिलहाल मौजूदा व्यवस्था संतोषजनक समझी जाती है।

#### Derailment at Bhadohi (N. Railway)

**4143. Shri Kindar Lal:**

**Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**

**Shri Bade:**

**Shri Hukam Chand**

**Kachhavaia:**

**Shri Kashi Ram Gupta:**

**Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the engine of a goods train derailed at Bhadohi on the Jhanghai-Varanasi section of the Northern Railway about 60 miles from Allahabad on the 21st June, 1966;

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

(c) the total amount of loss to the Railway property; and

(d) the action taken in the matter?

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

(b) The derailment was due to the failure of railway staff.

(c) The cost of damage to railway property was estimated at approximately Rs. 350.

(d) Suitable disciplinary action is being taken against the staff held responsible for the accident.

#### **Looting of Detonator Boxes**

**4144. Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:** Will the Minister of Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether 26 boxes of detonators used for coal mining operations were looted from an explosives magazine near Panchet Dam on the 25th June, 1966;

(b) whether these have been traced; and

(c) whether the gang has been arrested?

**The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey):** (a) 26 cases of Detonator used for coal mining operations were reported to have been looted from the Panchet Magazine on 18th June, 1966 (night).

(b) 19 cases of Detonator have been traced so far. Further, the matter is under investigation.

(c) The Police has arrested 5 persons so far.

#### **Indo-Yugoslav Trade**

**4145. Shri Brij Basi Lal;**

**Shri P. C. Borooah;**

**Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Yugoslav trade delegation recently visited New Delhi to hold talks with regard to the Indo-Yugoslav trade; and

(b) if so, the result of the talks and the terms of the trade agreement, if any, signed?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The talks related mainly to the steps to be taken after devaluation. Copies of the Protocol signed at the conclusion of the talks are available in the Parliament Library.

#### **Re-Sale of Car in Black Market**

**4146. Shri Gulshan:** Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Superintendent of Police in S.P.E. sold his car in black-market within one year of its purchase from Government quota; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

#### **G.A.T.T.**

**4147. Shri Jashvant Mehta:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India's representative expressed dissatisfaction at the progress of the Kennedy Round Tariff negotiations at G.A.T.T. meeting held in July last;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action taken in this regard?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. In the course of the meeting of the Trade Negotiations Committee held on 8th July, 1966 at Geneva to review the progress of the Kennedy, Round Tariff Negotiations, India's Permanent Representative to the GATT expressed disappointment over lack of progress in the field of meeting the trade requirements of less developed countries. He expressed the hope that the Delegations of developed countries would make concrete offers to increase opportunities for the exports of less-developed countries.

**Looting Incident at Bharwari Station (Northern Railway)**

**4148. Shri Brij Basi Lal:  
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that at Bharwari Railway Station (Northern Railway) when 72 Down Parcel Express reached the Railway Station about mid-night of the 11th July, 1966, some armed persons travelling in that train snatched away the purse of a passenger and stabbed him and his friend and also kidnapped his friend from the compartment; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

**Derailment between Sarwadi and Jalna Stations**

**4149. Shri Brij Basi Lal:  
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that four wagons of a goods train derailed bet-

ween Sarwadi and Jalna Stations on the Poona-Manmad Section of the Central Railway on the 11th July, 1966;

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

(c) the total loss to the Railway property?

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

(a) Two wagons got derailed and not four.

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

(c) Rs. 9,440]-approximately.

**Retrenchment in Chakradharpur Division**

**4150. Shri H. C. Soy:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in Chakradharpur Railway Division on the S.E. Railway, heavy retrenchment of class IV employees has been made to effect economy;

(b) whether it is fact that the class IV staff are made to give duty for twelve hours without break or rest resulting in impairing their health and working efficiency; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to effect economy by curtailment of other unnecessary expenditure and not to retrench the class IV staff?

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

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

**Attempt to Derail Lucknow-Agra Express****4151. Shri Panna Lal:****Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:****Shri Brij Basi Lal:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an attempt to derail the 13 UP Lucknow-Agra Express between Kamalganj and Fatehgarh Railway Stations on the North Eastern Railway was foiled by the vigilance of the driver on the night of 23rd July, 1966;

(b) if so, the particulars of the incident; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

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

(a) to (c). No. The correct position is that on 24-7-66 the Driver of 13 UP Express train detected one piece of rail measuring 6'-9" lying on the track near level crossing No. 135-C between Kamalganj and Fatehgarh. Police investigation revealed that the rail piece had been stolen from an old stock of rail pieces at the adjacent level crossing No. 134 by some unknown persons who had left it on the railway line. Senior Railway Officers Joint Enquiry Committee also opined that it was a case of theft by some unknown men and not an attempt to sabotage. The police have registered a case u/s 379 IPC and are investigating into it. The Gateman of level crossing No. 134 has been taken up for negligence of duty.

**फोटोग्राफी के कागज की कमी**

**4152. श्री बड़े :**

**श्री नृपन चन्द कछवाय :**

**श्री संतावने :**

**श्री यु० द० सिंह :**

क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में फोटोग्राफी के कागज की कमी है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो विदेशों से प्रति वर्ष कितने मूल्य का फोटोग्राफी का कागज आयात किया जाता है; और

(ग) इस समस्या को हल करने के लिये क्या उपाय किया जा रहा है ?

**उद्योग मंत्री ( श्री दा० संजीवदा ) :**

(क) जी, हां ।

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों में फोटोग्राफी के कागज के वास्तविक आयात का मूल्य निम्न प्रकार है :—

वर्ष	मूल्य (लाख रु० में)
1963-64	48.69
1964-65	41.55
1965-66	20.45

(ग) देश में फोटोग्राफी के कागज की कमी को पूरा करने के लिए अल्प कालिक उपाय के रूप में रुपये के क्षेत्र से राज्य व्यापार निगम के जरिये 10 लाख रु० के मूल्य का फोटोग्राफी का कागज आयात करने का निश्चय किया गया है । दीर्घ कालिक उपाय के रूप में वर्तमान निर्माणित कारखानों के अतिरिक्त मैसर्स हिन्दुस्तान फोटो फिल्म मैन्युफैक्चरिंग कम्पनी लि०, उड़ी (मद्रास) (जो सरकारी क्षेत्र का एक उपक्रम है) से आशा की जाती है कि अगले वर्ष उनकी 15 लाख वर्ग मी० फोटोग्राफी का कागज बनाने की क्षमता की स्थापना हो जायेगी । उनके उत्पादन का मूल्य लगभग 60 लाख रु० होगा ।

बरेली में कागज मिल

कारण श्रमिकों में असन्तोष फैल गया है;  
और

4153. श्री बड़े :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री सोनावने :

श्री यु० द० सिंह :

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार बरेली अथवा किच्छा में एक कागज मिल बनाने का है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस में कब काम आरम्भ हो जायेगा; और

(ग) सरकार को कितने मूल्य की मशीनें विदेशों से मंगानी पड़ेंगी ?

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

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।

भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने में उत्पादन

4154. श्री बड़े :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री सोनावने :

श्री यु० द० सिंह :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने में तीसरी पारी आरम्भ किये जाने से प्रत्येक विभाग के लिये उत्पादन लक्ष्य बढ़ा दिया गया है परन्तु उत्पादन 60-70 प्रतिशत से घट कर 20-30 प्रतिशत हो गया है जिस से श्रमिकों को मिल रहे बोनस पर प्रभाव पड़ रहा है और इसके

लोहा और इस्पात मंत्री (श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह) : (क) और (ख). भिलाई के 2.5 मिलियन टन के कारखाने के चालू होने से इस्पात की प्राप्यता बढ़ गई है । इसके बाद इस वर्ष के आरम्भ में रेल और स्ट्रक्चरल मिल तथा मचेंट मिल में तीन पारियां शुरू कर दी गई थीं । अन्य इकाइयों में पहले ही तीन पारियां चल रही थीं । 2.5 मिलियन टन के कारखाने के चालू होने से, प्रोत्साहन के लिए उत्पादन लक्ष्य पुनः निश्चित किये गये परन्तु लक्ष्य निर्धारित करते समय इस बात का ध्यान रखा गया है कि लक्ष्य ऐसे हों जो वास्तव में प्राप्त किये जा सकें और जो प्रतिनिधि यूनियन को स्वीकार्य थे ।

बाजार का रुख प्रतिकूल होने के कारण हाल में भिलाई में बनाई जाने वाली कुछ वस्तुओं के आर्डर कम हो गये हैं जिसके कारण कुछ विभागों के उत्पादन तथा बोनस पर प्रभाव पड़ा है ।

भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने में बने माल का निर्यात

4155. श्री बड़े :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री सोनावने :

श्री यु० द० सिंह :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने में घटिया किस्म के लोहे का प्रयोग किये जाने के कारण बहुत से देशों ने भारत से कारखाने में बनी चीजों का आयात कम कर दिया है;



(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या रेल की पटरियां बनाने वाले कारखाने में कुछ गड़बड़ी है तथा भिलाई में बनाई जाने वाली रेल की पटरियां भारत तथा विदेशों में घटिया मानी जाती हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

**लोहा और इस्पात मंत्री (श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह) :** (क) जी, नहीं इसके विपरीत भिलाई का निर्यात 1964-65 में 3.95 मिलियन रुपये से बढ़ कर 1965-66 में 14.65 मिलियन रुपये हो गया ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) जी, नहीं ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

#### Delegation from Nepal

**4156. Shri Mohammed Koya:  
Shri P. C. Borooah:  
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:**

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether an official trade delegation from Nepal recently visited India;

(b) if so, the proposals discussed with the delegation; and

(c) the agreement, if any reached with them?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) to (c). An official Delegation led by the Acting Secretary for Commerce of His Majesty's Government of Nepal visited India during the first week of August, 1966, for discussing matters relating to trade between the two countries. A copy of joint statement dated 6th August, 1966, issued after these talks is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7009/66].

#### Prices of Match Boxes

**4157. Dr. Ranen Sen:  
Dr. U. Misra:  
Shri Badrudduja:  
Shri H. P. Chatterjee:**

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that different varieties of match boxes, some with stamps indicating the price and some without any such indication are being freely sold in the market at any price the traders demand; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to stop it?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) and (b). There is no statutory control on the prices and distribution of matches. The match manufacturers, both in the mechanised and non-mechanised sectors, are, however, required to print the retail price on the match box under the Central Exise Rules. Non-observance of the rules is punishable. Reports of scarcity and higher prices are at times received from various parts of the country and efforts are made to rush supplies to such areas. To ensure adequate production, the match industry has been included in the list of 59 Priority Industries.

#### Manufacture of Watches

**4158. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 957 on the 25th February, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the proposals regarding the Swiss and Soviet Collaboration in the manufacture of watches in India have since been finalised?

(b) if so, the progress made so far to set up a factory; and

(c) when it is likely to go into production?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya):** (a) Not yet, Sir.

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

**Find of Gold Bearing Rocks in Assam**

4159. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**  
**Shri Panna Lal:**  
**Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**  
**Shri Brij Basi Lal:**  
**Shri Lakhmu Bhawani:**  
**Shri P. C. Borooah:**  
**Shrimati Jyotsna Chand:**  
**Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that gold bearing rocks have been discovered in Mawphlong area in Khasi and Jaintia Hills District;

(b) if so, the nature and extent of the find; and

(c) the steps taken for its exploitation?

**The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey):** (a) to (c). It is understood from the Government of Assam that the area of gold bearing rocks discovered in Mawphlong area in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills District extends over a length of 8 kilometres with width varying from 30 to 350 metres. The gold bearing minerals possibly a telluride occurs disseminated in the Calo-schist. The size of the grains (gold bearing) is variable. The gold content in the rock varies from 1.2 dwt (penny weight) per tonne to 0.1286 dwt. The gold content in the surface samples is such that the deposit cannot be exploited economically. However, during the coming field season, the Government of Assam proposed to drill some bore holes in the area with a view to find out if the value improves.

कलकत्ते के निकट वाली स्टेशन पर डाकुओं की गिरफ्तारी

4160. श्री बड़े :  
 श्री युद्धवीर सिंह :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवायः  
 श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती:

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 31 जुलाई, 1966 के "हिन्दुस्तान" में प्रकाशित समाचार के अनुसार कलकत्ता के निवट वाली स्टेशन पर डाकुओं के एक गिरोह को लोकेशन बाक्स तोड़ते हुए देखा गया;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के साथ हुई भिड़ंत के परिणाम-स्वरूप एक डाकू पकड़ लिया गया;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस गिरोह की विध्वंसक कार्यवाहियों के बारे में क्या जानकारी एकत्र की गई है; और

(घ) उस डाकू के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

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

(ख) जी हां, इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक दो अपराधी गिरफ्तार किये गए हैं।

(ग) जाहिरा तौर पर अपराधियों का इरादा रेलवे उपस्कर चुराने का था।

(घ) पुलिस मामले की जांच कर रही है।

**Chaman Lal & Brothers**

4161. **Shri Jashvant Mehta:**  
**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**  
**Shri Paliwal:**  
**Shri Daljit Singh:**  
**Shri Shiv Charan Mathur:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a Company named Chaman Lal and Bro-

thers entered into a barter deal with the State Trading Corporation for the export of Manganese in 1959;

(b) the terms and conditions of this barter deal;

(c) the amount of foreign exchange earned under this barter deal; and

(d) the amount of import incentive licence of steel or other goods against this export given to this company?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) Yes, Sir. The State Trading Corporation entered into contracts through M/s. Chaman Lal for a total quantity of 74,200 tons of manganese ore valued at about Rs. 108.23 lakhs being exported against import of steel materials.

(b) M/s. Chaman Lal Bros. were to enter into firm contracts for export of Manganese ore under which the foreign buyers were to establish firm letters of credit favouring the STC; the letters of credit were also to carry a Red Clause to the effect that in case the foreign buyers did not lift the goods within sixty days of declaration of stem, the suppliers would have the right of encashing the letter of credit and claim from the buyers for storage and watch and ward charges from the date of expiry of notice upto the date of shipment. On the establishment of satisfactory letters of credit, the STC were to apply to the Iron and Steel Controller for issue of import licences for urgently required steel materials upto the FOB value of the export contracts concluded. Imports of steel were allowed to precede exports of ore.

(c) After a quantity of 38,797 tons valued at Rs. 60.51 lakhs had been shipped, the foreign buyers expressed their inability to extend the

validity of the letters of credit because their bankers were unwilling to agree to incorporating a Red Clause. Thereupon, the buyers were persuaded to extend the letters of credit without the Red Clause and to furnish a bank guarantee, in lieu of the Red Clause, for 15% of the value of the exports that remained to be completed, because exports to the full value could not materialise, bank guarantee of Rs. 6.53 lakhs was forfeited. The total amount of foreign exchange earned under the above deal was Rs. 83.52 lakhs.

(d) The total value of the imports was Rs. 94.31 lakhs. Items of import were H.B. wire, M. S. Plates, G.P. and B.P. Sheets, Stainless Steel, and Signal G.I. Wire.

#### **Demand and Supply of Zinc Sheets**

**4162. Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of Supply, Technical Development and Materials Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made as to the demand and supply of zinc sheets in the Country and the number of units engaged in the manufacture of zinc sheets with their capacity and present production;

(b) whether Government have any control over the distribution of this product; and if so, the nature of control exercised;

(c) whether it is a fact that the block making industry does not get sufficient supply of zinc sheets at reasonable price and if so, whether any representation was made in this regard specially drawing the attention of Government towards the black marketing done by some agents of the manufacturers; and

(d) the steps taken for proper supply of zinc sheets to the block makers?

**The Minister of Supply, Technical Development and Materials Planning (Shri Raghu Ramiah):** (a) While no precise assessment has been made of the overall demand for zinc sheets,

strips and plates which are required by a number of engineering industries, the Tariff Commission Report has indicated the demand for highly polished zinc sheets used in the printing industry as under:—

1964-65	420 tonnes
1965-66	480 "
1966-67	525 "

There is only one unit engaged in this industry. Its production averaged 4250 tonnes of zinc strips for battery manufacture and 250 tonnes of photo-engraver plates for printing industry during the years 1964 and 1965. The capacity for the manufacture of the latter item has been worked out at 600 tonnes on maximum plant utilisation basis.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Attention of Government has been drawn to the short availability of zinc plates (highly polished zinc sheets) required for block making in the printing industry. No instances of black marketing have, however, come to notice.

(d) To relieve the shortage of highly polished zinc sheets required by block makers, a quantity of 525 tonnes out of the zinc released from the MMTC to the only unit engaged in this industry is being reserved for the manufacture of highly polished zinc sheets.

#### Export of Onion

4163. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India's export trade in Onion with Ceylon is going to be lost;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether efforts to export onion to other countries are being made; and

(d) the results thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) A statement showing the value of exports made to other countries is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7010/66].

#### पाकिस्तान से मछली तथा चावल का आयात

4164. श्री प० ला० बाहूपाल:  
श्री धुलेश्वर मोना:

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पाकिस्तान ने भारत को चावल तथा मछली का निर्यात बन्द कर दिया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो भारत ने इसके विरोध में पाकिस्तान को किन-किन वस्तुओं का निर्यात बन्द कर दिया है; और

(ग) पाकिस्तान द्वारा इन वस्तुओं का निर्यात बन्द करने के क्या कारण बताये गये हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) :  
(क) से (ग). भारत-पाक संघर्ष के परिणाम-स्वरूप 10 सितम्बर, 1965 से पाकिस्तान के साथ व्यापार पर पाबन्दी लगा दी गयी थी। यह पाबन्दी 27 मई, 1966 से ताश्कन्द घोषणा का पालन करते हुए एकतरफा तौर पर हमने हटा ली थी। तो भी, पाकिस्तान सरकार ने अब तक इसी प्रकार की कार्यवाही नहीं की है जिसने भी भारत से व्यापार करने पर पाबन्दी लगा दी थी।

लालगढ़ में रेलवे अस्पताल का निर्माण

4165. श्री प० ला० बारूपाल :  
श्री धुलेश्वर मीना :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1933 से पहले बीकानेर में उत्तर रेलवे पर किसी निर्माण-कार्य में पत्थर का चूना इस्तेमाल किया गया था;

(ख) क्या गोटन से पत्थर का चूना लाया जा रहा है और उसे 1964 से लालगढ़ में बन रहे रेलवे अस्पताल के निर्माण में इस्तेमाल किया जा रहा है हालांकि कंकड़ का चूना जिसे हाइड्रोलिक लाइम भी कहते हैं, प्रचुर मात्रा में उपलब्ध है;

(ग) क्या कंकड़ का चूना पत्थर के चूने से कम टिकाऊ होता है; और

(घ) पत्थर के चूने तथा कंकड़ के चूने के दामों में कितना अन्तर है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) खेद है कि 1933 से पहले पत्थर के चूने के इस्तेमाल के बारे में कोई सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

(ख) लालगढ़ में अस्पताल के निर्माण में चूने का इस्तेमाल नहीं किया गया है । लेकिन लालगढ़ में कर्मचारियों के क्वार्टरों के निर्माण में उसी ठेके के अधीन गोटन से पत्थर का चूना लाकर इस्तेमाल किया गया था, क्योंकि लालगढ़ में कंकड़ का जो चूना उपलब्ध था, वह स्वीकार्य कोटि का नहीं समझा गया था ।

(ग) कंकड़ के चूने और पत्थर के चूने में से कौन अधिक टिकाऊ है, यह बात पूर्णतः कच्चे माल की किस्म पर निर्भर करती है ।

(घ) बीकानेर मण्डल के लिए उत्तर रेलवे की 1955 की दर-अनुसूची के अनुसार पत्थर के चूने और कंकड़ के चूने की दरों में प्रति 100 घन फुट 82.50 रुपये का अन्तर है ।

जयपुर में उद्योग

4166. श्री प० ला० बारूपाल :  
क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों में जयपुर में कौन-कौन से उद्योग स्थापित किये गये हैं और किन-किन उद्योगों के लिए सरकार द्वारा लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं; और

(ख) उन उद्योगों में भागीदार कौन-कौन हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री दा० संजीवैया) :

(क) और (ख). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है [पुस्तकालय में रखा—  
देखिए संख्या एल० टी०—7011/66].

हिन्दू मलकोट और श्रीगंगानगर के बीच  
रेलवे लाइन

4167. श्री प० ला० बारूपाल :  
श्री धुलेश्वर मीना :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री 12 नवम्बर, 1965 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 500 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि हिन्दू मलकोट और श्रीगंगानगर के बीच बड़ी लाइन बिछाने में इस बीच और कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्रीशाम नाथ) : राज्य सरकार ने लाइन बनाने के लिए मिट्टी डालने का काम शुरू कर दिया है और इस काम में 25 प्रतिशत प्रगति हुई है ।

जिन शर्तों पर यह प्रायोजना मंजूर की गयी थी, उनके अनुसार राज्य सरकार को क्वार्टरों, स्टेशन की इमारतों और प्लेटफार्मों के निर्माण के लिए "श्रमदान" द्वारा कुशल और अर्धकुशल मजदूरों की व्यवस्था भी करनी है। इस प्रयोजन के लिए "श्रमदान" की व्यवस्था के बारे में राज्य सरकार ने अब तक कोई योजना नहीं बनायी है।

**एक्सरे के उपकरणों का निर्माण**

**4168 श्री घुलेद्वार मीना :**

**श्री प० ला० बाबूपाल :**

क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली की एस्कॉर्ट्स कम्पनी द्वारा निर्मित एक्सरे के प्रत्येक बड़े तथा छोटे उपकरण का मूल्य कितना है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस कम्पनी द्वारा निर्मित उपकरण बिल्कुल बेकार होते हैं और ये उपकरण उस प्रत्येक अस्पताल में, बेकार पड़े हुए हैं, जिनमें ये भेजे गये थे; और

(ग) ऐसी परिस्थितियों में भी इस कम्पनी को प्रोत्साहन दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

**उद्योग मंत्री (श्री दा० संजीव्या) :**

(क) एक विवरण समा पटल पर रखा गया है [पुस्तकालय में रखा—देखिये संख्या एल० टी०—7012/66]।

(ख) मैसर्स एस्कॉर्ट्स द्वारा सम्भरित इन उपकरणों के बारे में किसी भी अस्पताल से कोई भी शिकायतें सरकार को नहीं मिली हैं। हाँ, एक स्थानीय अस्पताल ने इस फर्म द्वारा सम्भरित एक एक्स-रे ट्यूब के काम न करने की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित किया है। वास्तव में इस ट्यूब को एक वर्ष से अधिक समय तक काम में लाया जा चुका था।

इस ट्यूब को फर्म ने बिना कुछ लिए बदल दिया है। यद्यपि इस प्रकार अत्यधिक वैकुम वाली एक्स-रे ट्यूबों के लिए कोई गारन्टी नहीं दी गई थी।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

### Board of Trade

**4169. Shri Himatsingka:**

**Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the publication "Board of Trade-Functions and Activities 1962-66" has been printed on imported art paper;

(b) whether any copies of the publication have been distributed outside India, and if so, the number thereof; and

(c) the quantity and the cost of the art paper used?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) Yes, Sir, on East German paper imported under a barter deal.

(b) Yes, Sir, over 600 copies have been distributed abroad through our Trade Missions and Information of India Posts in overseas countries. More copies are being sent as demands are received from abroad.

(c) 31 reams costing Rs. 3,800 including sales tax.

### Closure of Textile Mills in West Bengal

**4170. Dr. Ranen Sen:**

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:**  
**Shri Prabhat Kar:**

Will the Minister of Commerce be

pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that six textile mills of West Bengal have been closed down recently; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to start them again?

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

(a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7013/66].

ईरान की इस्पात की वस्तुओं का निर्यात

4171. श्री यु० द० सिंह :

डा० लक्ष्मीमल्ल सिंघवी

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री बड़े :

श्री काशीराम गुप्त :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ईरान में भारतीय इस्पात की वस्तुओं की मांग काफी अधिक है ;

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

(ग) अब तक निर्यात की गई वस्तुओं की मात्रा कितनी है ?

लोहा और इस्पात मंत्री (श्री प्रि० ना० सिंह) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) इस्पात के निर्यातकों को हर सम्भव सहायता दी जाती है । रेल की पटरी तथा इस्पात की अन्य वस्तुओं की बिक्री की संभावनाओं का पता लगाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा भेजे गये एक शिष्टमंडल

ने जिसमें हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड के अधिकारी थे हाल में ही ईरान का दौरा किया है ।

(ग) निम्नलिखित मात्रा में इस्पात का निर्यात हुआ है :—

वर्ष	मात्रा मीटरी टनों में
1964-65	6504
1965-66	7318
1966-67	21365
(22-8-66 तक) (लाइसेंस जारी किए गये)	

वाराणसी में रेलवे फायरमैन

4172. श्री यु० द० सिंह :

श्री बड़े :

श्री काशीराम गुप्त :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

डा० लक्ष्मीमल्ल सिंघवी :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वाराणसी जिले में फायरमैन की एक वरिष्ठता सूची प्रकाशित की गई है जिसमें बहुत सी अनियमितताएं हैं ;

(ख) क्या कुछ व्यक्तियों को मनमाने ढंग से तरक्की दी गई थी जिसके विरुद्ध रेलवे प्रशासन को शिकायत पत्र भी भेजे गये हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि कुछ व्यक्तियों की तरक्की करने के उद्देश्य से उन्हें शंटर का प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने के लिये भेजा गया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो ऐसी गलत कार्य-वाही करने वाले अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) 1-4-1966 की स्थिति के अनुसार ग्रेड-II के फायरमैन की एक अनन्तिम वरिष्ठता-सूची 4-6-1966 को परिप्रेषित की गयी थी और कर्मचारियों से कहा गया था कि अनन्तिम वरिष्ठता-सूची में उनका नाम जिस स्थान पर है, यदि उसके विरुद्ध वे कोई अभ्यावेदन देना चाहें, तो दें। इस प्रकार प्राप्त अभ्यावेदनों की जांच की जा रही है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) सवाल नहीं उठता।

#### Manufacture of Ovaltine

4173. Shri Kishen Pattnayak:

Shri Madhu Limaye:

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:

Shri Yoginder Jha:

Shri T. Ram:

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Shri Bade:

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:

Shri Shinkre:

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:

Dr. Saradish Roy:

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Shri M. N. Swamy:

Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Shri H. N. Mukerjee:

Shri Eswara Reddy:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 'Ovaltine' is being manufactured in India under some arrangements between an 1596(Ai) LSD-5.

Indian concern and M/s. A. Wander Ltd. of Britain; and

(b) if so, the terms of this agreement?

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

(b) According to the terms of collaboration approved by the Government the foreign company will provide the Indian Company all technical information and benefit of future research and development for the manufacture of 'Ovaltine' and will afford technical training at their works in England; they will also advise the Indian Company on the construction of equipment, manufacture and distribution of production. The foreign company will also give the Indian Company the franchise to export 'Ovaltine' to a number of countries. In consideration of the above services, the foreign company will be paid royalty at 5 per cent (taxable) on the ex-factory selling price. In this connection the Government have noted that the Indian Company will earn the necessary foreign exchange at least to the extent of royalty remittance by export of their products, namely Ovaltine, Malt, Malt Extract and other items within the range of their manufacture.

#### Geological Programming Board

4174. Shri Panna Lal:

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Shri Brij Basi Lal:

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

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Geological Programming Board to co-ordinate the programmes of various Departments engaged in Geological Work;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) the total estimated expenditure to be incurred on the scheme?



**The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey):** (a) and (b). The Geological Programming Board was set up on the 27th July, 1966.

(c) The work of the Board will be of a continuing nature. The expenditure will be mainly on Travelling Allowance and Daily Allowance of its members, which will in most cases, be met by the State Governments and organisations they represent and therefore no estimates of total expenditure can be given.

#### Shortage of Cycle Tyres

**4175. Shri Lakhmu Bhavani:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

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

(b) if so, the reasons for the shortage; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to ease the position?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) to (c). At present there is no shortage of cycle tyres in the country. The present production of cycle tyres is considered adequate to meet the requirements of the country. Apart from the present installed capacity of 19.6 million Nos. per year, additional capacity to the extent of 2.9 million Nos. has been licensed and also Letters of Intent have been issued to 15 units for a further capacity of 19.6 million Nos. year. The total installed capacity of 42.1 million Nos. per year, which will thus be generated, is expected to cover the demand up to the end of the 4th Plan period.

There is, however, marked consumer preference for one particular brand of cycle tyres. Complaints of shortages of this particular brand, therefore, arise. Obviously one producer of cycle tyres cannot meet the entire requirements of the country.

#### Import of Arecanut

**4176. Shri Vasudevan Nair:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is importing Arecanut from other countries;

(b) if so, how much was imported in 1965-66; and

(c) the steps taken to attain self-sufficiency in Arecanut?

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

(b) A total quantity of 2629 tonnes of Betelnut Split, valued at Rs. 16.1 lakhs, and 694 tonnes of Betelnut whole valued at Rs. 4.36 lakh was imported during 1965-66.

(c) Various long term and short term measures have been taken for stepping up production of arecanut, which include establishment of nurseries, laying out of demonstration plots, better irrigation facilities, application of fertilizers and manures, distribution of plant protection equipment and chemicals and publicity and propaganda. Besides it is proposed to organise package programme for arecanut in a few of the most favourable districts in Kerala, Mysore and Assam.

#### Super Bazaars in Delhi

**4177. Shri P. G. Sen:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to open Super Bazaars in different parts of Delhi; and

(b) if so, the names of the places so decided?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) and (b). Decisions to open Super Bazaars are taken by the Cooperative Wholesale Stores which are Government sponsored organisations. As regards Delhi, besides the Super Bazar and Cooperative

Store already opened in the outer and inner circles of Connaught Place respectively, attempts are being made to set up similar stores in Chandni Chowk, I. N. A. Market, Ramakrishna Puram and at the proposed District Shopping Centre, Pusa Road.

### **Production in Khetri Project**

**4178. Shri P. G. Sen:** Will the Minister of Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) when the Khetri Copper Project will start producing Copper for electrolytic use;

(b) the expected annual production and how far it will meet the demand; and

(c) whether the Russians have submitted the reports in regard to the Rakha Copper Project?

**The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey):** (a) Production of electrolytic copper from Khetri is expected in 1969-70.

(b) The annual production is expected to be 31,000 tonnes per year after the project attains its full rated capacity.

The estimated requirement of copper by the end of the Fourth Plan (1970-71) is 2,50,000 tonnes. About 12.4% of this will be met by Khetri Copper Project.

(c) Two Russian Teams visited Rakha in 1965. One of the Russian Teams has suggested geological exploration in a report submitted last June. A programme for exploratory work is under Government's consideration.

### **Textile Mills in Simra**

**4179. Shri P. G. Sen:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. Birla Brothers who were to establish the modern textile mills in Simra (Birganj-Nepal)

are reported to have suspended constructional works; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Due to recent revision of exchange rate between Indian Currency and Nepalese Currency, the cost of the project has considerably increased. These questions are under discussions with concerned authorities of His Majesty's Government of Nepal.

### **Geological Survey in Orissa**

**4180. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**  
**Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**

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

(a) whether any programme for the geological survey in Orissa during 1966-67 has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The details are as follows:—

Geological mapping and preliminary mineral assessment in the districts of Ganjam, Kalahandi, Baudh-Phulbani and Sambalpur.

Detailed investigations for iron ores at Umakot in Koraput and Malangtoli block in Keonjhar-Sundergarh; nickel at Sukinda in Cuttack and Nausahi in Keonjhar; lead and zinc in Bolangir and Mayurbhanj; limestones in Koraput and Sundergarh; sulphides in Sundergarh; asbestos in the state.

Investigations for the Indravati, Balimela and upper Kolab Hydro Projects; and also for the Jora Harbhangi, Uttei, Salandi, Dadhraghati, Tkra, Barabanka, Salia, Ramiala, Jarpara, Kanupur, Ordai, Kanjhari, Ong, Barkote, Tikerpara, Badanala, Pathrel, Saldihi, Jhora Bandh, Lodani projects.

Geohydrological studies in Cuttack and Balasore and water supply investigations for some townships.

Geophysical investigations for graphite in Dhenkanal, manganese ores in Bolangir-Patna and lead ores in Bolangir.

#### Production of Razor Blades

4181. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**  
**Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**

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

(a) the latest position in regard to the production of razor blades in the country and whether it is commensurate with the requirements of the country; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya):** (a) The production of razor blades in the organised sector during 1965 and 1966 (January—June) were 960 million Nos. and 415 million Nos. respectively. Besides there are a few units in the Small Scale Sector who are engaged in the manufacture of razor blades with a total annual capacity of about 58 million Nos. The indigenous production is sufficient to meet the demands in the country.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Matching Steel for Engineering Industry

4182. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**  
**Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an acute shortage of matching steel at present for the engineering industry; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to improve the position?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Iron and Steel (Shri P. C. Sethi):** (a) and (b). There is no acute shortage as such but now and then there is some shortage in certain categories of steel like thick plates, sheets and special steel, due to shortages in indigenous production. A panel for the steel fabricating industry with three zonal sub-committees keeps a watch over and reviews the position with regard to the supply of matching steel. The Joint Plant Committee is apprised of the position with regard to supplies of matching steel whenever necessary and special rollings of critical items are arranged.

The shortage in indigenous production in regard to thick plates, sheets and special steels is being made up to the extent possible through imports. Imports have been liberalised in order to meet the raw material requirements of priority industries. The position is likely to improve further with the increase in the indigenous production of these categories of steel.

#### Three-Wheeler Vehicle Industry

4183. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**  
**Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the production in the three-wheeler vehicle industry has recently gone down; and

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

**The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya):** (a) The production of Three-wheelers has gone down to some extent as the following figures will indicate:

Year	Production
1964	4181 Nos.
1965	3665 Nos.
1966 (up to 31-7-66)	1336 Nos.

(b) The fall in production is primarily due to the reduced allocation of foreign exchange to the Industry. This industry has since been included in the list of priority industries eligible for release of foreign exchange for the import of components/raw materials to the extent of full utilization of the installed capacity. In view of this, it is anticipated that the production of three-wheelers will pick up during the first half of 1967.

#### Export Prices of Black Pepper

4184. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:  
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the export prices of black pepper have fallen during the last four months; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to get better prices?

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

(b) Does not arise.

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के सिगनल विभाग के कर्मचारी

4185. श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :  
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :  
श्री दाजी :  
श्री बड़े :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के सिगनल विभाग के उन सिगनल कर्मचारियों को, जिन की पदोन्नति 1956 में हुई थी, अब तक महंगाई भत्ते को बकाया राशि नहीं दी गई है;

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

(ग) उपरोक्त बकाया राशि का भुगतान कब कर दिया जायेगा ?

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

(ख) और (ग). सवाल नहीं उठता ।

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में ड्यूटी रोस्टर

4186. श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :  
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :  
श्री दाजी :  
श्री बड़े :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे की विभिन्न श्रेणियों तथा शाखाओं में आदर्श ड्यूटी रोस्टर की व्यवस्था नहीं है ;

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

(ग) रेलवे प्रशासन का विचार उक्त ड्यूटी रोस्टर कब आरम्भ करने का है ?

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

(ख) और (ग). सवाल नहीं उठता ।

वाराणसी के रेलवे सफाई कर्मचारी

4187. श्री दाजी :  
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :  
श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :  
श्री बड़े :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वाराणसी के रेलवे सफाई कर्मचारियों को बढ़ाये गये

महंगाई भत्ते की बकाया राशि अब तक नहीं दी गई है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त कर्मचारियों को कई वर्षों से वार्षिक वेतन-वृद्धि की बकाया राशि भी अब तक नहीं दी गई है ; और

(ग) बकाया राशियों का भुगतान कब किया जायेगा ?

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

(ख) जी नहीं, बकाया वार्षिक वृद्धि केवल दो वर्षों की है ।

(ग) 30 सितम्बर, 1966 तक ।

**उत्तर रेलवे के स्टेशनों पर पीने का पानी**

4188. श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :  
श्री हुकम चन्द कड्गार :  
श्री राजी :  
श्री बड़े :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर रेलवे में टूंडला और शिकोहाबाद के बीच में पड़ने वाले स्टेशनों पर यात्रियों के लिये पीने के पानी की पर्याप्त व्यवस्था नहीं है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि फिरोजाबाद रेलवे स्टेशन पर, जहां हजारों की संख्या में यात्री आते जाते हैं, न तो पीने के पानी की पर्याप्त व्यवस्था है और न ही हैंड पम्पों और कुएं से पानी निकालने के लिए रस्सी और बाल्टी की कोई व्यवस्था है, जिससे गर्मियों में प्यासे यात्रियों की बड़ी असुविधा होती है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

**रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) :** (क) जी नहीं । टंडला-शिकोहाबाद खंड पर पड़ने वाले तीनों स्टेशनों पर पीने के पानी की पर्याप्त व्यवस्था है ।

(ख) जी नहीं । फिरोजाबाद स्टेशन पर पानी के सात नल हैं, जो म्यूसिनिसिपैलिटी की जल-व्यवस्था प्रणाली से जुड़े हुए हैं । इसके अलावा स्टेशन पर दो प्याऊ भी हैं जहां से पानी लेकर चार पानी वाले यात्रियों को पानी पिलाते हैं और हर समय ड्यूटी पर रहते हैं । इन काम के लिए पानी की पांच ट्रालियां रखी गयी हैं । इन्हें हैंडपम्प आदि की व्यवस्था करने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है । फिर भी पानी की सप्लाई के लिए म्यूसिनिसिपल बोर्ड पर निर्भर रहने को अग्रेजा रेल प्रशासन इन स्टेशन पर अपना ट्रूब वेल् लगाने का विचार कर रहा है ।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

# Cashew Growers

4189. **Shri Mohammed Koya:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to give impetus to cashew growers in India in view of the large amount of foreign exchange earned by the export of cashew nuts; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) and (b). It is proposed to have more intensified application of improved practices including fertilisation of cashew during the Fourth Plan. Long term loans at the rate of Rs. 200/- per acre for opening new areas, subject to the condition that the cashew plantations

would be fenced, has been proposed to be given to cashew cultivators. Besides, it is proposed to have improved marketing facilities to ensure maximum return to the growers through Cooperative Marketing Organisations that would be responsible for the collection of rawnuts for supply to the factories.

**पश्चिम रेलवे के महाप्रबन्धक का कार्यालय**

4190. जी श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सब है कि पश्चिम रेलवे के महाप्रबन्धक का कार्यालय बम्बई में है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सब है कि वह पश्चिम रेलवे के सब कर्मचारियों का मुख्य प्रशासनिक अधिकारी है ; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा महाप्रबन्धक को क्या कार्य सौंपे गये हैं ?

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

(ख) जी हाँ ।

(ग) महाप्रबन्धक क्षेत्रीय रेलवे के कुशल प्रबन्ध तथा संवाला के लिए उत्तरदायी है ।

#### Closure of Coal Mines

4191. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of coal mines, particularly small ones, have recently been forced to close down and if so, the number and names thereof and also of those mines which have been working below capacity;

(b) the circumstances leading to their closure and the extent of mining capacity lying idle;

(c) whether it is a fact that while their cost of production has increased considerably during the past ten years, the prices of coal have been reduced; and

(d) if so, the extent of increase in the cost of production and reduction in prices of coal and the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) and (b). A statement showing the names of the collieries which were closed down during 1966 (upto July, 1966) with reasons for their closure is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7014/66].

It is difficult to assess reasonably accurately the capacity of mines as the productive capacity of a mine depends on many variables.

(c) and (d). Price increases have been granted from time to time having regard to various factors which enter into the cost of production of coal. It is not a fact that prices of coal have been reduced. A comprehensive inquiry into the cost of production of coal has recently been entrusted to the Tariff Commission.

#### सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्योग

4192. श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को किसी बाहरी अभिकरण से कोई ऐसी सलाह मिली है कि गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्योगों की अपेक्षा सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्योगों को सुदृढ़ बनाया जाये और इनका विस्तार किया जाये ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस बाहरी अभिकरण का नाम क्या है ; और

(ग) देश में मिश्रित अर्थ व्यवस्था रखने की सरकार की नीति से यह बात कहां तक मेल खाती है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री बा० संबीरैया) :

(क) जो, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) देश के औद्योगिक विकास के बारे में सरकार के विचार औद्योगिक नीति संकल्प, 1956 में स्पष्ट शब्दों में प्रकट कर दिये गये हैं।

**Dead Body in a Compartment of  
Howrah-Madras Express**

**4193. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:  
Shri Brij Basi Lal:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the dead body of an unidentified woman was found in the lavatory of a III class compartment of the Howrah-Madras Express on the 8th August, 1966 when it halted at Samalkot, in Visakhapatnam district; and

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

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

(b) Government Railway Police, Waltair have registered a case on crime No. 206/66 under Sections 302 and 379 I.P.C. and investigation is in progress. The Crime Branch of the C.I.D. Andhra are assisting the local police.

**मोटर से चलने वाली नौकाएं (मोटर-लांच)**

**4194. श्री ओंकार लाल बोरवा :**  
क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय भारतीय रेलवे के पास मोटर से चलने वाली कितनी नौकाएं हैं ; और

(ख) इस प्रकार की मोटर से चलने वाली कितनी और नौकाएं खरीदने का प्रस्ताव है ?

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

(ख) एक।

**Staff position in Iron and Steel Control Office**

**4195. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:**  
Will the Minister of Iron and Steel be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Khadilkar Committee's report regarding the staff position in Iron and Steel Controller's Office has been sent up to Empowering Committee;

(b) whether the Empowering Committee has concurred with the Khadilkar Committee in resolving to make 300 posts permanent in Iron and Steel Controller's office, Calcutta;

(c) why the Ministry of Finance is now trying to apply the rule that only 80 per cent of required staff will be made permanent when for the last 25 years, they have never thought fit to do so;

(d) whether it is because earlier it would have meant making for more than 300 workers permanent; and

(e) why 74 workers are being left out as surplus and yet not allowed to get jobs in other Departments of Government?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Iron and Steel (Shri P. C. Sethi):** (a) to (e). On 30th August, 1965 the Khadilkar Study Team had submitted to Government an Interim Report on some aspects of personnel administration of the office of the Iron and Steel Controller, Calcutta. One of the recommendations made in the Report was that, pending the receipt of their substantive recommendations on Organisation and personnel problems in the final Report,

staff strength required and appropriate for the regular work of the office should be determined in the meantime and any surplus employees should be carried against supernumerary posts. The Report was considered by an Empowered Committee appointed by Government for this purpose. The Committee decided that 300 should be the strength of non-gazetted ministerial staff for regular work and another 73 for clearance of arrears. However, as the actual strength of staff in these categories in the Iron & Steel Controller's Office was 380, they decided to continue them till the end of March, 1966 by which time it was expected that the Study Team's final recommendations would be available. The corresponding posts comprised permanent as well as temporary posts.

The Study Team has so far submitted Part I of their Report. The second and the final Part which will also deal with the question of structure and personnel is still awaited. It is only on receipt of the final Part of the Report that final decisions can be taken about the permanent strength of this Organisation.

73 posts intended for the clearance of arrears may have to be abolished. It is only when these posts are abolished that certain employees would be rendered surplus. The question of their possible deployment will be considered at the appropriate time.

#### **Gangmen and Gate-keepers in Southern Railway**

4196. **Shri M. N. Swamy:**  
**Shri P. Kunhan:**  
**Shri Y. N. Singha:**  
**Shri A. K. Gopalan:**  
**Shri Imbichibava:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Matriculates are working as gangmen and gate-keepers on the Quilon-Ernakulam line of the Southern Railway;

(b) if so, the number of such employees;

(c) whether some of them have been working on these jobs for the last eight years; and

(d) the reason for not promoting them to higher posts?

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

(b) Five.

(c) Yes.

(d) Their turn for promotion has not come on the basis of seniority-cum-suitability.

#### **Promotion of Engineering Staff**

4197. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**  
**Shri Imbichibava:**  
**Shri Kolla Venkaiah:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Commission was appointed some time back to suggest the methods for promoting the engineering staff having educational qualifications;

(b) whether the Madurai Divisional Authorities have implemented the recommendations of this Commission; and

(c) if not, the reason therefor?

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

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

#### **Export of Indian Textiles**

4198. **Shri Umanath:**  
**Shri P. Kunhan:**  
**Shri M. N. Swamy:**

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the volume of India's textile exports to Burma during the last two years;



(b) the volume of India's trade with Burma during the last five years; and

(c) the volume of trade expected during the next five years?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) India's export of textiles (including cotton, jute, coir, art-silk manufactures etc.) to Burma was valued at Rs. 396.20 lakhs in 1964-65 and Rs. 188.55 lakhs in 1965-66.

(b) The volume of trade with Burma during the years 1961-62 to 1965-66 is given below:—

(Rs. Lakhs)	
Year	Volume of Trade
1961-62 . .	16,50
1962-63 . .	14,17
1963-64 . .	14,81
1964-65 . .	16,71
1965-66 . .	12,98

(c) It is difficult to forecast the volume of trade with Burma during the next five years. However, it is expected that our exports will be competitive and will increase.

#### Indian Textiles Promotion Unit

**4199. Shri Umanath:**  
**Shri P. Kunhan:**  
**Shri M. N. Swamy:**

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Textiles Promotion Unit is housed in the Indian Embassy Building in Rangoon;

(b) whether the entry to this building is strictly restricted; and

(c) if so, what purpose is served by the Unit as regards the exhibition of the Indian textiles?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi):** (a) to (c). There is no Indian Textiles Promotion or Exhibition Unit housed in the Indian Embassy building in Rangoon. However, the office of the representative of the Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council is located in the Embassy premises. The representative has been stationed in Rangoon in order to promote exports of cotton textiles from India to Burma which has a big potential.

#### List of Essential Commodities

**4200. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:**  
**Shri Murli Manohar:**

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to expand the list of essential commodities under the Essential Commodities Act;

(b) if so, the details of the commodities affected by the expansion; and

(c) when the proposal is likely to be implemented?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) to (c). The list of commodities so far declared 'essential' under the Essential Commodities Act 1965 is under constant review. As and when considered necessary, more commodities will be brought under the purview of the Act. The commodities at present covered under the Essential Commodities Act are as shown in the list laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-7015/66].

#### Damage to Wheat transported to Srinagar

**4201. Dr. P. Srinivasan:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 809 on the 29th July, 1966, regarding the loading of wheat

in open wagons bound for Kashmir and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Board which were approached by the State Government on the subject has agreed to make good the loss; and

(b) if so, the action taken against the persons responsible for this negligence and loss?

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

(a) No claim for compensation has so far been received from the State Government or any other person in this connection.

(b) The question of staff responsibility for the loss is under investigation.

#### **Electrification beyond Kanpur**

**4202. Dr. P. Srinivasan:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 654 on the 29th July, 1966 and state:

(a) the progress made in the survey regarding the extension of electrification beyond Kanpur upto Tundla and Rourkela to Bhilai sections;

(b) whether the above electrification is proposed to be given on contract basis;

(c) whether the existing Railway staff under the electrification scheme will be retrenched; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) Preliminary surveys for electrification of Kanpur-Tundla and Rourkela-Durg (Bhilai) sections have been completed and collection of detailed data and preparation of design drawings are in progress.

(b) Works of installation of Overhead equipment and Switching Stations, some general electrical works and some civil engineering works will

be carried out through the agency of contractors, while the signal and telecommunication works will be carried out departmentally, as per the existing practice for similar works done in other sections.

(c) and (d). Staff eligible for transfer will be transferred to new schemes. Some surplus staff employed on specific works in other localities may have to be retrenched on completion of these works.

#### **Alloy Steel Plant at Durgapur**

**4203. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Iron and Steel be pleased to state:

(a) whether any negotiations have taken place with the Japanese Government for the expansion of the Alloy Steel Plant at Durgapur; and

(b) if so, the progress of the talks?

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

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Small Scale Industries**

**4204. Shri M. Rampure:** Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the allocations that have been made under the Fourth Five Year Plan for new training institutions for small scale industries;

(b) the number of such institutions to be set up; and

(c) the States in which they will be located?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya):** (a) and (b). A sum of Rs. 120 crores has been allocated for the development of small scale industries during the Fourth Five Year Plan. No separate allocation has

been made for new training institutions for small scale industries. However, while much preliminary work has been already done, detailed development programmes for different industries will be formulated by the State Governments shortly.

(c) Information relating to the number of new training institutions and the States in which they will be located would be available after the detailed programmes have been finalised.

#### Export of Ceramics

**4205. Shri M. Rampure:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a delegation visited Africa and Middle East Countries recently in order to find new markets for Indian Ceramic;

(b) if so, whether the delegation has submitted its report to Government; and

(c) the main features thereof?

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

(b) The delegation has submitted its draft report.

(c) The report indicates that markets exist in the countries visited, for sanitaryware, porcelainware, crockery, glazed tiles and insulators provided these are supplied at competitive prices. In the case of sanitaryware their restyling, redesigning and reshaping to compare with low-weight sanitaryware have been suggested.

#### Office of the Iron and Steel Controller

**4206. Shri Mohammed Koya:** Will the Minister of Iron and Steel be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee has been appointed to examine and suggest the

economy measures in staff in the office of the Iron and Steel Controller as a result of transfer of work;

(b) whether the Committee has submitted any report; and

(c) if so, the contents thereof?

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

(a) No, Sir.

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

#### बल्गारिया के साथ व्यापार सम्झौता

**4207. श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :**

श्री रा० स० तिवारी :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत सरकार ने अन्य पूर्वी यूरोपीय देशों की तरह ही बल्गारिया के साथ हाल ही में एक नया व्यापार सम्झौता किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य मुख्य बातें क्या हैं?

**वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) :**

(क) तथा (ख).—अवमूल्यन के परिणामस्वरूप उत्पन्न समस्याओं के सम्बन्ध में बल्गारिया सरकार के साथ संविदाओं के पुनर्मूल्यन के सम्बन्ध में बातचीत की गयी थी। अन्य पूर्वी यूरोप के देशों के साथ किये गये करारों के समान ही, उसके साथ भी, संविदाओं के विद्यमान तथा अमल में न लाये गये भागों के दोनों ओर से 57.5 प्र० श० पुनर्मूल्यन के बारे में करार किया गया था। बल्गारिया सरकार के साथ किये गये करार का सार सदन की मेज पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया देखिये संख्या एल टी-7016/66]

इनलप टायर और ट्यूब

4208. श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री राम सेवक यादव :

श्री यशपाल सिंह :

क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इनलप कम्पनी घटिया किस्म के टायर तथा ट्यूब बनाने लगी है। यद्यपि उनके मूल्यों में वृद्धि हो गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनके क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री दा० संजीवया) :

(क) मैसर्स इनलप रबर कम्पनी (इंडिया) लि० द्वारा निर्मित टायरों और ट्यूबों की किस्म गिर जाने के बारे में कोई भी शिकायत नहीं मिली है ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

दिल्ली और बुलन्दशहर के बीच रेलवे लाइन

4209. श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री राम सेवक यादव :

श्री यशपाल सिंह :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सेना में भर्ती के मामले में बुलन्दशहर के महत्व को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या दिल्ली और बुलन्दशहर के बीच सीधी रेलवे लाइन बिछाने का सरकार का विचार है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

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

(ख) बुलन्दशहर और दिल्ली के बीच रेल-सम्पर्क पहले से मौजूद है और परिचालन को दृष्टि से एक और लाइन बनाने का कोई अर्पित नहीं है ।

### National Productivity Council

4210. **Shri Bishwanath Roy:** Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any regular definite procedure of selection and appointment of non-officials as Chairmen of the different councils under his Ministry is followed;

(b) whether the Chairman of the National Productivity Council is selected and appointed in accordance with any established practice;

(c) whether any fixed tenure of Chairmanship of this council has been decided; and

(d) whether any system of scrutiny of working of Chairmanship like this is being established?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya):** (a) and (b). Where provision exists for the appointment of non-officials as Chairmen, these appointments are made by the Central Government within the powers vested in it under the Rules framed for the purpose. In the actual selection of the Chairmen, the Central Government appoints the most suitable persons available to hold these appointments.

(c) No, Sir. The Central Government, however, reviews the appointment every year.

(d) The National Productivity Council is an autonomous body on which 12 Members are representatives of the Government of India. The working of the Council including that of Chairman is watched through them.

**Import of Sleeper Pressing Plant for Bhilai**

**4211. Shri R. Barua:**  
**Shri Yashpal Singh:**

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

(a) whether any sleeper pressing-plant was imported for erection at Bhilai Steel Plant in 1962;

(b) whether this plant has been erected and put into operation; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

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

**Export Orders by Hindustan Steel Ltd.**

**4212. Shri D. D. Mantri:** Will the Minister of **Iron and Steel** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of total export orders which were executed by the Hindustan Steel Ltd., since 1959;

(b) through whom these exports were made; and

(c) the number of claims which have been registered in regard to the quality of the material?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Iron and Steel (Shri P. C. Sethi):** (a) The Hindustan Steel Ltd. have executed 115 Export Orders since 1959.

(b) Most of the contacts have been executed through Indian Export Houses.

(c) In three cases, the parties have put in claims for alleged supply of material of sub-standard quality. All the claims are under arbitration Court Proceedings.

**Export of Steel**

**4213. Shri D. D. Mantri:** Will the Minister of **Iron and Steel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hindustan Steel Ltd. asked certain exporters to export steel to foreign countries from Visakhapatnam;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the said material was sold by the Hindustan Steel Ltd., in the local market instead of exporting it themselves; and

(c) the loss in foreign exchange incurred thereby?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. Hindustan Steel Ltd. concluded barter contracts with certain exporters for export from Visakhapatnam.

(b) Yes, the exporters failed to take delivery of the material and Hindustan Steel Ltd. had to dispose it of locally.

(c) There was no loss of foreign exchange as such but the expected foreign exchange earning of Rs. 11 million did not materialise.

**Export of Steel Ingots**

**4214. Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Iron and Steel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether steel ingots were exported recently by a Calcutta firm;

(b) whether it is a fact that 6000 tons of tested ingots were rejected by the importing firm;

(c) if so, whether the Hindustan Steel Limited accepted this claim; and agreed to pay the claim amount; and

(d) whether the amount has since been paid by the Hindustan Steel Limited?

**The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh):** (a) Yes, Sir. Two Calcutta firms exported ingots supplied by Hindustan Steel Limited to Steel Company of Wales.

(b) A complaint regarding quality of about 5600 tonnes of tested ingots reported to have been rejected by the said Steel Company of Wales due to alleged substandard quality was received by Hindustan Steel Limited.

(c) and (d). The claims made by the firms on Hindustan Steel Limited and the counter-claims of Hindustan Steel Limited on the firms are under arbitration|Court proceedings.

#### **Sale of Coils by Hindustan Steel Ltd., to the United States**

**4215. Shri Ku. Sivappaghasan:** Will the Minister of Iron and Steel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Hindustan Steel Ltd., has sold 10,000 tons of coils to the United States;

(b) at what price these coils have been sold and to whom;

(c) whether Hindustan Steel found out the paid-up capital of this firm;

(d) what is the international price for these coils and whether the selling price was in accordance with the international price; and

(e) the credentials of the firms which bought these coils from Hindustan Steel Ltd.?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Coils were sold to M/s. Artco Industrial Corporation, New York, U.S.A. It would not be in the public interest to disclose information relating to price, etc.

(c) to (e) Hindustan Steel Ltd., satisfied itself of the antecedents and standing of the buying firm through its commercial and bank reference

etc. The supplies were negotiated to be made against confirmed and irrevocable letter of credit.

The price of the Continental coils, at the time of conclusion of the deal, was \$81.50 C&F per Metric Tonne (destination American East Cost Ports) as per information furnished by the Engineering Export Promotion Council's foreign office at London.

#### **Export of Bicycles**

**4216. Shri Dharmalingam:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1382 on the 5th August, 1966 and state:

(a) the number of Merchant Exporters and Manufacturer-Exporters who were given the facility regarding the replenishment of tyres and tubes of bicycles and which exporters availed of this facility;

(b) the reason of apprehension that merchant-exporters may divert the supplies of tyres and tubes in the internal market; and

(c) whether any exporter was given tyres and tubes in advance against the expected exports and if so their names and addresses?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) The facility of replenishment of Dunlop Tyres and tubes has been allowed to Manufacturer-exporters only. So far the facility has been availed of by 12 manufacturer-exporters.

(b) The following consideration have been applied in restricting supplies of tyres and tubes to manufacturer-exporters only:—

(i) While there is a measure of supervision over actual manufacturer-exporters in this regard, it is not possible to ensure the above objective with merchant exporters.

- (ii) As Dunlops are also making normal supplies to all manufacturers of bicycle including manufacturer-exporters of bicycles, any mal-practice on the part of the latter can be checked by Dunlops by suspending normal supplies to the latter.

(c) No, Sir.

#### Registration of Firms

**4217. Shri Dharmalingam:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1383 on the 5th August, 1966 and state:

(a) the number of firms registered by the Tea Board, Coffee Board, Jute Commissioner and the Director of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics separately out of the application received by them; and

(b) whether any firm or firms were de-registered during the period 1965-66 and for what reasons?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) During 1965-66 as many as 1533 firms were registered by the Tea Board, Coffee Board, Jute Commissioner and the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics as follows:—

- (i) **Tea Board:** 381 (171 merchant exporters and 210 manufacturers/exporters) were granted Exporters Licences to effect exports (This is for the Calendar Year 1965). Registration as such is not done by the Tea Board.
- (ii) **Coffee Board:** 6 (5 as merchant exporters and 1 as manufacturer/exporters).
- (iii) **Jute Commissioner:** 39 (10 as manufacturer/exporters and 29 others).
- (iv) **Director-General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics:** 1107 (524 as merchant exporters and 583 as manufacturer/exporters).

(b) Only one firm was de-registered by the Coffee Board as the firm was not interested in continuing business. Tea Board, Jute Commissioner and Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics did not de-register any firm.

#### Exporters of Bicycles

**4218. Shri Dharmalingam:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of exporters of Bicycles and Bicycle parts registered as merchant-exporters and manufacturer-exporters up to April, 1966 with the Engineering Export Promotion Council, their names and addresses; and

(b) how many exporters out of the above have been de-registered during 1965-66 and for what reasons along with their names and addresses?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) and (b). The names and addresses of the registered exporters are available with the various Export Promotion Councils including the Engineering Export Promotion Council. All exporters registered with any specific Council can export any of the products covered by that Council.

The registration of exporters is done by the respective Councils and Commodity Boards under the Rules of Registration approved by Government. The de-registration of exporters is carried out by the Councils for such parties who are not able to export for a period of 18 months. De-registration is also done on account of lapses in performance. Any registered exporters who is not satisfied with the reasons given for his de-registration can come in appeal to the Central Government who either confirms the de-registration or asked the Council to reconsider their decision in the light of Government's views on the representation made by the registered exporter.

**Requirement of Coconut**

**4219. Shri Maniyangadan:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made about the annual requirement of coconut in India and if so, the quantity thereof;

(b) the annual production of coconuts in the country;

(c) the quantity of copra imported during each of the last three years; and

(d) the quantity proposed to be imported during this year and the price of imported copra?

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

(a) No formal assessment has so far been made of the annual requirement of coconuts in India. However, it is estimated that the demand of coconuts in India during 1965-66 was 5014 million nuts.

(b) The production of coconuts in the country during 1964-65 amounted to 4839 million nuts (Tentative)

(a)

Year	Natural Rubber	Synthetic Rubber	Reclaim Rubber	Total
1963-64	26275	8812	8251	43338
1964-65	15093	3752	130	18885
1965-66	16357	2735	114	19206

(b) Quantity of rubber produced in India, during the last three years, was as follows :—  
(Figures in tonnes)

Year	Natural Rubber	Synthetic Rubber
1963-64	37487	9149
1964-65	45616	11633
1965-66	50530	14741

(c) The requirement of rubber during 1965-66 was 95092 tonnes and the estimated requirement during the current year is 104000 tonnes.

The landed c.i.f. cost (post-devaluation) is around Rs. 4800 per tonne.  
1596(Ai) LSD—6.

(c) The imports of copra during the last three years were as follows:—

Year	Quantity in tonnes	Value in crores Rs.
1963-64	88067	Rs. 8.8 crores
1964-65	63099	Rs. 6.43 crores
1965-66	48722	Rs. 6.26 crores

(d) A licence has been issued to the STC for the import of Rs. 1 crore worth of copra. The quantity to be imported will depend on the prices prevailing in the foreign market. Further imports may have to be authorised if the situation warrants it.

**Import of Rubber**

**4220. Shri Maniyangadan:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of rubber imported annually during the last three years;

(b) the quantity of rubber both natural and synthetic, produced in India; and

(c) the requirement of rubber in the country; and the price of rubber that is imported?

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

**Rubber Factories in J. and K.**

**4221. Shri Maniyangadan:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any rubber factories in the State of Jammu and Kashmir;



(b) whether any cess is collected from the manufacturers (rubber industry) in that State;

(c) whether they are not bound to pay the cess, because the Rubber Act is not applicable to that State;

(d) if so, steps taken for realising the cess; and

(e) how rubber is made available to the industries in Jammu and Kashmir?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. There are four such small factories in the State.

(b) and (c). No cess can be collected from the manufacturers in the State, as the provisions of the Rubber Act 1947 are not applicable to the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

(d) and (e). Since the requirements of the manufacturing units in the State are at present being met by imports, no cess is required to be collected from them.

#### **Rubber Research Institute**

**4222. Shri Warrior:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Rubber Board authorities have for the last 3 years suppressed the findings of the Rubber Research Institute to the effect that the Potassium supplied to rubber planters is having injurious quantity of Potash mixed with it and that for that very reason the cost is very high; and

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the Board had incurred a heavy loss owing to this suppression of research results?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Export of Footwear to USSR**

**4223. Shri Kajrolkar:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Trading Corporation is behind that schedule in complying with the Soviet Union's order for the supply of footwear;

(b) what is the quota for supply by the Corporation Leather Manufacture Divisions at Delhi and Agra; and

(c) whether subordinate staff at Delhi and Agra are being made to work overtime and on holidays also to liquidate the arrears without getting any incentives or overtime allowance?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah):**

(a) No, Sir. A contract for the supply of shoes to Russia was signed between the State Trading Corporation and RAZNO-EXPORT in Moscow on 14th January 1966 for the supply of 8.8 lakh pairs. Till this day, 5.25 lakh pairs have been shipped or are in the process of actual loading. The tempo of supplies has been progressively built up so as to complete the supply of entire quantity well before the 1st December, 1966. A supplementary order for the supply of 1.2 lakh pairs of shoes and 5.85 lakh pairs of chappals has been negotiated between the months of May and July, 1966. Against this recent order also, supplies have been made to the extent of 41,000 pairs of shoes and 1.2 lakh pairs of chappals. This is fully in accordance with the agreed schedule of shipment.

(b) The allocation of the order by STC to various procurement centres for its direct procurement is generally made on the basis of the assessment of the capacity of the fabricating units in providing quality goods in various centres. For the current order supply of 3.19 lakh pairs is to be arranged by STC centre at Agra and

of 0.96 lakh pairs by the centre at Delhi.

(c) No, Sir. Overtime allowance is allowed by the STC to the staff who are required to work beyond normal working hours on working days and on holidays at the various centres of the Corporation in accordance with their rules. A sum of Rs. 7,607.66 was paid to the staff at Agra and Delhi towards overtime allowance during the year 1965-66. Besides the Officers-in-Charge of the Delhi and Agra Centres have been authorised to grant overtime allowance in genuine cases and this procedure is working satisfactorily.

#### **Foreign Personnel Employed in IISCO**

**4224. Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:**  
**Shri Madhu Limaye:**  
**Shri Buta Singh:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the foreign personnel employed in the IISCO have been given pension amenities;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these amenities have been denied to the Indian employees;

(c) whether there has been a substantial increase in the D.A. given to foreigners when the Indian officers are getting the D.A. at the same rate as in 1947; and

(d) if so, the reasons for the discrimination?

**The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh):** (a) and (b). Under a scheme enforced by IISCO from 1st January, 1963, pension amenities are admissible to overseas staff borne outside India and recruited abroad. At the time of its introduction, there were 19 foreign employees of whom two have left with accrued benefits and three without. There has been only one addition since the scheme was introduced. It has not been extended to all employees for reasons of cost. With the

gradual retirement of those presently eligible under this scheme, it is expected that the fund which has been set up under the scheme will be abolished.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Indian Technicians Employed in IISCO**

**4225. Shri Buta Singh:**  
**Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:**  
**Shri Madhu Limaye:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Technicians are forced to retire at the age of 55 in IISCO, whereas foreigners between the ages of 55 and 65 are allowed to remain at the same type of jobs;

(b) whether, it is also a fact that even now all important posts, including administrative posts, are still held by foreigners;

(c) whether the World Bank's Appraisal Team has made any comments on this; and

(d) the number of Court cases involving the Company and its Indian officers, and the reasons for not giving the same treatment to the Indian staff as against the foreigners in this concern?

**The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh):** (a) No, Sir. The Indian Iron and Steel Co. say that the normal age of retirement is 55. Any extension beyond this retirement age is dependent on the circumstances of each individual case.

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

(d) One case in which an Assistant was asked to resign as his work, it is said, was not considered satisfactory by the Company has been taken to Court by the Assistant. He has instituted a case against the Company for not granting to him benefits under the terms of his Service Agreement as considered admissible by

him. There are one or two cases instituted by the Company in respect of Assistants who have left without fulfilling the terms of their employment contract.

#### Applications for Industrial Licences

**4226. Shri D. D. Mantri:** Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for industrial licences received from Maharashtra during the last three months; and

(b) the number out of them sanctioned and the number of those rejected during the same period?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya):** (a) 93 (during the three months May—July 1966)

(b) Sanctioned	Nil.
Rejected	1
Not requiring license	4
Application incomplete	1
Pending	87

#### Allotment of Cement for Maharashtra

**4227. Shri D. D. Mantri:** Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether special allotment of cement for the public of Maharashtra is being made;

(b) if so, the quantity in tonnage; and

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

**The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya):** (a) to (c). Under the scheme of decontrol, Government makes allotment of cement only for supplies to Government Departments, Organisations under the rate contract for which 50 per cent of total cement production is reserved. The Cement

Allocation and Coordinating Organisation has offered a special allotment of 59,000 tonnes of cement in favour of the Government of Maharashtra for purchase at public rates for the period July–September, 1966.

#### Allotment of C.G.I. Sheets for Maharashtra

**4228. Shri D. D. Mantari:** Will the Minister of Iron and Steel be pleased to state:

(a) whether special allotment of C.G.I. sheets for the public of Maharashtra is being made for the year 1966–67;

(b) if so, the quantity or tonnage of the allotment; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No special allocation is possible as the producers are carrying a large number of outstanding orders and the production of G.C. Sheets has been reduced drastically because of shortage of zinc.

#### Allotment of C.G.I. Sheets for Public at Pondicherry

**4229. Shri Ku. Sivappaghasan:** Will the Minister of Iron and Steel be pleased to state:

(a) whether special allotment of C.G.I. sheets for the public of Pondicherry is being made for 1966–67;

(b) if so, the quantity or tonnage of the allotment; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No special allocation is possible as the producers are carrying a large number of outstanding orders and the production of G.C. Sheets has been reduced drastically because of shortage of zinc.

#### Allotment of Cement for Pondicherry

4230. **Shri Ku. Sivapppraghassan:** Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether special allotment of cement for the public of Pondicherry is being made;

(b) if so, the quantity in tonnage of the allotment; and

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

**The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya):** (a) to (c). Under the scheme of decontrol, Government makes allotment of cement only for supplies to Government Departments/Organisations under the rate contract, for which 50 per cent of total cement production is reserved. The Cement Allocation and Coordinating Organisation has offered a special allotment of 240 tonnes in favour of Pondicherry for purchase at public rates for the period July—September, 1966.

**रेलवे सेवा आयोग, इलाहाबाद द्वारा चुने गये तृतीय वर्ग के कर्मचारी**

4231. **श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे सेवा आयोग, इलाहाबाद ने सिविल इंजीनियरी विभाग (क्षेत्रीय कर्मचारी) विशेष रूप से लोकोमोटिव कारखानों के लिये जं. कर्मचारी (तृतीय वर्ग) चुने थे और जिन्हें मांडवा

लोकोमोटिव कारखाने में लगाया गया था, उन्हें अब फालतू घोषित कर दिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके कारण क्या हैं ;

(ग) क्या अब उन्हें अन्य रेलों में भेजा जा रहा है ; और

(घ) ऐसे कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है ?

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

(क) जो नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

(घ) कुछ नहीं ।

**महाराष्ट्र तथा मध्य प्रदेश में खानों से खनिज पदार्थ निकालना**

4232. **श्री सोलंकी :** क्या खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि महाराष्ट्र तथा मध्य प्रदेश में इस समय लगभग तीन सौ खानों से खनिज पदार्थ नहीं निकाले जा रहे हैं ;

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

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

**खान तथा धातु मंत्री (श्री सु० कु० डे) :**

(क) ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि माननीय सदस्य का संकेत महाराष्ट्र तथा मध्य प्रदेश राज्यों की मैंगनीज अयस्क खानों की ओर है । 1961 और जून 1966 की अवधि में 169 खानों ने अस्थायी रूप से उत्पादन बन्द कर दिया तथा 15 खानें इन दो राज्यों में स्थायी

रूप से बन्द हो गयी। तथापि 117 खान फिर बाद में खुल गयी है।

(ख) 15 खानों के बन्द होने का मुख्य कारण या तो निश्चों का खत्म होना था या उचित श्रेणी के ग्रयस्क का कम होना। दूसरी खानों में अस्थायी रूप से काम बन्द होने के कारण वे उचित श्रेणी के ग्रयस्क की कमी, खान स्वामियों के पास उपयुक्त यंत्रों से खानों को सज्जित करने के लिए साधनों की कमी, खान से बन्दरगाह तक ले जाने के लिए सड़क तथा रेल सुविधाओं की कमी, मांग में कमी तथा ऐसे सामयिक कारण जैसे कि वर्षा तथा फसल बोना आदि।

(ग) आन्तरिक उपभोग और निर्यात दोनों के लिए मैंगनीज की मांग में स्पष्टतः पुनर्बुद्धि हुई है। सरकार ने मैंगनीज के समस्त निर्यात व्यापार को मिनरल्स एण्ड मेटल्स ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि० के द्वारा किये जाने का निर्णय दिया है जिससे भारतीय मैंगनीज के मूल्य और सब श्रेणी के ग्रयस्क के विक्रय से अधिकतम लाभ मिलेगा। रुपये के अवमूल्यन के फलस्वरूप भारतीय ग्रयस्क को अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में प्रतियोगी अवस्था सुधरने की आशा की जाती है। इन प्रोत्साहनों के फलस्वरूप जो खानें संचयों की समाप्ति के कारण बन्द नहीं हुई थीं, उनके स्वामियों को फिर से उत्पादन प्रारम्भ करने की प्रेरणा मिलने की आशा है।

#### Price of Synthetic Yarn produced in India

4233. **Shri Buta Singh:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the number of factories in India producing synthetic yarn in cones for use in the Hosiery Industry;

(b) their annual production and annual demand in the country;

(c) the price at which the yarn was being supplied by these factories or their agents in 1955, 1960, 1962, 1964 and now;

(d) whether there is any price control and if not the steps taken to control the price and supply the same to manufacturers at reasonable rates according to their requirements?

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

(a) There is only one unit in India producing synthetic yarn in cones for use in the hosiery industry.

(b) The unit commenced production in May, 1962. Since then production has been as follows:

Year	Production in Kgs.
1962	31,588
1963	77,092
1964	1,09,101
1965	98,486
1966 (Jan-July)	78,496

The annual demand for such yarn by the hosiery industry is estimated at one million kilograms.

(c) The price for the yarn charged by the firm is given below:

Year	Price per Kg. of Factory inclusive of Excise Duty
1962	Rs. 90.00
1964	Rs. 90.50
1966	Rs. 101.00

(d) There is no price control or distribution control on such yarn.

#### Bearers of De-luxe and Southern Express Trains

4234. **Shri Nambiar:**

**Shri Vasudevan Nair:**

**Shri P. Kunhan:**

**Shri Kolla Venkaiah:**

**Shri Umanath:**

**Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the bearers and servers of the De-luxe

and Southern Express trains have been deprived of one of their weekly rest days as a result of the revision of their roster of work;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Headquarters of the servers of the De-luxe trains are being shifted from New Delhi where it was for the last 10 years, to Madras suddenly in mid-term while their children have already joined schools in Delhi;

(c) whether it is a fact that almost all servers have protested against this shifting and reduction of their rest day; and

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

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh):** (a) No. A combined roster is proposed to be introduced according to which dining car staff of both the trains will get the same rest.

(b) Yes, but this has been done on representations from staff themselves.

(c) No, but a few bearers have represented against the shifting of headquarters.

(d) The representation is under consideration.

#### **Manufacture of Malted Milk Food**

**4235. Shri S. M. Banerjee:**  
**Shri Buta Singh:**

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any industrial licence has been issued to a foreign firm for the manufacture of malted milk food with foreign brand;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how it is proposed to meet the additional foreign exchange remittance on account of profits and dividends in the context of the present difficult foreign exchange position?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya):** (a) and (b). M/s. Hindustan Milk Food Manufacturers Ltd., Nabha were granted an Industrial Licence for the manufacture of malted milk food under the foreign brand name 'Horlicks' for a capacity of 1992 Tons per annum. Their proposal for substantial expansion from their present capacity to 4800 Tons per annum has been approved and a letter of intent has been issued to them.

(c) M/s. Hindustan Milk Food Manufacturers Ltd. have been advised to export Ghee & Malted milk food and earn foreign exchange.

#### **Export of Coir Goods**

**4236. Shri Vasudevan Nair:**  
**Shri Warior:**

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any tendency of appreciable increase in the exports of coir goods following the devaluation; and

(b) how the export figures in June-July period of 1965-66 compare with the export figures of June-July 1966-67?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi):** (a) and (b). It is too early to assess the effect of devaluation on the exports of coir goods.

#### **Import of Toilet Paper**

**4237. Shri Vasudevan Nair:**  
**Shri Warior:**

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to liberalise the import of toilet paper; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) No, Sir. Its imports are totally banned.

(b) Does not arise.

### **Import of Rubber**

**4238. Shri Vasudevan Nair:**  
**Shri Warrior:**

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to liberalise the import of rubber;

(b) if so, what will be the import in 1966-67; and

(c) whether this increased import is expected to severely tell upon the existing rubber prices in the country?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) About 15,000 tonnes.

(c) The prices of indigenous natural rubber, which have reached high level, are expected to come down as a result of this import and the arrival of the new indigenous crop.

### **Second-hand material supplied to Diesel Locomotive Works, Varanasi**

**4239. Shri Rajdeo Singh:**  
**Shri Bal Krishna Singh:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that A.L.C.O. has supplied to Diesel Locomotive Works, Varanasi second-hand materials as first-hand;

(b) whether Government have instituted an enquiry into the matter; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh):** (a) to (c). The Diesel Locomotive Works, Varanasi, have so far made purchases in all of about \$36 million through the Overseas Diesel Corporation, U.S.A., & out of these only three items costing in all \$60.75 received in October 1965 were rejected as they appeared to have been used before despatch from U.S.A. The matter was taken up and it was found that this was an isolated case for which the Overseas Diesel Corporation felt genuinely distressed and offered to replace the materials free of cost.

In view of the comparatively insignificant value of the items involved and the Overseas Diesel Corporation agreeing to replace the materials free of cost, no further enquiry into the matter was considered necessary.

### **Research, Design and Standards Organisation**

**4240. Shri Nambiar:**  
**Shri Imbichibava:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the decision taken to centralise the Head-quarters of the Railway "Research, Design and Standards Organisation" at Lucknow has been implemented;

(b) if so, whether all the offices and equipment which were or are at other centres are being shifted to Lucknow;

(c) whether the Metallurgical and Chemical Wing of the Research, Design and Standards Organisation at Chittaranjan has been shifted to Lucknow; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and when it will be shifted?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh):** (a) and (b). Except for the Metallurgical and Chemical Wing of the Research Directorate all other Wings are now located at Lucknow.

(c) and (d). The shifting of the Metallurgical and Chemical Wing to Lucknow has already been approved in principle but it will be carried out in suitable phases depending upon the availability of funds.

### Import of Mercury

**4241. Shri Firodia:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the rates charged by the State Trading Corporation for the following items during April, 1963 and the rates at which they are supplying today:

- (i) Mercury, (ii) Camphor, (iii) Ammonium Bicarbonate, (iv)

Menthall Crystals, (v) Sulphacetamide Sodium;

(b) what is the difference in price between the same materials imported directly by an actual user and that imported and supplied through STC; and

(c) whether the distribution of the goods imported by STC is done directly to actual users or through middlemen, and if it is done through middlemen, what is the margin allowed?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manbhai Shah):** (a) Relevant information is given below:

(Figures in Rupees)

	Mercury	Camphor	Ammonium Bicarbonate	Menthol	Cetamide Sodium
Price in 1963:	1800 (per flask)	15.17 B.P. Grade : 12.56 Synthetic	829.4	180.0	26.24 per kg. ex-godown
Present Price	5200 (per flask)	No imports by STC	892.57	100.0	31.26 per kg. ex-godown.

(b) Necessary information is given below:—

**Mercury.**—Question does not arise as the import of Mercury is now made through STC only and no separate imports are made by actual users. The world prices of mercury have shot up in these years due to world shortage.

**Camphor.**—Same as in the case of Mercury; besides no imports are now taking place;

- **Ammonium Bicarbonate.**—Precise information is not available in regard to prices at which imports were made by actual users. The imports have, however, been now discontinued by S.T.C.

**Menthol.**—For several years, import of this item has been made only by S.T.C.; the question of difference between the S.T.C.'s price and that of actual users does not arise.

**Sulphacetamide Sodium.**—Precise information is not available in regard to prices at which imports were made by actual users. It is, therefore, not possible to indicate the difference in prices.

(c) Relevant information is given below:—

**Mercury.**—This item is partly distributed by the S.T.C. and partly through distributors who are allowed a remuneration of Rs. 100 per flask.

**Camphor.**—This item was directly distributed by the S.T.C.

**Ammonium Bicarbonate.**—This item is distributed through distributors who have been allowed a margin of 10 per cent of the landed cost.

**Menthol.**—This item is distributed through distributors who are allowed a margin of Rs. 5 per Kg.



**Sulphacetamide Sodium.**—This item is distributed through distributors who have been allowed a margin of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent of the landed cost.

### Export of Tea to Afghanistan

**4242. Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the EPI licenced holders of Amritsar Market are only entitled to export tea to Afghanistan and that the actual producers are not entitled to do so;

(b) whether it is also a fact that they act as importers of dry fruit; and

(c) whether Government propose to grant EPI licences to the actual producers or their societies like the Kangra Tea Planters Supply and Marketing Society to export tea in exchange of dry fruits?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi):** (a) to (c). While under the Exchange Control regulations E.P.I. licences are issued only to those exporters who are also themselves importers of goods from Afghanistan and have been in the past maintaining accounts in the names of their Afghan agents, tea can be exported to Afghanistan by any party after obtaining approval of the Reserve Bank of India, if they can counter-balance the exports by import of permissible items, including dry fruits, from Afghanistan in accordance with the procedure laid down under the I.T.C. Regulations.

### Contest of Municipal Elections by Railway Employees

**4243. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:**

**Shri Maurya:**

**Shrimati Ganga Devi:**

**Shri N. N. Patel:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that prior to 1960 the Railway employees were allowed to contest Municipal elections.

(b) if so, the specific grounds on which such permission was granted; and

(c) whether Government have now withdrawn the Rule applicable under which the permission was granted to the prospective candidates?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh):** (a) Prior to 1960, Government could permit a railway servant to offer himself as a candidate for election to a Local authority, in terms of the Railway Services (Conduct) Rules, 1956, but in actual practice, however, no railway employee was allowed to contest Municipal elections prior to 1960.

(b) In view of the reply to part (a) above, this does not arise.

(c) Yes, with effect from 16-6-1960.

### Export of Chappals and Bidis

**4244. Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Kolhapuri Chappals and Indian bidis are being used by Americans;

(b) if so, the extent of sale effected so far;

(c) what is the prospect in future; and

(d) whether any market survey has been made recently and if so, the result thereof?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) to (c). Kolhapuri Chappals have been exported to the United States during the last 2-3 years. Export figures are not maintained separately, but it is estimated that during the current year about 5,000 pairs valued at Rs. 35,000-40,000 would be exported. The demand for such items cannot be regarded as permanent.

There have been no export of bidies to U.S.A. Efforts are being made to introduce bidies in U.S.A.

(d) No, Sir.

**Coal Production****4245. Shri S. C. Samanta:****Shri Subodh Hansda:**

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

(a) the total capital employed in the projects of the National Coal Development Corporation with break-up for coking and non-coking coal;

(b) the production of coking and non-coking coal during the Third Plan period and the targets for the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(c) the average cost of mining of coking and non-coking coal; and

(d) whether the Corporation has any plan for pruning its production programme in accordance with the priorities of planning and requirements of coal?

**The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey):** (a) The total capital employed in the project of the National Coal Development Corporation, as on 31-3-1966, was Rs. 138.11 crores comprising Rs. 33.07 crores on coking coal projects, Rs. 68.82 crores on non-coking coal projects and Rs. 36.22 crores on units other than coal mining projects;

(b) The production of coking and non-coking coal during the Third Plan period was as follows:

(Figures in lakh tonnes)

Year	Coking	Non-coking	Total
1961-62	31.43	29.07	60.50
1962-63	31.82	52.43	84.25
1963-64	32.31	57.29	89.60
1964-65	29.41	52.99	82.40
1965-66	28.44	68.41	96.85

The production from National Coal Development Corporation projects, as at the end of the Fourth Plan period, is estimated at about 12 m. tonnes coking, 2.5 m. tonnes blendable and 18 m. tonnes non-coking coal. The actual production of coal will be related to its demand.

(c) The average cost of mining coking and non-coking coal in the revenue collieries of the National Coal Development Corporation is Rs. 27.14 per tonne and Rs. 23.60 per tonne respectively.

(d) The National Coal Development Corporation will adjust its production programme in accordance with the priorities of planning and requirements of coal.

(a) the amount allotted to the Mysore State Khadi Board in the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) the amount spent and the schemes on which it has been spent;

(c) the employment given to the people in the State by the Khadi Board; and

(d) the programme of work with the main allocation in the Fourth Plan period?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi):** (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

**Mysore Khadi Board**

**4246. Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

**Industrial Estates in Mysore**

**4247. Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:** Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Industrial Estates, with their location and estimated costs, established in Mysore State so far;

(b) the extent to which they have been successful in starting new industries and solving the unemployment problem so far; and

(c) the programme of Industrial Estates in the Fourth Plan as suggested by the State Government?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya):** (a) The following 12 Industrial Estates have been established in Mysore State upto 31-3-1966.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Location of Estate	District	Estimated cost
Mysore	Mysore	6.5
Belgaum	Belgaum	6.55
Ramanagaram	Bangalore	2.48
Bangalore—I	Bangalore	28.18
Bangalore—II (H.M.T.)	Bangalore	17.9
Hubli	Darwar	8.00
Harihar	Chitradurga	6.63
Gulbarga	Gulbarga	5.4
Mangalore	South Kanara	4.16
Bijapur (I)	Bijapur	2.00
Jamkhandi	Bijapur	5.00
Mercara	Coorg	1.5
Total		105.30

(b) The information is being collected from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(c) In the preliminary memorandum on the Fourth Five Year Plan, the State Government had suggested setting up 15 new industrial estates and four functional industrial estates.

An outlay of Rs. 655 lakhs has been suggested by the State Government for the schemes under Industrial Estate programme during the 4th Five Year Plan.

#### Development of Sericulture in Mysore

**4248. Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the number of irrigation wells dug to develop sericulture in Mysore State during the Third Plan period;

(b) the amount that had been allocated for the programme in the Third Plan period and the reasons for the shortfall in expenditure; and

(c) the programme of well irrigation to develop sericulture in the Fourth Plan period in the sericulture areas of the country and particular in the Mysore State?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi):** (a) 136.

(b) Against an allocation of Rs. 10.99 lakhs, the actual expenditure during the Third Plan period was Rs. 8.72 lakhs. The shortfall in expenditure was mainly due to:

(i) cut imposed by the Government of Mysore consequent on National Emergency; and

(ii) transfer of the scheme from the Sericulture Department to the Taluk Boards which caused procedural delays in implementing the scheme.

(c) During the Fourth Plan period schemes envisages sinking of 3,415 wells in Mysore, Madras, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, and West Bengal at an estimated cost of Rs. 299.98 lakhs have been included

in the Fourth Plan proposals of the States. The programme in Mysore, State envisages digging of 3,000 wells at an estimated cost of Rs. 287.1 lakhs.

#### Railway Bridge at Malur

4249. Shri H. C. Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the latest progress made in the construction of the railway bridge at Malur between Bangalore and Madras on the Southern Railway;

(b) the estimated cost of the bridge, according to the revised estimate;

(c) the reasons for such inordinate delay; and

(d) how long it will take to complete the Bridge?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) The revised site for the road over-bridge at Malur has now been finalised in consultation with the State Government.

(b) Rs. 3.24 lakhs approximately for Railway's portion of the work.

(c) No delay was caused by the Railway, who had prepared the estimate for this work in August, 1964, but could not proceed further as the site of the bridge was altered at the request of the State Government. The revised site has only recently been finalised.

(d) The Railway's portion of the work is expected to be completed by 1967-68.

मैसर्स श्री राम निरंजन, बम्बई द्वारा रेलवे को स्लीपर्स की जाली सप्लाई

4250 श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धांती :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री सू० ला० वर्मा :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

क) क्या यह सच है कि मैसर्स श्री राम निरंजन, बम्बई ने 1954-55 में रेलवे विभाग को लगभग 10 लाख रुपये के मूल्य के स्लीपर देने का ठेका किया था ;

(ख) क्या यह भासच है कि उक्त कम्पनी ने सरकार के स्लीपर्स की जाली सप्लाई की, और उस समय इस फर्म के कुछ मातृकों के विरुद्ध फौजदारी मकदमा यदि भी दायर किया गया था ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनके नाम क्या हैं और इस मुकदमे का फैसला क्या हुआ ;

(घ) यदि इसका अब तक फैसला नहीं हुआ है तो इसके का कारण है ; और

(ङ) इसके कारण सरकार को कितनी हानि हुई ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उत्तरात्री (श्री शाम नाथ) : (क से (ङ). सूचना मांगी जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

#### Itarsi Railway Station

4251. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the new platform of Itarsi Railway Station (Central Railway) is entirely uncovered though important trains such as the Southern Express are received on that platform;

(b) the reasons why Government are insensitive to the discomfort and inconvenience experienced by the entraining and detraining passengers particularly in mid-summer and during the monsoon;

(c) whether immediate action is proposed to be taken in the matter; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) to (d). Proposal for providing a cover measuring 300' x 51'-5" over the new platform at Itarsi has been included in the Works Programme for 1966-67. The work has recently been sanctioned and is expected to be taken up shortly.

**Imported T.V. Sets****4252. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:**

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that hundreds of imported television sets are lying unsold or undisposed of with the State Trading Corporation;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action being taken to dispose them of in a proper and regular manner and to bring to book those responsible for the remissness and carelessness?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) to (c). 1000 T.V. Sets were imported by an Indian resident of East Africa, on condition that he would use his own foreign exchange for the purchase. Since he did not clear the consignments from the Customs for a long time, the STC was authorised to pay the Customs Duty and bring the sets to Delhi for sale to the public. The party then proceeded with the sale of the sets and in fact, 350 of the sets have been delivered to purchasers. Then, on 18-5-66, he was restrained from receiving any further money from the purchasers or any further sets from the STC, by a Court injunction obtained on behalf of one of his associates. On that account, further sale of the remaining sets remains suspended. Meanwhile, record is being kept of the customers who had already made advance payments or booked their requirements.

**Public Sector Monopoly****4253. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:**

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that since the close of the Budget Session of Parliament, the public sector monopoly in certain industries and enterprises which obtained till 1965 has been nearly ended;

(b) if so, in which industries and enterprises;

(c) the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the private sector is being offered incentives to enlarge its field of operation otherwise too; and

(e) if so, the particulars thereof?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya):** (a) to (e). There has been no change in the Government's industrial policy and the industrial development in the public and in the private sector continues to be within the overall framework of the Industrial Policy Resolution, 1956. Within this framework, encouragement is given to the private sector to expand capacity in priority industries depending on the requirements of the situation.

**Block Inspectors****4254. Shri Gulshan:****Shri Buta Singh:****Shri Daljit Singh:****Shri Sadhu Ram:****Shri Maurya:****Shri Madhu Limaye:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Block Inspectors in the Northern Railway Signal and Telecommunication Department and how many out of the them are Scheduled Castes;

(b) how many Assistant Block Inspectors are there and how many out of them are Scheduled Castes; and

(c) whether Government had made any provision to fill up the reserved vacancies in the above-mentioned categories by the Scheduled Caste employees as per Railway Board's letter No. E(STC) 57CM/1/20, dated the 27th April, 1959?

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

- (a) Total . . . 64  
Scheduled Castes . . . 1
- (b) Total . . . 48  
Scheduled Castes . . . —
- (c) Efforts continue to be made to fill up reserved vacancies. These have not so far been successful because of shortage of qualified candidates.

**Tractor Factory in U.P.**

4255. **Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:** Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of location of the Tractor Factory proposed to be set up in U.P. by the Hindustan Cables with Czechoslovakian collaboration is being reopened;

(b) if so, in what respect the situation has changed since the selection of Ram Nagar and Bareilly as unsuitable sites by the technical experts; and

(c) whether it is a fact that U.P. has received much less than its legitimate share of Central Projects during the Third Plan period?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya):** (a) and (b). A public sector project for the manufacture of agricultural tractors and implements is proposed to be establishment during the Fourth Five Year Plan. The Detailed Project Report is being prepared by M/s. Motokov of Czechoslovakia. A final decision about the implementation of this project will be taken after the receipt of techno-economic feasibility study report from the Czechoslovakian authorities. If it is decided to take up the project, it is proposed to be located at Ramnagar in Varanasi District. This project is not to be established by the Hindustan cables.

(c) An investment of Rs. 62.90 crores approximately has been made

on Central Industrial projects located in U.P. during the first three Five Year Plans. The following industrial units are, at present, being implemented in U.P.

- (1) Diesel Loco Factory, Varanasi.
- (2) Anti-biotics Factory, Rishikesh.
- (3) Bharat Heavy Electricals, Hardwar.
- (4) Fertilizer factory, Gorakhpur.
- (5) Alkaloid factory.

In addition, the following projects, with location in U.P., are proposed to be included in the 4th Five Year Plan:

- (1) Heavy Structural Project Allahabad.
- (2) Heavy Compressors and Pump Project, Allahabad.
- (3) Foundry Forge for Heavy Electricals, Hardwar.

**Allotment of Fiat Cars**

4256. **Shri A. V. Raghavan:** Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Fiat Cars allotted to the State of Kerala during the last ten years (year-wise);

(b) whether the number allotted has been declining during this period; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to allot the cars on an equitable basis?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya):** (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Bengal Jute Mills, Howrah**

4257. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bengal Jute Mills, Howrah, have

been closed down by the management since 1-10-1965 and the Victory Jute Mills, Garden Reach, propose to close down from 1-9-1966;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and whether Government are satisfied that the reasons are genuine;

(c) whether Government propose to take over and run these mills in the interest of earning foreign exchange; and

(d) whether action will be taken to ensure that the affected workers of the Bengal Jute Mills are paid their statutory dues such as minimum bonus and lay-off compensation?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi):** (a) Bengal Jute Mills, Howrah has remained closed from the 1st October, 1965 and the Victory Jute Mills from the 20th June 1966.

(b) In the case of Bengal Jute Mills the reason for the closure has been given as failure of the main shaft. The real reasons, however, appear to be difficulties in meeting the financial commitments in view of proposed partition among present owners of the Mill.

The reasons for closure of Victory Jute Mills are mainly financial difficulties.

(c) There is no proposal at present to take over the management of these mills. Both the mills are old.

(d) This is for the West Bengal State Government to ensure. The Bengal Jute Mills are understood to have paid lay-off compensation to the workers upto the 1st week of February, 1966. The whole question of compensation to workers has been referred to the Standing Industrial Tribunal, West Bengal. The Victory Jute Mills has been paying lay-off compensation to its workers since its

closure. The question of lay-off has been referred by the West Bengal Government to the Standing Industrial Tribunal, West Bengal.

#### **Upgrading of Workshop and Ministerial Staff on S.E. Railway**

**4258. Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Shankar Saran Award in favour of upgradings to certain categories of workshops and Ministerial Staff remains unimplemented on the South Eastern Railway to this day;

(b) if so, how it is proposed to compensate the affected employees for loss of the benefits to which they were entitled from 1-10-1962; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Loco Running Staff of the S.E. Railway have been deprived of upgrading benefits as recommended in 1950 by the Joint Advisory Committee?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh):** (a) and (b). No. The benefits of upgradation was, however, extended to non-mechanical workshops in June, 1964. These orders have also been implemented in such workshops on S.E. Railway except in the Electrical workshop at Khargpur where the implementation is in progress. The eligible artisan staff of the electrical workshop will get payment of arrears with retrospective effect from 1-10-1962.

(c) In 1961, the Railway Board decided that in the cases where the Joint Advisory Committee scales of pay for Firemen and Shunters had not been implemented, the staff concerned should be brought over to the 1957 scales straightway and their pay fixed under normal rules. On the South Eastern Railway the Joint

Advisory Committee scales for Firemen and Shunters were implemented only in the case of 5 employees till then and therefore, the rest of the employees were brought over to the 1957 scales straightway.

### Coffee Plantation in Kerala

4259. **Shri A. V. Raghavan:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coffee Board has any plans to increase the area for coffee plantation in Kerala;

(b) the nature of assistance proposed to be given to new planters;

(c) the area brought under the new cultivation during the last five years; and

(d) the amount of grants and loans granted during the past five years?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi):** (a) No, Sir. In fact, very little land is available in the Kerala State for expansion of coffee cultivation.

(b) There is no scheme of assistance by Coffee Board for new planting of coffee.

(c) No significant expansion of acreage under coffee has taken place in Kerala in the last five years.

(d) Loans totalling Rs. 3,10,226 were given to coffee growers in Kerala during the past five years for intensive cultivation of the acreage already under coffee.

### Sinking of parts of Simla

4260-A. **Shri Bishwanth Roy:** Will the Minister of Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some places in Simla are sinking; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

1596(Ai) LSD—7.

**The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey):** (a) and (b). The landslips and subsidence reported in September, 1959, were investigated by the Geological Survey of India. They were found to be local and recommendations for the control of erosion and for an adequate pattern of surface and sub-surface drainage were made. Recently, on an enquiry made by the Simla Improvement Trust, the Geological Survey of India are taking up the investigation about the portions of Simla within the municipal limits reported to be sinking, and, if so, at what rate.

Correction of answer to Unstarred Question No. 787 dated 29-7-66 regarding Patent for Hydraulic Torque Converter.

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh):** In reply to part (a) of Unstarred Question No. 787 it was stated That "The patent is with National Research Development Corporation of India".

2. The correct position is that only the Original Deed of Letters Patent along with Assignment Deed drawn in favour of the President of India is lying in safe custody with the National Research Development Corporation of India. Since the patent has yet to be assigned to the National Research Development Corporation of India, the sentence "The patent is with National Research Development Corporation of India" may be deleted from the reply to part (a) of the question, as legally the National Research Development Corporation of India have not, as yet, acquired any beneficiary interests in the patent.

3. Answer to part (a) may, therefore, read as under:—

"Yes, but no specific claim has been made of superiority over existing designs of torque converters including Suri Transmission".



12.20 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER  
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORT-  
TANCE

## SUPPLY OF SABRE JETS TO PAKISTAN

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) :  
मैं अखिलभारतीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित  
विषय को श्रीर वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री का ध्यान  
दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इन  
बारे में एक बक्तव्य दें :—

श्रीद्राजा-बोन-तेहरान गठजोड़ के  
जरिये पाकिस्तान को अमरीकी सेवर जेट  
दिये जाने के समाचार।

**The Minister of External Affairs**  
(Shri Swaran Singh): Hon. Members  
have drawn attention to reports  
about the recent receipt of F-86 sabre  
jet aircraft by Pakistan. The position  
is that Pakistan recently received a  
large number of F86 aircraft from  
Iran, estimated at 60—90 in number.  
These aircraft had been manufactured  
in Canada and sold by Canada to West  
Germany some years ago. West Ger-  
many recently resold these aircraft  
to Iran. Though the aircraft were of  
US design, we have been informed by  
the US Government that their manu-  
facture, sale and disposal were not  
subject to US control.

Late last year, when reports were  
received that Pakistan was making  
efforts to acquire arms and equip-  
ment from West Germany through  
third countries, we took up the mat-  
ter with the Government of the  
Federal Republic of Germany and we  
were assured that no arms and  
equipment were being sold to Pakis-  
tan. Subsequently reports indicated  
that Iran was buying F86 aircraft  
from West Germany. As far back  
as January last, our Ambassador in  
Tehran conveyed the apprehension  
of the Government of India arising  
from the likelihood of the F86 aircraft  
finding their way to Pakistan to the  
Iranian authorities at very high level.  
Soon after, a formal note was presen-

ted to the West German Government  
expressing in clear terms the Gov-  
ernment of India's misgivings and ap-  
prehension about diversion of the  
aircraft to Pakistan. The Govern-  
ment also kept in touch with the  
Canadian Government through diplo-  
matic channels. Both Governments  
assured us that under the agreement  
of sale, the aircraft sold by West  
Germany could not be passed on to  
third countries.

A few months ago, when the arri-  
val of F86 aircraft in Pakistan be-  
came known to us, we made strong  
representations to both the West  
German and the Iranian authorities,  
and we were assured by the Govern-  
ment of Iran that any aircraft sent  
by Iran to Pakistan would only be for  
repairs, servicing and modification, as  
facilities for these were not available  
in Iran. The House will no doubt  
learn with satisfaction that the Cana-  
dian Government has expressed its  
disinclination to allow further sales  
of Canadian-made aircraft to Iran.  
The Federal Republic of Germany has  
informed us that it has worked out  
with the Government of Iran proce-  
dures to ensure and verify the return  
of these aircraft from Pakistan to  
Iran.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty** (Bar-  
ackpore): What are they?

**Shri Swaran Singh:** The Iranian  
Government has reiterated that the  
aircraft sent to Pakistan are only for  
repairs, servicing and modifications  
and will return from there. We have  
been informed by the Government of  
Iran that some of these aircraft have  
already returned from Pakistan to  
Iran.

Hon. Members will note that ever  
since the possibility of the F-86 Sabre  
aircraft reaching Pakistan from West  
Germany came to the notice of Gov-  
ernment, the matter has been vigor-  
ously pursued with the foreign Gov-  
ernments concerned. We have apprised  
these Governments of our position  
that transfer of the 90 F-86 aircraft  
to Pakistan direct or through third

countries, which will inevitably mean a serious augmentation of Pakistan's military build-up against India, will have adverse repercussions on our relations with the countries involved in such transactions. I would like to assure the House that the Government would persist in efforts in this direction.

**श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :** मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ईरान ने इस में बहुत कुछ हेरफेर किया है और हमारी सरकार को आश्वासन भी दिया है, हमारी सरकार इतनी भोली भाली और सुस्त है कि जिस को यह भी पता नहीं है कि ईरान के गए, जहाज मरम्मत के लिए गए हैं या लड़ाई में लड़ने के लिए गए हैं, वह उन को नान कर के बैठ गए, लेकिन मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अमरीका से सीधे जो पाकिस्तान को नकद धन के बदले में या बिक्री में सामान जा रहे हैं, अमरीका जो उनको शस्त्र दे रहा है, उस के बारे में सरकार को क्या जानकारी है? अब तक कितना साज सामान वहाँ भेज दिया है?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** यह तो दूसरा सवाल है।

**श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :** नहीं, यह तो सवाल इस में है। कार्लिंग अटेंशन यही है कि अमरीका ने उन को दिया, वहाँ से जर्मनी को दिया, जर्मनी ने ईरान को दिया और ईरान ने पाकिस्तान को दे दिया...

(व्यवधान)

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवस) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, कार्लिंग अटेंशन में इस का उल्लेख है...

**Mr. Speaker:** Why should Mr. Kachhavaia stand up when Mr. Berwa has been asking the question?

**Shri Swaran Singh:** The sale of equipment by USA does not arise out of this.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur):** We tabled a calling attention notice on this.

**Mr. Speaker:** That is a different thing. I am taking this one now.

**श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, हैनाडा ने जर्मनी को दिया, जर्मनी ने ईरान को दिया और ईरान ने पाकिस्तान को दिया, यानी एक लड़ी बनती आ रही है.....  
(व्यवधान)

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** \*\*\*\*

**Mr. Speaker:** This will not go on record.

**श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :** इस के बारे में अगर सरकार को जानकारी थी कि जर्मनी ने यह वायदा किया था कि यह पाकिस्तान को नहीं भेजे जायेंगे और जो अगली लड़ाई के अन्दर पाकिस्तान के जहाज टूट कर आये थे, उन के द्वारा उन की मरम्मत कर दी गई थी तो क्या भारत सरकार जो यह जेट विमान आये हैं, यह जब वापस आयेंगे उस मुल्क में तो किसी अपने वैज्ञानिक द्वारा जांच करायेगी कि यह वही आये हैं या खोबा भेज दिये हैं?

**Shri Swaran Singh:** We must appreciate our limitations when the sovereign rights of other countries are concerned. At the present moment I have explained the assurances that have been given by the various Governments, and we are watching the situation carefully. I do not want to overstate the matter, and I think so far as these assurances are concerned, they are very definite assurances and only time will show as to whether these assurances are honoured or not.

**श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :** इस का जवाब नहीं आया अध्यक्ष महोदय, कि वापस जब यह सेबरा जेट विमान आयेंगे तो भारत सरकार अपने विशेषज्ञों द्वारा उस की जांच करायेगी कि वही विमान वापस आये हैं या उनकी जगह खाली खोबा भेज दिये हैं?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** उन्होंने कहा उत्तर में कि वह सावरेन कन्ट्री है, हम उस में नहीं कुछ कर सकते ।

**श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैनाता) :** श्रीमन्, सरकार यह बात या तो अस्कार करे या यह कहे कि हम इस लाइन के ऊपर चलने को तैयार नहीं हैं। सरकार को गलत विदेश नीति का नतीजा यह हुआ कि आज हिन्दुस्तान अलग खड़ा हुआ रह गया है, इस का कोई साथी नहीं है। जब यह किसी के बनने को तैयार नहीं तो इन का कौन बनेगा ? यह हर जगह जाकर कहते हैं कि हमारी तुम्हारी ट्रेडिशन मिलती है ....

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आर्डर, आर्डर ।

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :** रूस से भी कहते हैं कि हमारी तुम्हारी ट्रेडिशन मिलती है और अमरीका से भी कहते हैं... (व्यवधान) अपने मूलक को मजबूत नहीं करते और दूसरे मुल्कों से जाकर भोख मांगने की कोशिश करते हैं \*\*\*

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. This will not be recorded.

When Thakur Sahib stands up, he proceeds like an automatic machine and does not listen to anybody.

मुझे मालूम नहीं कि वे जान बूझ कर मेरी तरफ नहीं देखते, मैं आवाजें देता रहता हूँ, लेकिन वह सुनते नहीं, इतने मगन हो जाते हैं उस में, कि इधर देखते ही नहीं। मैं उन को बार बार बुलाता रहा, और देखता रहा कि जरा आंख इधर तो कर लें ।

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :** अगर इजाजत दें तो अपना सवाल एक सेक्रेण्ड में साफ कर दूँ । इतने देशों की सरहदों को पार करते हुए वे जहाज वहाँ पहुँचे, क्या उन में से भारत का

कोई ऐसा मित्र देश था जिसने उनको रास्ते में चेक किया हो ?

**Shri Swaran Singh:** It is a matter of geography that for aircraft to come from Iran to Pakistan no other country is crossed.

**श्री मधु लिमये (मुँेर) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो ध्यान दिलाने का नोटिस है उस में ओटावा, बोन और तेहरान आक्सिस की खास तीर पर चर्चा है। जहाँ तक मुझे मालूम है, कैनाडा और पश्चिमी जर्मनी नाटो के सदस्य हैं और ईरान सेन्टो का सदस्य है। तो इन दोनों का नाता-रिश्ता क्या है, उसकी भी सफ़ाई होनी चाहिये। मेरा सवाल यह है कि किन शर्तों पर कैनाडा ने पश्चिमी जर्मनी को और पश्चिमी जर्मनी ने किन शर्तों पर ईरान को ये सेब-र-जेट हवाई जहाज दिये थे।

**Shri Swaran Singh:** I have already explained that when the earlier permission was sought by West Germany from Canada, it had been allowed by them because it was a sale to Iran but it was made clear that the recipient country, the purchaser from West Germany will not transfer it to any other country. It is mainly for this reason, because of the subsequent facts that have come to light, or the subsequent sale, Canada has not allowed West Germany to sell a further lot of sabre jets to Iran.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** किन शर्तों पर कैनाडा ने बेचा, यह तो उन्होंने कहा ही नहीं है ? किन शर्तों पर नहीं बेचा यह कहा है। क्या आपने जानकारी हासिल करने की कोशिश की ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** क्या वह सेल था ?

**Shri Swaran Singh:** That was a sale by West Germany to Iran.

\*\*\*Not recorded.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** All the sabre jets in this deal had gone from Bonn to Teheran to Karachi. We knew from January that this was in the offing. Yet on the question of Bonn, about which we are so much deeply concerned whenever it is a question of upsetting them on any one point, I would like to know what is it that our Government has done in order to see that Bonn is not permitted to act in this manner and whether it is a fact again, that the West German Government has asked for a further allotment of sabre jets which are to be given to Teheran and had written to Ottawa. It is this second instalment which has come in the papers. Bonn has again asked Ottawa for the second lot to be sent to Teheran. It is at this stage Canada objected. I would also like to know whether it is not a fact that the U.S. designs of sabre jets manufactured by Canada are governed by certain guidelines whereby they are not permitted to hand over these designs of aircraft to any other country and if so what have we done? Have we protested to the United States also?

**Shri Swaran Singh:** I can well understand the desire of the hon. Member to drag other countries into it.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Other countries are involved in it.

**Shri Swaran Singh:** I have clearly stated about the second lot about which Shrimati Renu Chakravartty had made an enquiry, about seeking Canadian permission for selling a second lot to Iran—that has not been agreed to.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Has Bonn made such a request?

**Shri Swaran Singh:** If the permission has been disallowed obviously they did seek permission to sell further. About the US involvement, I have mentioned in the statement itself that according to their agreements, the United States Government has no control over the sale by Canada to other countries. So, we may have our own

attitude and our assessment, but let us not try to connect these things. (Interruption)

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Have they seen this agreement? He says that there is no check on the American designed Sabre jet that they can hand it over to any country in the world. Is that the position? Has he seen this?

**Shri Swaran Singh:** In this case, obviously I cannot have access to all those documents nor has she access to any documents. It is easy to make an allegation and then to ask me either to contradict or to confirm it. In this case, we should deal with it on its own merits. Here was a jet plane which was manufactured by Canada; it was sold to West Germany on the condition that West Germany cannot sell it to another country unless the original supplier, namely, Canada, agreed. They had agreed with regard to the first lot and now, it is on account of our taking this up with the various Governments—Canada and West Germany—they are calling upon Iran to honour their commitments not to transfer them to any other country. Even Iran has assured that they have been sent to Pakistan for repairs, etc. I can understand our feeling of concern about it. But I am fully satisfied that the maximum that we could do we have done, and it has yielded some results.

**Shrimati Renuka Ray (Malda):** The Minister has said that Canada has given a definite assurance about this. I would like to know whether he is satisfied that the Bonn Government has given a similar assurance that this kind of thing will not be repeated in some other way again?

**Shri Swaran Singh:** I have already said that the West German Government have assured us that they have taken this matter up with Iran and the Iran Government has assured both West Germany and the Government of India that they are taking steps to take these aircraft back to Iran.

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad** (Bhagalpur): On the one hand the Minister says that Bonn has asked Teheran and on the other hand Bonn has asked for permission for the second lot. How does he reconcile both these statements? We have been told time and again that Bonn has assured us, but in the second lot they have asked permission from Ottawa. (*Interruption*).

**Shri Joachim Alva** (Kanara): I want to know whether the United States has secretly given any instruction to Canada for Sabres to be given to Pakistan.... (*Interruption*).

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. **Shri Hem Barua.**

**Shri Hem Barua** (Gauhati): There is much noise, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker:** Yes; I am also waiting for it to subside.

**Shri Hem Barua:** During the last Pakistani aggression on our soil, the West German Government banned the entry of certain war equipment coming from a certain Scandinavian country which wanted to hand this war equipment direct to Pakistan through Frankfurt, and the West German Government banned this entry. In that context, may I know whether (a) the present ominous silence and the ambiguous attitude and the reluctance to rebuke Teheran on the part of the Bonn Government is due to the coolness engineered by or generated by the joint Indo-Soviet communique that was issued after our Prime Minister visited Moscow—and unwise that was—acknowledging the existence of two Germanys, and (b) the hon. Minister has said that Iran has told us that these were sent to Pakistan for repairs but our information is that Pakistan does not have the capacity to repair those aircraft brought down by our pilots and damaged in the last aggression. If they have not got the capacity to repair her own damaged aircraft, how can she repair the aircraft for other people? Are our Government convinced by this lame excuse offered by Iran?

**Shri Swaran Singh:** There are three parts of the question. The question about the supply or the stoppage of the war equipment does not arise out of this. That is a matter which the Defence Minister can deal with better. About the joint Indo-Soviet communique, this has got no relevance, because we must remember that that communique was issued only very recently.

**Shri Hem Barua:** It was issued in July.

**Shri Swaran Singh:** But this agreement about the sale of aircraft took place in the months of January and February. Since that time, we are taking up that matter with them.

**Shri Hem Barua:** It is a wrong answer. I asked whether the subsequent attitude of the Bonn Government during this controversy is due to the coolness generated by so many other things.

**Shri Swaran Singh:** The subsequent conduct, if anything, is to appreciate the strength of our viewpoint and they have taken steps accordingly. I do not see how he connects this with the Indo-Soviet communique. Some hon. members function under a certain obsession and they want to import it, irrespective of the chronology of events or their connection. If he wants to say that the Indo-Soviet communique is responsible for the supply of the Sabre jets, it is incorrect.

**Shri Hem Barua:** I am sorry, because what I said has been misinterpreted. I know that it was in January that our Ambassador in Teheran informed our Government about this smuggling of aircraft and our Government have taken up this matter for a long time. It was during July that the joint Soviet-Indo communique was issued and it acknowledged the existence of two Germanies. My question was whether the present attitude of

ominous silence during this controversy on the part of the Bonn Government is due to the coolness generated by that communique.

**Shri Sawaran Singh:** My reply is a simple 'No'. I do not accept that there was any coolness on that score. So far as our attitude on this question of East Germany is concerned, there was nothing new in this communique which was not already there. We stand by that; it is no business of any other country to take any attitude merely because we express a certain view. Let there be no misapprehension on that score.

**Shri Hem Barua:** What about the second part of my question? He has conveniently forgotten it.

**Mr. Speaker:** That is because it was too long.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara):** He said that Iran has promised to take back these things. Have they given any time-limit within which they would take them back? Then I want to repeat that question whether Pakistan has the capacity or facilities for repairing or reconditioning sophisticated weapons as Sabre jets? The explanation given by Iran seems to be quite incredible. Have they any information about this?

**Shri Swaran Singh:** I myself have doubts if Pakistan has the capacity. That is one reason why we have succeeded in convincing the Governments concerned that this appears to be an excuse and that they should retrace those steps. To a certain extent, we are succeeding. But I cannot hold out any firm hope. Only time will show whether the assurances that have been given are being honoured or not. About the time-limit, this matter has not been broached in that manner. I would request hon. members not to press that.

**श्री बड़े (खारगोन):** अभी मंत्री महोदय ने जवाब दिया कि उन के पास स्पेअर पार्ट्स भी नहीं हैं और कंपैसिटी भी नहीं है सेवर

जेट्स को रिपेअर करने की। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कोई इस प्रकार की गारन्टी ली गई है कि इन सेवर जेट्स के वापस जाने के बाद यह बात रिपीट नहीं होगी। क्या आपने इस तरह की कोई गारन्टी ईरान और कैनाडा से मांगी है कि इस प्रकार से सीक्रेटली या स्माल वैच में यह विमान पाकिस्तान को फिर नहीं भेजे जायेंगे।

**Shri Swaran Singh:** Let us not assume that we can just ask any guarantee that suits us from any country. Other countries also are sovereign countries. In this particular case, let us confine ourselves to this transaction. So far as sale of arms is concerned, we also purchase from other countries and other countries also purchase. We cannot insist on this type of guarantee from each and every country about each transaction and the manner in which it is enforced.

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्री महोदय केके पास ऐसी कोई कमेटी या ऐसा कोई विभाग है जिसने यह जांच की हो कि पिछले युद्ध में पाकिस्तान के कितने अमरीकी विमान नष्ट किये गये थे जिन के रिपेअर वह ठीक ढंग से कर सकते हैं। क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस बात पर गया है कि उस समय अमरीका से जो आदमी बुलाये गये थे सैनिक शिक्षा देने के लिए उन को वह फिर से बुलाना चाहते हैं।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** इस का सवाल नहीं पैदा होता।

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** यह सवाल क्यों नहीं उठता ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** नहीं, यह सवाल नहीं उठता।

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** It appears from the statement of the Minister that Ottawa has taken up the matter with West Germany and West Germany with Iran. It means, passing on the baby without a kiss.

**Shri Hem Barua:** What does it mean, Sir? Is it Indian English?

**Shri Swaran Singh:** It is better if some simple English is used, because my knowledge of English is not so much as that of some hon. members opposite.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** This is universally known. In view of the repeated unfriendly acts by West Germany—at the time of Pakistani aggression also, they behaved very shabbily, while East Germany, with whom we have neither the courage nor conviction to have diplomatic relations, supported us—in case of future recurrence of such incidents, may I know whether the Government will seriously consider severing diplomatic relations with West Germany and Iran?

**Mr. Speaker:** It does not arise out of this.

**Shri Swaran Singh:** This is a hypothetical question; I cannot answer it.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** It does arise, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker:** He asked whether in the event of something happening, they will sever connections. That does not arise out of this.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** In his statement itself, he has said "unfriendly act". Will they sever diplomatic relations now, Sir?

**Mr. Speaker:** Shri Daji. (*Interruptions*).

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** We are afraid of Anglo-American power. (*Interruptions*).

**Shri Daji (Indore):** It is true that we cannot control the acts of other Governments—either West Germany or Iran—but the way the explanation was given by the Minister seems to indicate that this Government at least is satisfied with the explanation given by Bonn and Iran that Iran has called back the planes. But there is a legitimate fear that even if the planes go back, some vital spare parts would be taken out of them. We cannot inspect all these things. Has the Government satisfied itself that the explanations trotted out by Iran and West Germany are justified and fair? If not, does the Government propose to take up the matter in a more serious manner with those two powers, so that in future at least such things can be stopped?

**Shri Swaran Singh:** We have always taken up this matter with the greatest seriousness. I have also said at the conclusion of my statement which I read out that we will continue to pursue this matter with the greatest seriousness. I have said, it is our hope that the assurances will be honoured and implemented. About satisfaction or non-satisfaction, these are subjective matters. I do not want to enter into that.

**Shri Daji:** We can reject their explanation if we are not satisfied.

12.49 hrs.

# PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

## NOTIFICATIONS AND ORDERS UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi):** On behalf of Shri Manubhai Shah, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of Notification No. S. O. 2314 published in Gazette of India dated the 30th July, 1966 issued under section 5 of the Essential Commodities

Act, 1955, delegating powers under the said Act to all the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6995/66]

- (2) A copy each of the following Orders issued under sub-clause (xi) of clause (a) of section 2 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

(i) S.O. 2381 published in Gazette of India dated the 8th August, 1966, declaring Soda ash, Dry cells for Torches and Hurricane lanterns to be essential commodities.

(ii) S.O. 2511 published in Gazette of India dated the 17th August, 1966, amending the Order dated the 14th June, 1966 to declare cycle rickshaw tyres and tubes to be essential commodities.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6996/66].

**Shri S. M. Banerjee** (Kanpur): Sir, on this item No. 4, I have a submission to make, I draw your attention to items (i) and (ii) under item No. (2). Item (i) is "S.O. 2381 published in Gazette of India dated the 8th August, 1966 declaring Soda ash, Dry Cells for Torches and Hurricane lanterns to be essential commodities". Item (ii) is "S.O. 2511 published in Gazette of India dated the 17th August, 1966, amending the Order dated the 14th June, 1966 to declare cycle rickshaw tyres and tubes to be essential commodities". I am glad that they have done it. Whenever such items are declared as essential commodities, generally there is a tendency for those items to go underground. I would like to know whether adequate steps have been taken by the Government, before issuing these Gazette Notifications, to see that their stocks remain open and they are sold at reasonable prices?

**Shri Shafi Qureshi:** These items have been brought on the list of essential commodities. Before they have

been brought, it is seen that ample supply is made available and there is no shortage of these things.

#### CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS OF THE OIL AND NATURAL GAS COMMISSION

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Iqbal Singh):** Sir, on behalf of Shri Alagesan, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Certified Accounts of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission for the year 1964-65 together with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 22 of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission Act, 1959. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6997/66].

#### Rubber (Third Amendment) Rules, 1966

**Shri Shafi Qureshi:** Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Rubber (Third Amendment) Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1231 in Gazette of India dated the 20th August, 1966, under sub-section (3) of section 25 of the Rubber Act, 1947. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6998/66].

12.52 hrs.

#### ARREST OF MEMBER

(Shri Biren Dutta)

**Mr. Speaker:** I have to inform the House that I have received the following telegram, dated the 1st September, 1966, from the Sub Divisional Magistrate, Agartala:—

"I have the honour to inform you that I have found it my duty in exercise of my power under section 167 of the Code of Criminal Procedure to direct that Shri Biren Dutta Member, Lok Sabha, arrested by Kotwali Police Station under sub-rule (5) of Rule 41 of the Defence of India Rules, 1962, be detained for nine days, for subversive activities and actions likely to endanger the



[Mr. Speaker]

safety and stability of the State and inciting agitations against public servants. Shri Biren Dutta, Member, Lok Sabha, was accordingly taken into custody at 13.10 hours on the 1st September, 1966, and is at present lodged in the Central Jail, Agartala."

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath** (Hoshangabad): He was arrested under the PD Act or under DIR?

**Mr. Speaker:** D.I.R.

**Shri Nambiar** (Tiruchirapalli): He is the second Member of Parliament arrested in Tripura ....

12.54 hrs.

# RELEASE ON PAROLE OF A MEMBER

(Shri Indulal Yajnik)

**Mr. Speaker:** I have to inform the House that I have received the following telegram dated the 1st September, 1966 from the Home Secretary, Government of Gujarat, Ahmedabad:—

"I have the honour to inform you that Shri Indulal Yajnik, Member, Lok Sabha, detained at Baroda Central Prison under the Preventive Detention Act is being released on parole for six days with effect from the 2nd September, 1966."

**Shri Hem Barua** (Gauhati): Sir, let him specify the reason. The newspaper reports say that the release is not on account of illness but because he wants to come to Delhi to take his personal effects.

**Mr. Speaker:** No reason is given, I have read the information that I received.

**Shri Daji** (Indore): Sir, Yesterday, the Home Minister informed the House, and you will bear me out, that he had advised the Government of Gujarat to release him. Now we are

told that he has been released on parole for six days. Sir, does it sound good; after the Home Minister had advised the Government of Gujarat to release him. .... (Interruption).

**Mr. Speaker:** I have read out the telegram that I received.

12.56 hrs.

# RE. DISTURBANCES IN TRIPURA

**Mr. Speaker:** Questions are to be put on the statement made in the House on 1-9-1966 by the Deputy Minister of Home Affairs regarding disturbances in Tripura. I think we should take it up at 4.45 P.M.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee** (Kanpur): Why at 4.45?

**Mr. Speaker:** Because we have already taken up one Calling Attention Notice.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Sir, yesterday this particular Calling Attention Notice was read and the Minister read out his statement. Therefore, this is not a fresh one. Only questions are to be allowed on this today. Therefore you can allow the questions to be put now, because some of us will be going away and it will suit the convenience of Members if it is allowed now instead of at 4.45.

**Mr. Speaker:** If it is a question of convenience of Members I will allow it as a special case, but not more than one Calling Attention Notice is to be taken up on any day.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। कल की कार्रवाई की रपट को मैंने देखा है। आपने यह कहा था—

"Shri Madhu Limaye or Shri Pattnayak—or Shri Bagri—may explain how they allege failure on the part of Government."

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** उसको अब नहीं ले सकता हूँ ।

**श्री मधु लिमये :** मुझको यह कहा गया था कि आज आप इसको उठाये नहीं । लेकिन बाद में मैं यहाँ पर नहीं था तब आपने पूछा । मुझ एक अर्ज करने दीजिए कि केन्द्रीय सरकार की इसमें क्या असफलता है ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** जिन्होंने नोटिस दिया उन में से एक सैम्बर भी अगर हाजिर हुआ और अगर मैं ने कह दिया कि मैंने उस को कैसांडर कर लिया है तो जो कल फैसला हो चुका है उस पर प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर रूरेज करने की आज इजाजत तो नहीं दे सकता हूँ ।

**श्री मधु लिमये :** छोड़िये इसको ।

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Honshangabad):** Sir, I rise on a point of order. If I have heard you aright, you were pleased to say that this will be taken up at 4.45.

**Mr. Speaker:** I am taking it up just now.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Then it is all right.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Sir, after reading the statement of the hon. Deputy Minister—I could not hear him because I was sent out of the House...

**Mr. Speaker:** Only a question may be put.....

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** In the statement he says:

"Fire had also to be opened in another locality to disperse unlawful crowds, resulting in injuries to six persons, one of whom succumbed to his injuries."

**Mr. Speaker:** He has given the statement. He knows the contents of it and that might not be read. Only the question might be put. The hon.

Minister is supposed to know all that is in the statement.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Sir, according to his report, three persons died, there was lathi charge or use of tear gas, and there was arrest of so many people including legislators. It appears that there was a general onslaught, after this incident, on the Communists, both Right and Left groups, and Members belonging to both groups have been arrested. In view of the gravity of the situation, I would like to know whether any judicial inquiry will be set up to investigate into the whole affair? Our information is that it was a calculated effort on the part of the Tripura Administration to suppress a particular political party or parties.

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla):** There has been no attempt to suppress any political party. The situation is being assessed, and if an inquiry is needed it will certainly be held (*Interruptions*).

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Sir, three men have died.....

**Mr. Speaker:** He says if an inquiry is needed it will be held.

**Shri Daji (Indore):** Sir, this incident should not be viewed by itself in isolation, but it should be viewed in the background of rise in prices and scarcity of rice which have already made the students also come in. It is very deplorable, Sir, that students should be molested, troubled and shot at by the armed police who are kept there for keeping law and order. In view of the fact that this small incident has been magnified into a big one and three lives have been lost, many I know what further justification they would require before a judicial inquiry is instituted?

**Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** The situation is being assessed.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** By whom?

**Mr. Speaker:** By the Government.

**Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Sir, the hon. Member who just now put the question said that it was because of rise in prices. I made it clear in my statement yesterday that the whole incident arose out of a minor quarrel that took place between a blackmarketeer who was indulging in black-marketing with cinema tickets and a sepoy. That led to a series of troubles and that actually culminated in this. There is no question of any other factor being involved in this particular incident.

**श्री बड़े (खारगोन) :** कल जो स्टेटमेंट दिया गया है उस से प्रतीत होता है कि विद्यार्थी और सिनेमा के टिकट बेचने वाले के बीच में झगड़ा हुआ। बाद में मंहगाई को लेकर और राइनिंग प्राइसिस को लेकर झगड़ा बढ़ गया। पुलिस ने एम० पीज और एम० एल० एज को गिरफ्तार किया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उन को आशंका में ही गिरफ्तार किया गया है, ये कम्युनिस्ट हैं इस वास्ते इन को गिरफ्तार कर लिया जाना चाहिए, इस वास्ते गिरफ्तार किया गया है या उन्होंने लोगों को वाकई में उकसाया था ? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि बस्तर या बांदा में जिस तरह की ज्यूडिशल इनक्वायरी आपने आईर की है उसी तरह ज्यूडिशल इनक्वायरी क्या आप यहां भी आईर करने के लिए तैयार हैं ताकि पता चल सके कि जो आप कहते हैं उसे को लेकर झगड़ा शुरू हुआ या इस झगड़े को किसी पोलिटिकल पार्टी ने, कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी ने उकसाया था ?

**श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल :** जैसा मैंने कहा है इसके बारे में ध्यान दिया जा रहा है और आवश्यक हुआ तो जरूर इसके बारे में इनक्वायरी की जाएगी।

**श्री वजी :** और लोग मरेंगे, और ठेली चलेगी, और तूफान उठेगा फिर आप ज्यूडिशल इनक्वायरी आईर करेंगे ?

**श्री हुकम चंद कछवाय (देवास) :** मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह सही नहीं है कि यह सारा जो झगड़ा है यह पहले से ही योजनाबद्ध था और सिनेमा टिकट की बात एक बहाना मात्र थी ? क्या यह सही नहीं है कि मंहगाई के कारण लोगों ने प्रदर्शन किया और पुलिस ने लोगों के साथ बहुत ज्यादाती की ताकि झगड़ा और भड़के और इसने इसको भड़काया ? इस में क्या पुलिस का दोष नहीं था, इसकी भी इनक्वायरी की जाएगी और साथ ही साथ इसकी नक्वायरी कराई जाएगी कि मंहगाई ले कर लोगों ने क्या प्रदर्शन नहीं किया ?

13.00 hrs.

**श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल :** जैसा कि मैंने बताया है, इस झगड़े के सिलसिले में मंहगाई को लेकर कोई प्रदर्शन वहां पर नहीं हुआ। जो भी झगड़ा हुआ, वह सिनेमा के टिकटों की ब्लैक मार्केटिंग को लेकर शुरू हुआ। इस के बाद गलतफेहमियां फैलाई गईं, कुछ अफवाहें फैलाई गईं जिससे लोगों के मन में भ्रम पैदा हुआ और इस तरह झगड़ा फैलता गया।

**Shri Swell (Assam Atonomous Districts):** What business has this particular member of the Assam Rifles, which is a border security force in that area, got to do with the alleged blackmarketeer of a cinema ticket, in regard to which it is the business of the ordinary police? Now, this incident in Agartala, which is only a stone's throw from an important railway junction in East Pakistan, is one in the series of clashes and skirmishes that have taken place between our border security men and the civilian population in the entire border between Assam and East Pakistan, and the impression among the people there is that the border security men, instead of behaving like the friends and protectors of the people, behaved like mail-fisted robots of a supercilious bureaucracy. Have Government tried to assess the situation? What

are they doing in order to bring about a better relationship between our border security men and the civilian population in that area?

**Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Government have looked into this important matter. I strongly repudiate the charge that there is any such impression among the people about our border security force. There may be stray incidents here and there. The hon. Member also enquired what the Assam Rifles boy had to do with b'ackmarketing of cinema tickets. Presumably, he had gone to the cinema theatre and had some trouble because the tickets were selling at higher rates.

**Shri Swell:** I must also say that it is not Shri Shukla, who is sitting here, that can say what impression prevails there. It is I, who come from that area, that can tell the House what the feeling there is.

**Mr. Speaker:** Now repudiation has come from both the sides.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं श्री महोदय का ध्यान उन के निवेदन के पैराग्राफ 3, 4 और 5 की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। विशेषकर चौथे पैराग्राफ में यह कहा गया है कि एक गैर-कानूनी मजमे को भगाने के लिए गोली चलाई गई। लेकिन इन तीन अनुच्छेदों में कहीं भी हिंसाचार का उल्लेख नहीं है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन की दृष्टि से गोली चलाना कब समर्थनीय होता है और क्या इस देश में, जब कि त्रिपुरा का इसका केन्द्रीय सरकार के मातहत आता है, इन्सान की जिन्दगी का कोई मूल्य है या नहीं? इसमें लिखा है कि क्योंकि केवल गैर कानूनी मजमे को भगाने के लिए गोली चलाई गई है।

**श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल :** जैसा कि मैं बता चुका हूँ, यह जो मजमा झकड़ा हुआ था,

इसने बहुत बड़ी हिंसात्मक कार्यवाही की। इन लोगों ने न केवल टैक्सटाइल डिपो का सामान बाहर निकाल कर जलाया, बल्कि इन लोगों ने असेम्बली में घुस कर चीफ मिनिस्टर से हाथा-पाई की, उन को घसीट कर बाहर निकाला और उन की जान पर हमला करने का प्रयत्न किया। ये एम० एल० एज० और एम० पीज० उन लोगों में शामिल थे, जिन्होंने चीफ मिनिस्टर साहब पर हमला किया। इस लिए चीफ मिनिस्टर की जान बचाने के लिए पुलिस को गोली चलानी पड़ी।

**श्री मधु लिमये :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अब आपका संरक्षण चाहता हूँ। आप कहते हैं कि पड़ा न जाये, लेकिन आप एक छोटा सा वाक्य देख लीजिए :

"Fire had also to be opened in another locality to disperse unlawful crowds resulting in injuries to six persons, one of whom succumbed to his injuries."

इसमें हिंसाचार का कोई जिक्र नहीं है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** अगर उस में जिक्र नहीं है, तो इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि मिनिस्टर साहब इन का जिक्र नहीं कर सकते हैं।

**श्री मधु लिमये :** मंत्री महोदय यह कैसे कह सकते हैं कि वहाँ पर हिंसाचार किया गया ?

**Shri Daji:** That is another incident. There were a series of incidents. He is enquiring whether in this particular case firing was necessary.

**Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** I have given the details of that incident also. When they tried....

**Mr. Speaker:** Shri Limaye, after referring to one incident, asks why it was necessary to resort to firing if there was no violence.

**Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** This incident took place when they were trying to loot the textile shops and burn things. A series of incidents took place. If the House is interested, I can place on the Table a statement of the chronology of incidents.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह उत्तर ठीक नहीं है ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मैं उस से ज्यादा की इजाजत नहीं दे सकता हूँ ।

**श्री मधु लिमये :** इससे हम केन्द्र की असफलता पर आते हैं ।

**Mr. Speaker:** Dr. Lohia and Shri Ram Sewak Yadhav are not here. Now Shri Gopalan.

**Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kasergod):** May I know the specific charges against the two Members of Parliament who have been arrested, one of them earlier and another, Sir, as you have announced today? Because they were here two days before and they reached that place only on that day. Is there any standing order that whenever any disturbance takes place in Tripura, either in a cinema hall or some other place, these two M.P.s. must be arrested? Or else, what was the reason for arresting them? They were here two days before. When they reached there, they were arrested.

**Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** I have already given the reasons. These two M.P.s. entered the Assembly Hall with the mob, manhandled the Chief Minister, dragged him out and tried to harm him physically. That is why one of the Left Communist M.P.s was arrested on the spot and another Left Communist MP was arrested later.... (Interruptions).

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** It is a very serious charge.

**Shri A. K. Gopalan:** The Minister says that the two M.P.s who were with the crowd did like that and yet

only one MP was arrested and not the other MP. That itself shows that it is untruth.

**Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** They must try to hear my answer fully. One MP escaped apprehension at that moment and, later on, he was arrested.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barackpore):** When there is an Assembly, surely nobody can go inside it as he likes. How could all the crowd and the M.P.s get inside and then manhandle the Chief Minister inside the Assembly? Do you mean to say that anybody can believe such a thing?

**Mr. Speaker:** Shri Nambiar:

**Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli):** Before asking my question, I want to raise a point of order.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central):** If somebody hits somebody else, he is liable for prosecution under the law. He is not just detained.

**Mr. Speaker:** How can I argue in this matter.

**Shri Nambiar:** Before I ask my question, I have a point of order.

**Mr. Speaker:** What is the point of order?

**Shri Nambiar:** My point of order is this. A specific allegation has been made by the hon. Minister that two M.P.s. used force, entered inside the Hall with the crowd, manhandled people, used violence and so on. This is a specific allegation. He did not say that it is reported that they have done this. He has positively stated that they have done this. It is a matter of privilege.

**Mr. Speaker:** He has given only that information which has been supplied to him by the authorities in Tripura; not that he has got that information himself. He has no other source of information.... (Interruptions.)

**Shri G. N. Dixt** (Etawah): Sir, on a point of order.

Some hon. Members rose—

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. Every hon. Member will resume his seat. Unless I identify a Member, whatever he says will not be recorded.

(Interruptions). \*\*\*

**Mr. Speaker:** Shri Ranga:

**Shri Ranga** (Chittoor): I rise to support the point of order raised by Shri Nambiar. I think I have heard the Minister very clearly. He did not say that this information was received from the local Government, whereas yesterday he was reading the statement he gave us the impression definitely that he had received this information from that Government. Today he has not even prefaced it by saying "this is my information from that Government". In the absence of any other source of information to my hon. friend and in the face of his own failure to mention the source of this information, to make that assertion against two Members of this House, according to me, was very irregular and unfair.

**Shri Nambiar:** He has committed a breach of privilege.

**Shri Ranga:** It is not proper for him to make such statements.

**Mr. Speaker:** On what authority does he make these allegations?

**Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** I presumed that the hon. Members would understand that all this information has come to us from the Government of Tripura. That is why I did not say that specifically. But, as you have very rightly observed,..... (Interruptions).

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. We cannot carry on this way. (Interruptions).

\*\*\*Not recorded.

**Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Sir, I am not yielding. I have not yet finished.

I was only saying that because of that reason I did not specifically say that this information has come to us from the Government of Tripura. If the Members want, I am again saying it here that this information has been received by us this morning from the Government of Tripura and on that basis I am making this statement in this House.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** I will make a submission. I consider it a very serious thing. You have reported what you have been told by the authorities in Tripura. They have given to you what, according to them, is the reason for the detention of two Members of this House. Against those two Members of this House a certain very definite allegation of manhandling the Chief Minister has been made, for whatever reasons, by my hon. friend over there. He says, the information has come to him this morning, but the authorities concerned have directly told you that those two Members have been detained under the Defence of India Rules. This kind of discrepancy is something which could hardly be suffered. Is it open to Government to make that kind of allegation against two Members of Parliament, who are supposed to have done the kind of thing with which Shri Shukla is so unwarrantedly charging them in this House when they are not here to answer the charges and when in regard to them it is crystal clear that the authorities detained them under the Defence of India Rules? It is very obvious that they cannot prove the charge against them. Let them prove the charge against them.

**Shri A. P. Sharma** (Buxar): I want to know whether it is obligatory on the part of the Minister to say every time that he is talking on the basis of information received from the State Government or from the various sources while he is making a statement.

**Mr. Speaker:** Shri Mukerjee has raised the point that the information that is being given by the Minister at present and which he received this morning is not corroborated or contained in the telegram that I had received. Shri Mukerjee must realise that the telegram has only to give the information about the arrest of the Member, the sections under which he has been arrested and the place where he is being kept. That is the information that we get. What he did has not to be reproduced in detail there.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** It is under Defence of India Rules and not under Criminal Procedure Code.

**Mr. Speaker:** That does not preclude the possibility of having done something.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Defence of India Rules can be applied against Shri Shukla.

**Mr. Speaker:** He did not say that they have done such-and-such a thing. He says that the Tripura Government has supplied him this information. That is all that he says.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** They say one thing to you and another thing to him... (Interruption). I can go and hit him now... (Interruption).

**Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana):** The real point that is agitating and bewildering us is as to how does manhandling the Chief Minister attract the provisions of the Defence of India Rules and how does it endanger the safety and security of India. The whole thing is manifestly *mala fide*. How does the Minister expect us to stomach it? (Interruption).

**श्री बागड़ी (हिसार):** अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप हमारी बात सुनने को भी तैयार नहीं हैं.

....

**अध्यक्ष महोदय:** एक सवाल है, उसका जवाब पहले न आये, आपको पहले सुन लिया

जाय। अच्छा बागड़ी साहब पहले बोल लें। बोलिए।

**श्री बागड़ी:** मैं आपसे निवेदन यह कर रहा था कि मन्त्री महोदय जब किसी सरकार के जरिये से गिरफ्तारी की इत्तिला या कोई इत्तिला सदन को दें तो यह इस तरह से मुस्तकिल बात नहीं कह सकते हैं कि उन्होंने यह किया इसलिए गिरफ्तार किया। वह यह कह सकते हैं कि इनकी गिरफ्तारी सरकार ने या वहां की पुलिस ने इस जुर्म के अन्दर की है। इन हालात के अन्दर यह इल्जाम लगा कर के यह नहीं कह सकते कि यह जुर्म किया है। यह तो किसी अदालत में गवाह या चरमदोद गवाह भी नहीं कह सकता कि इस मुजरिम ने इस जुर्म को किया है। तो यह मंत्री ने जो बात कही है यह माननीय सदस्यों के जो विशेषाधिकार हैं, उनका हरण किया है।

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Sir, I rise on a point of order. I remember, when Shri Nanda made a statement regarding the affairs of Bastar, we shouted at him and said that he was reading the report of the sub-inspector of police or something like that and you, in your wisdom, said that after all he received the report from the administration of Madhya Pradesh or the police. You were satisfied with that. Here a statement has been made by the hon. Deputy Minister... (Interruption).

**श्री शिवनारायण (बांसी):** अध्यक्ष महोदय, वह मध्य प्रदेश को कोट कर रहे हैं, मध्य प्रदेश कैसे बीच में आ गया?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय:** आप बीच में दखल कैसे दे रहे हैं? ... (अव्यवधान) तो आप ही बन्द कर लीजिए, मैं चला जाता हूं। आप खुद कर लीजिए।

**श्री स० मो० बनर्जी:** नहीं, आप क्यों चले जाते हैं, उनको भेजिए न।

**Dr. Ranen Sen** (Calcutta East): Sir, for a change some of them should be named and thrown out.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** My point is that the question of Shri Gopalan was very simply as to why they were arrested, what was the reason for their arrest. While replying to that question the hon. Deputy Minister, without quoting the report as given by the Tripura Government or any government, started giving his own observation. What he said was an aspersion on the conduct of an hon. Member of this House, namely, that he manhandled the Chief Minister. When he was asked pointedly by my hon. friend, Shri Homi Daji, whether an inquiry would be conducted, he said, "The situation is being assessed". I feel that he was really committed a breach of privilege and I will request that under rule 227 it should be referred to the Committee.

**Mr. Speaker:** This is not a point of order that I should decide.

**Shri Sham Lal Saraf** (Jammu and Kashmir): I had heard the Minister yesterday and today also. He had very categorically said yesterday also that he was prepared to place on the Table of the House the report that he had received so that hon. Members could see what it was. Today also he repeated it. Having received a fresh report he did say that he was prepared to place it on the Table of the House. If he has given that information according to that report, I do not know what wrong he has done.

**Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** As I have already said, I presume that Members understood that I was saying this on the basis of information received from the Tripura Government. As far as the arrest under DIR is concerned, that has been intimated to you. The Member of Parliament has been arrested under rule 41(5) of the DI Rules.

1596(Ai) LSD—8.

**Shri Daji:** Sir, you may ask to reply to Shri Kapur Singh's point.

**Mr. Speaker:** Shri Nambiar. He should ask a simple straight question so that it could be answered.

**Shri Nambiar:** I will put a straight question. Apart from the statement that he made yesterday he has made another statement concerning the conduct of two Members of this House. May I know whether the Government would consider the question of instituting a judicial inquiry into the whole affair, not only the controversy that started at the cinema theatre but also the reasons that led to the shooting, introduction of the curfew, the death of three victims and the so-called charge against these two M.Ps. that they used force and led a crowd into the Assembly?

**Mr. Speaker:** Those questions are being put again and again.

**Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** I have already answered those questions.

**Shri Nambiar:** This question has not come.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** Sir, would you ask him to reply to the point that I raised?

**Mr. Speaker:** He has said that if the inquiry is thought necessary, that would certainly be instituted.

**Shri Nambiar:** By whom?

**Mr. Speaker:** But at this moment he cannot say.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Why is Shri Nanda not here? He is a deputy minister; he cannot answer everything. Three people have been killed.

**Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Sir, as regards the observation made by the



[Shri Vidya Charan Shukla]

hon. Member, I am answering the questions with as much responsibility as Shri Nanda would do. They should learn elementary parliamentary practice before they make such observations.

**Shri Nambiar:** We seek your protection, Sir. What are we to do?

**Mr. Speaker:** The Minister has already said. There is nothing more to be answered.

**श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय (सलेमपुर) :** माननीय उपमन्त्री जी ने जो वक्तव्य दिया है उससे स्पष्ट हो गया है कि यह भयंकर दुर्घटना वहाँ कैसे विकसित हुई और इसको रोकने के लिये सरकार को पुलिस और फोर्स की मदद लेने की ज़रूरत पड़ी। इस भयंकर दुर्घटना को करने वालों ने वहाँ के टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज, सेन्ट्रल व्यूरो और गवर्नमेन्ट के कांटेज एम्पोरियम को बहुत नुकसान पहुँचाया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस भयंकर षडयन्त्र के उपद्रवकारियों के पीछे साम्यवादी दल का विशय हाथ था, कि जिनके कारण यह दुर्घटना हुई है ?

**श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल :** इसमें साम्यवादी दल के लेफ्ट-सैक्शन का हाथ था, ऐसी सूचना हमें त्रिपुरा गवर्नमेन्ट के द्वारा मिली है।

**श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं श्री स्वेल की भावनाओं का समर्थन करता हूँ, जैसा त्रिपुरा में हुआ है, वैसा ही पिछले 10 अगस्त को शिलांग में हुआ था। मैं अभी हाल में शिलांग गया था और वहाँ पर मुझे पता चला कि अफसरों के बिना आदेश के बार्डर सिक्योरिटी फोर्स ने लोगों का पीछा करते हुए उनको मारा . . . . .

**अध्यक्ष महोदय:** आप सवाल कीजिये।

**श्री किशन पटनायक :** क्या सरकार इस पर गम्भीरता से सोचेगी कि सीमावर्ती नागरिकों को गोली से मारने के काम में बार्डर सिक्योरिटी फोर्स का बिल्कुल इस्तेमाल न करे

और कभी उनके द्वारा ऐसा काण्ड होता है तो तुरन्त सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट के द्वारा उसकी जुडीशियल जांच होनी चाहिये ?

**श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल :** इस पर विचार करेंगे।

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** The statement made yesterday refers chronologically, if I may use that word to events starting from brickbats through a mild lathi-charge, through firing, to the Army being called out in aid of the civil power. The Minister indulged in a clumsy under-statement yesterday when he said that a mild lathi charge resulted in 93 persons being charged. What is this mild lathi-charge? This is an under-statement. Anyway let him have the joy of it; I do not mind. (Interruptions). Wild would have been better. Probably it is a misprint. I shall ask the Secretariat about it.

May I ask whether the Minister is aware of the order, the code of conduct, formulated by the Central Government in consultation with the State Governments, as has been reported recently, laying down certain pre-conditions before the police lathi-charge or open fire on assemblages or processions or meetings and if so, just as it is said, that charity begins at home, will this code of conduct begin at the Home Ministry? When two MPs have been arrested for minor charges, for manhandling—comparatively minor charges—why has not the black-marketeer been arrested under the DIR?

**Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** The hon. Member did not hear me carefully. The black-marketeer has been arrested. Actually the entire situation arose when the black-marketeer was taken to the Police Station.

Secondly, about the people injured, majority of the persons injured were Policemen and not members of public. That could be read in my statement.

About the code of conduct, we are strictly following that.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** There should be an enquiry made by the Home Ministry to find out whether those conditions which are laid down in the code of conduct were fulfilled or not.

**Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** We shall find that out.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath** rose—

**Mr. Speaker:** He says that he would enquire into it.

13.25 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. INFORMATION  
GIVEN BY FOOD MINISTER ON  
PRESENCE OF FOREIGN MATTER  
IN FOODGRAINS FROM U.S.A.  
UNDER PL-480 AND MINIS-  
TER'S REPLY THERETO

**श्री मधु लिमये (मुंबई) :** अध्यक्ष महो-  
दय,

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ये दो स्टेटमेंट्स हैं।

**श्री मधु लिमये :** जी हाँ, एक मेरा अपना  
है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** ये दोनों टेबल पर  
रख दिये गये हैं।

**श्री मधु लिमये :** मैंने इसको बहुत संक्षेप  
में कर दिया है, बहुत घटा कर छोटा कर दिया  
है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** यह रिकार्ड में आजाये-  
गा, कल पेपर्स में भी सब लोग पढ़ लेंगे,  
दोनों के स्टेटमेंट्स आजायें और अगर  
कहीं तो मैं म्बरों के पास भी सर्कुलेट करा दूंगा।

*Statement by Shri Madhu Limaye*

Under Speaker's Direction 115, I wish to bring to your notice several misleading remarks and inaccurate statements made by the Minister of Food and Agriculture, Mr. C. Subramaniam, in response to my calling

attention motion on the discovery of iron pieces and stones and other foreign matter in PL 480 imported foodgrains.

1. *Liberty ships:* The Minister said "no" when asked whether at least part of the foodgrains that are being imported into India under PL 480 are coming from the Liberty ships in the United States. These ships are part of the "mothball fleet" and, among other uses, are being used for storing grains and other commodities.

2. *Old Stuff:* The bulk of the foodgrains that are being imported under PL 480 are at least 4 or 5 years old, if not more. The statement of the Food Minister that these foodgrains represent production of last year or year before is wrong.

3. *Gift or Purchase:* Mr. Subramaniam's statement that the flour and maida imported during the last few months came as a gift from various countries and that most of it has already been consumed is not entirely correct. At least two consignments of maida have come under PL-480. It may be that initially they came under PL-480 imports but the United States later decided to treat it as a gift. I do not know. Whether gift or imports under PL 480, the question is why should we try to sell something that is patently unfit for human consumption.

4. *Bakers coerced:* Bakers in Maharashtra and Delhi have been complaining that the Food Ministry is forcing them to buy this rotten weevil-ridden flour and maida. He had no answer to the charge that bakers have rejected it outright. When it was pointed to the Centre by Maharashtra State that this maida was perhaps all right for making spaghetti but that it was unfit for making bread, the Centre suggested that it should be mixed with Indian-made flour and used for making bread.

5. *Fumigation of maida:* When I expressed surprise at the fumigation

[Shri Madhu Limaye]

of maida the Minister agreed with me and said "I think, maida or atta as such cannot be fumigated". But he did not answer my specific question as to whether maida stored in a Delhi godown had been fumigated or not. I even mentioned that the Director of Storage and Inspection, Food Ministry Delhi had fumigated maida in order to kill the weevils and other worms that were making this maida unfit for human consumption. This fumigation took place on 22nd July, 1966 or thereabouts. His statement that most of it has already been consumed is incorrect. Even today flour is rotting in Government godowns and the bakers in Maharashtra are being forced to take at least some percentage from this imported maida and the rest of it from the imported wheat ground in this country.

6. *How Weevils Breed:* The Food Minister also did not answer Dr. Lohia's question about the breeding of these weevils during their journey from the place of export in the United States to their actual sale to the consumer or to the flour mills. The fumigation process destroys the weevils but not the eggs. Obviously the Minister is unaware of what makes the American 'B' grade wheat deteriorate so fast that by the time it is stored in our godowns and sold to the flour mills and the consumers it becomes 'C' grade or even 'D' grade.

7. *Inspection at loading point:* Mr. Subramaniam's statement that both "before their loading at ports in the U.S.A. and at the time of their unloading at the Indian ports, these foodgrains are subjected to detailed inspection in regard to their suitability for human consumption according to the prescribed standards" is patently wrong. I can say that for the last 5 or 6 years, the Indian Supply Mission has had no inspection staff whatsoever and that the work of inspection and giving certificates about quality and suitability of the foodgrains is done by American firms of licensed surveyors if we agree to pay them

fee for the services rendered. As far as inspection at the point of loading is concerned this is done only in the case of rice imports and that too in Burma and not in the U.S.A.

I understand from a reliable source that grade and quality are determined for the entire shipment on board a single vessel, and grain sales being made on small margins, American exporters keep the quality down to the barest minimum. The Government of the importing country has the option of having its own inspection arrangement of engaging American Superintendment Corporations for this purpose, the cost being 1½ to 2½ per cent of the Freight Board Ship cost of the shipment, the cost having to be paid in dollars.

8. *Foreign matter in PL 480 Foodgrains:* The Food Minister's statement that foreign matter such as iron pieces have come from the 'rusted walls of the vessels' carrying foodgrains is not wholly correct. The fact is that steel pieces and scraps, including motor car parts, have been found in the imported grains. His conjecture about iron pieces entering the foodgrains from the rusted walls of the vessels does not explain this amazing phenomenon. It is obvious that this foreign matter does not 'enter' but is deliberately inserted by certain crooks in these shipments.

*Statement in reply by the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation,*  
Shri C. Subramaniam

Sir, in reply to the points raised by Shri Madhu Limaye and Shrimati Renu Chakravartty, I would like to place the following facts before the House seriatim:—

1. *Liberty Ships:* In my reply given in the House on 1st August, 1966 in this connection I had agreed to enquire into the matter. It has since been ascertained that wheat being loaded on vessels for shipment to India is supplied from elevators and,

in no case, wheat stored in Liberty Ships is being supplied for loading.

2. *Old Stock:* Tests are carried out in our laboratory to estimate the age of the foodgrains imported by us and the results indicate that the bulk of the grains, as I stated earlier, represent production of last one or two years.

3. *Gift or Purchase:* During the last few months nine shipments of Atta (flour) and Maida were received by the Government and these were all gifts. None of these came from U.S.A. under PL-480. Possibly, the Honourable Members are under the impression that the small parcels being received by some voluntary organizations in India under Title III of PL 480 for their own distribution programmes are being received by the Government as gifts. Such parcels are only handled at the ports by our Regional Directorates; but further distribution is the responsibility of the concerned organisations.

I may assure the House that every consignment of Atta and Maida received by the Government is analysed and it is released only after ensuring that it is fit for human consumption. We have so far received about forty eight thousand tonnes of Maida and flour as gift. There is now a balance only of 779 tonnes with us.

4. *Bakers Coerced:* It is not a fact that the flour and maida were either rotten or weevil-ridden. Bakers were reluctant to take Italian maida because of its low water absorption capacity which, during the course of baking, did not allow sufficient rising of the bread. Tests conducted in Delhi and Bombay showed that when this flour was blended with locally produced flour, the bread produced was normal. Therefore, in the issues made both the varieties of flour were simultaneously released.

5. *Fumigation of Maida:* With regard to fumigation of maida I have obtained the technical opinion and I am informed that maida or flour can

be fumigated. Bulk of the maida in Delhi was fumigated between the 18th and the 20th of June, 1966. About the maida in Central Storage I have already explained the position earlier.

6. *How Weevils Breed:* All the wheat received from the U.S.A. is of 'A' category. During the last few years there has been no consignment of 'B' category as stated by the Hon'ble Members. It will also not be correct to say that fumigation does not destroy the eggs. Some of the fumigants, such as Methyl Bromide, Phostoxin and Ethylene Dibromide, all of which are in use with us, destroy the eggs of the insects also. In our storage the quantity of wheat which slid down to categories 'C' and 'D' is very insignificant.

7. *Inspection at Loading Points:* It is correct that in the United States, our Supply Mission has no staff for carrying out quality inspection of grain at the loading ports. When it came to my notice that some inaccurate information had been given by me in answer to one or two supplementary questions in the House on 1st August, 1966, I had sent to the Lok Sabha Secretariat on 19th August, 1966 a statement I proposed to make in the House with the object of explaining the factual position in this regard. If the Chair permits I will place a copy of that statement on the Table of the Sabha now. In that country all the grain sold for export is examined in relation to the official grain standards. Further, under the U.S. Grain Standards Act, the grain is to be sampled and inspected by persons licensed for the purpose by the U.S. Government. The work of the licensed inspectors is also supervised by a federal agency of the U.S. Government. Loading of a particular grade of grain, inspection of quality and certification of the grain loaded in respect of foodgrains exported to India under PL-480 are the same as in respect of any other exports of foodgrains from the U.S.A. The standard procedure of inspection involves continuous sampling of the grain as it moves on the conveyors to the ship,

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

thus maintaining the representative character of the sampling. It cannot be said that the American exporters keep the quality to the barest minimum since against contracts for supply of Grade II, they have also supplied wheat of Grade I. The question of appointing officers of the Government of India for inspection of quality at the loading points in the U.S.A. was fully considered. It was felt that our own inspection arrangements were unnecessary in view of the existing arrangements which had been found to be satisfactory.

8. *Foreign matter in PL-480 food-grains:* The samples of foreign matter brought to our notice so far support the presumption that these have come from the vessels and not from outside. I may also mention that in the United States grain is loaded through automatic weighing and loading machines and these cannot allow passage of heavy metal parts through them. The contention that this foreign matter is deliberately inserted by certain crooks appears to be without any substance.

13.26 hrs.

RE: RAIDS ON THE  
PREMISES OF ORR DIGNUM & CO.

**Mr. Speaker:** Then we take up further consideration of the....

**Shri Daji (Indore):** Before we proceed further, I want to seek clarification. Yesterday a very serious question was raised and you were good enough to take the papers and you said that you would give the ruling about Mr. Sachindra Chaudhuri....

**Mr. Speaker:** I have read that. Certain doubts have been raised—naturally they do arise—from the statements that were made. Probably some interference was made in the process of proceedings or enquiry that was made. I have asked the Minister that he should make a full statement on all the events that have happened. He should make that statement on Monday. The Finance Minister might be informed that he should make that statement on Monday.

**श्री मधु लिम्बे (मुंगेर):** अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब वह बयान देने वाले हैं तो एक बात आप उनके पास भेज देने की कृपा करें। वह जो दस्तावेज टेबिल पर रखा था.....

**अध्यक्ष महोदय:** आप जो चीज चाहते हैं, वह मुझे लिख दें।

**श्री मधु लिम्बे:** मैं चाहता था कि सदन को भी पता चल जाय। मैं ज्यादा समय नहीं लूंगा।

वह जो दस्तावेज रखा था, उसमें एक बात है। जो सचिव श्री आर० सी० दत्त साहब हैं, उन्होंने एन्फोर्समेंट डायरेक्टोरेट से मांग की कि वह निम्न बातों की रपट दे—

"The specific provisions of the law under which the searches were conducted to the extent, if any, to which the approval of the Headquarters was obtained....."

इसका अर्थ हुआ कि इस छाप के लिये मंत्रालय की इजाजत ले ली गई है या नहीं। इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि डा० तेजा की वे गिरफ्तार कर सकते थे, लेकिन डर के मारे उन्होंने मामला मंत्रालय के पास भेजा, जब कि कानून के अनुसार उनका पूरा अधिकार है। इस बात पर भी वे प्रकाश डालें।

13.28 hrs.

REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE  
(AMENDMENT) BILL—contd.

**Mr. Speaker:** We shall now proceed with the further consideration of the motion for reference of the Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill to a Joint Committee.

Mr. P. K. Deo.

**Shri Sezhiyan (Perambalur):** I want to make a submission. There is a printing error in the motion that has been circulated. In the last paragraph it has been stated:

"that this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of 10 members...."

**Mr. Speaker:** It ought to be 12. I shall get it corrected.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath** (Hoshangabad): No time is fixed, I think.

**The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao):** The time may be extended up to 3 O'clock. We can take up the Private Members' business at 3 O'Clock.

**Mr. Speaker:** We may take one hour and thirty minutes. We begin the non-official business at 3 O'Clock.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Then we go upto 5-30 P.M.

**Mr. Speaker:** Yes.

13.29 hrs.

[**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair**]

**Shri P. K. Deo** (Kalahandi): Yesterday I was pointing out how the defective election laws enable a minority government to be perpetuated all these years against the will of the people even though at the polls they were rejected by the majority. You must have seen that in every State it was the multiplicity of the parties, the multiplicity of the candidates, that helped the Congress to be returned to power . . .

**Shri Sinhasan Singh** (Gorakhpur): What is the time allotted?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** We have to close the discussion on this before 3 O'Clock.

**Shri Gauri Shankar Kakkar** (Fatehpur): 1½ hours will not be sufficient for this Bill.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** It is going to a Joint Committee. Just now the Speaker announced.

**Shri P. K. Deo:** I will take at least half an hour.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** No; he cannot take half an hour. Then there will not be time for others to speak.

**Shri P. K. Deo:** It is a misfortune that so many parties are functioning in this country.

**Shri G. S. Pathak:** May I inform the House that at 25 copies of the report of the Election Commission have been placed in the Library of the Lok Sabha? I could not get more; otherwise, I would have supplied a greater number. I have reserved a few copies, but a much lesser number, for Rajya Sabha.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Do better next time.

**Shri P. K. Deo:** It is a misfortune that so many parties are functioning in this country. The polarisation of parties on the basis of political ideologies has not yet taken place and it is however in the process of evolution. I hope that in course of time there would be proper polarisation because the ideal will be a two-party system or at best a three-party system. As you know, the Congress Party is a hotch-potch of all political ideologies, and people of divergent views have taken shelter under the umbrella of the Congress; and the only uniting factor is the lust for power. There are no two opinions on the fact that every right-thinking man should aim at the proper evolution of a two-party system or at best a three-party system. And rightly the Election Commission has made that recommendation.

At page 124 of the report, the Election Commission has said in para (i) that:

"If a clear verdict is to be obtained from the electorate grouped in single-member constituencies, it is essential that the contest should be limited to a few worthy candidates, and light-hearted participation by individuals who do not have any substantial electoral support must be checked."

In para h (iii) the Commission has stated that:

"In regard to the unduly large number of independent candidates

[Shri P. K. Deo]

it is common knowledge that many of them only stand with a view to striking a bargain with one or the other of the serious candidates and then withdrawing from the contest for a consideration or with a view to splitting the votes of a small section of the people on caste or communal grounds. These are tendencies which militate against fair democratic elections and should be eliminated."

I am sorry to state that this part of the recommendation has not been accepted by Government and they are not going to give effect to it in this Bill. I fail to understand why that should be the case. Perhaps, the jolly good reason is that the more the multiplicity of candidates and the multiplicity of parties, the more secure is their seat. I beg to submit that if they want that the will of the people should be properly reflected in the composition of this House then they should make laws providing for proportional representation for which purpose a radical change has to be made in the entire system.

Regarding electoral officers, the Election Commission has recommended that the chief electoral officer and the deputy chief electoral officer should be full-time men. But our experience is that at the State level, they are part-time officers; probably, they are secretaries or under-secretaries attached to some department and they are entrusted with the election work as part-time job. I beg to submit that they should be independent and they should be properly insulated against all sorts of official or governmental pressure. They should be responsible directly to the Election Commission. I would go one step further and say that these officers should be recruited from the judiciary or if possible they should be sent on delegation from the neighbouring States, for we all know the calibre of the officers at the State level who are entrusted with this election work in spite of the fact that we want free and fair elections.

The Election Commission has further recommended that there should be district election officers. Government have accepted this and they are going to have district election officers. We know very well the position regarding the district magistrates in the various districts, who act as returning officers for the parliamentary constituencies. To give them more power or to have district election officers from amongst them is a very dangerous proposition. I would like to draw the attention of the House to the decision of the learned tribunal in the case of *Dandekar vs. R. R. Gupta*. The learned tribunal had remarked in that case as follows:

"Mr. C. M. Nigam, district magistrate of Gonda, who acted as returning officer was instrumental in bringing about the success of Mr. Ram Ratan Gupta by corrupt connivance, and the *quid pro quo* was his promotion as Commissioner of Faizabad Division in November, 1962, after the election."

**Shri Gauri Shankar Kakkar:** An appeal is pending in the High Court regarding that.

**Shri P. K. Deo:** That still stands today.

**Shri Sinhasan Singh:** It has been challenged in the High Court.

**Shri P. K. Deo:** That still stands today. That does not preclude me from quoting the judgment of the tribunal because it stands today. Although he was previously superseded, in this case . . .

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The point is that the matter is *sub judice*.

**Shri Sinhasan Singh:** An appeal is pending before the High Court, and, therefore, this reference should not be allowed.

**Shri P. K. Deo:** It cannot be *sub judice*. It is not a court; the election tribunal is never a court.

**Shri Ranga (Chittoor):** My hon. friend has already quoted from it. Now, let him go ahead with his speech.

**Shri Sinhasan Singh:** Now, the matter is pending before the High Court.

**Shri A. S. Saigal (Janjgir):** An appeal is pending before the High Court.

**Shri P. K. Deo:** That does not matter. This is the judgment of a tribunal only.

I beg to submit that only those officers, who do not depend for their promotions or for any favour, on the executive Government should be entrusted with this kind of job.

Coming to Jammu and Kashmir, it is a good thing that henceforward we shall have representatives here from Jammu and Kashmir who will be duly elected, and the procedure of nomination will be put an end to. But at the same time I do not appreciate the argument why there should be two sets of electoral rolls for assembly elections and Parliament election for Jammu and Kashmir and not for the rest of the country. So far as Jammu and Kashmir is concerned, they say that the election to the Jammu and Kashmir Assembly is being conducted under the Representation of the people Act of Jammu and Kashmir, in which provision has been made for preparation of electoral rolls in that State on the basis of the test of permanent residence. So, the test of permanent residence is a qualification for a voter in Jammu and Kashmir whereas in the rest of India the criterion is only that of citizenship. I do not know why there should be different criteria for the voters in Jammu and Kashmir and those in the rest of India. So, I would submit that that anomaly should be removed.

Regarding the annual revision of the electoral rolls, I beg to submit that it should be done every year, because every year when a person attains the age of 25 he should have every right to be enrolled as a voter in the electoral rolls. So, I would submit that the recommendation in this regard need not be accepted.

**Shri Shinkre (Marmagao):** Does not my hon. friend want a separate or different criterion in the case of Jammu and Kashmir where the situation is unstable and uncertain and there is an influx of new people all the time?

**Shri P. K. Deo:** My hon. friend need not take away my time.

Regarding corrupt practices, I beg to submit that I quite agree that the penalty for carrying voters by conveyance should be more rigorous and should be made cognizable. But I beg to submit that the biggest culprit in this regard is Government. The late lamented Prime Minister Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri had promised that all the Block jeeps would be withdrawn. But this has not been done. We know that at the time of the elections, all the Block jeeps are being used to provide conveyance to the party in power and to carry the voters to the booth.

**Shri Ranga:** And lorries also.

**Shri P. K. Deo:** I beg to submit that a firm assurance should be given in this House that all the jeeps of the various Blocks and the Administration would be immobilised at least three months prior to elections.

**Shri Ranga:** And also the lorries of the public undertakings.

**Shri P. K. Deo:** In this connection, I would like to point out a very damaging provision that is going to be made in the amending Bill, and that is regarding Government contractors. I would invite your attention to section 7(d) of the original Act which says that if there subsists a contract entered into in the course of a trade or business by him with the appropriate Government for supply of goods to, or for the execution of any work undertaken by, that Government, it will amount to a disqualification.

We want that it should be made more rigorous and this should be extended to those fields of public sector undertakings which are being taken



[Shri P. K. Deo]

under the appropriate government, so that those contractors who supply goods to public sector undertakings should also be barred from contesting elections. But instead of making it more rigorous, the provision is being slackened and watered down.

**Shri Ranga:** Otherwise the House will be full of contractors.

**Shri P. K. Deo:** In this amending Bill, they want to provide that if a contractor has fulfilled his part of the job, even though final payment has not been made and his bill is still pending, he becomes qualified to contest election. This is a shame. They want to keep these contractors in their own hands by withholding part of the payment, so that even if a contractor stands for election and comes through, Government will have a string with which to control him and they can make him dance in any way they like.

**Shri Tyagi:** (Dehra Dun): If he succeeds in appeal?

**Shri P. K. Deo:** Up till now, they have been depending on the contractors for their votes, but henceforth we will see that the entire House will be full of contractors . . .

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** His time is up.

**Shri P. K. Deo:** There have been many interruptions taking away my time. I have very many points to urge.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** There are other parties also.

**Shri Ranga:** He has got to present our case on behalf of our Party and should be given at least 15 minutes. We cannot go on petitioning to you for more time.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** There are other parties also.

**Shri Ranga:** We should have our full 15 minutes. Let others also have 15 minutes.

**Shri P. K. Deo:** I was saying that with this provision the House would be full of 'Jit Pauls'...

**Shri Ranga:** There must be some decent way of dealing with these things. My Party is the biggest in the Opposition and we should be given consideration on that score.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** There are other parties also to be accommodated.

**Shri Ranga:** Otherwise, I am prepared to ask my hon. colleague to sit down in protest. We have a right to take at least 15 minutes on this very important Bill. You should be able to use your discretion in a sensible manner in these matters.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** We have to close the discussion at 3 P.M. I want cooperation from all parties.

**Shri P. K. Deo:** I beg to submit that the canker of corruption originates from the panchayati raj. In the panchayati raj, we have seen that the Sarpanches act as contractors and the panchayat samiti chairman share profits with the contractors. Probably Government want that the same pattern should be extended here so that the House will be composed of contractors having contracts with Government.

Coming to removal of disqualification for standing in the elections, what was in the original section 144 has been reproduced as a carbon copy though in a separate clause and the wordings have been rearranged.

After the tribunal gives its findings—henceforth, the High Court will constitute the tribunal—I do not think the Election Commission should sit in judgment on it. It would make the position very ridiculous. No self-respecting High Court will ever take up these election cases if that be the position.

In this connection, I would like to point out what has been said in a judgment in the case of a Deputy

Minister. The finding of the High Court was that 'such a fellow is naturally a mean coward without any moral sense and cannot deserve the electors' vote'. With this remark, the election of Shri Vidya Charan Shukla was set aside by the High Court. This was upheld by the Supreme Court. But some underhand means influenced the Election Commission, the bar was withdrawn and he stood for re-election. Now a person who was barred from contesting for corrupt practices is presiding over a department fighting corruption, making all sorts of insinuations against various parties.

Regarding printing of ballot papers, they should be printed in the Nasik Security Press. Otherwise there is every chance of fake ballot papers being made use of at the time of elections.

**Shri Ranga:** They were used also.

**Shri P. K. Deo:** Regarding the election time-table, an important recommendation of the Election Commission that the entire election to parliamentary constituencies should be concluded in one day is not accepted. Identity cards should be supplied to voters at the cost of the Government and the polling agents should be supplied with a copy of the voters' list to check impersonation and things of that kind.

Clause 59 envisages that if a government officer acts as an election agent or polling agent, he will be fined Rs. 500. But there is no penalty for canvassing. All government officials should be debarred from canvassing for any particular candidate. Of course, we have given them the right of exercising their franchise and voting for candidates of their choice, but they should not go on canvassing for a particular candidate and there should be deterrent punishment for such default.

Another major point. The Government has to resign three months prior to the election and President's rule should be there.

**Shri Tyagi:** Either the time must be extended or other parties must also be given a chance. This is an important Bill. I propose that the time be extended.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He is on his legs.

**Shri P. K. Deo:** If Government are not prepared to accept this proposition and they are not going to resign, as a minimum they should not pass orders for promotion, allotment of lands, recognition of schools, sale of private property, withdrawal of pending cases and use of their discretionary grants, etc. These things should be stopped for three months prior to elections. Any executive order in these matters during that period should be treated as illegal.

Government officials should not accompany Ministers in their election campaigns. Shri Pratap Singh Kairon took with him a doctor during his tours. Even this was considered to be improper. But we know very well that government officers accompany Ministers and orders are also passed which smack of favouritism. These things should be stopped. The district officers should not dance attendance at the camp of the Ministers and try to distribute favours. In my constituency, a few days prior to polling, at midnight there was a foundation-laying ceremony of a school conducted by the District Magistrate under the auspices of Shri Biju Patnaik.

Lastly, I would refer to one very important thing, and that is political horse-trading. My experience in Orissa is that when MLAs are elected, immediately they are 'purchased' by distributing loaves and fishes. These favours are used as an instrument to snatch them away. These things should be stopped. There should be provision made to put a stop to this nefarious practice. There should be a provision to the effect that if an MLA elected on a certain ticket crosses the floor or changes his affiliation, he will

lose that elected seat. Unless this is done, there is every chance that whatever may be the will of the electorate, the result would be different because there is no right of recall. After the voters cast their votes, they become helpless and they are completely at the mercy of the elected candidate. So these things ought to be borne in mind and safeguards provided.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Shri Umanath.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Considering the importance of this measure in which the entire House irrespective of parties is vitally interested, I formally move under rule 292 that the time allocated to this Bill be extended to go on like this.

**Shri Tyagi:** I support this motion. The Speaker's ruling does not mean anything in this regard. It is for the House to decide. This cannot be allowed to go on like this.

**Shri Gauri Shankar Kakkar (Fatehpur):** I support the motion. We have to give our views to the members of the Joint Committee. Therefore, there should be sufficient time for a full discussion here at this stage.

**Shri Tyagi:** We cannot go on like this.

**Shri A. S. Saigal:** We are not Members of the Select Committee, we must get time.

**Shri Tyagi:** Moreover, it is the privilege of the House. No authority can command the House in the matter of discussion.

**Shri A. S. Saigal:** We must express our views.

**Shri Tyagi:** We are not subordinate to anybody.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Is it the pleasure of the House that this should be extended to total 3 hours....

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Four hours if you want.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** ...including the time taken?

**Shri Tyagi:** Even a day I would not mind.

**An hon. Member:** Today's discussion should be for three hours.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Is it the pleasure of the House that this should be extended by three hours?

**Hon. Members:** Yes.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** We will take three hours including the time taken today.

**Shri Tyagi:** No, no. What was your amendment? You wanted to extend by three hours.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Order, order. We began at 1.30. It will be three hours from 1.30.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** It will be finished tomorrow, not today.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Tomorrow. It was agreed to by the House that we would sit today still 3 O'Clock for Government business. We will go on till 3 O'Clock and the rest will be taken up tomorrow. Still, I would request the hon. Members to take as little time as possible, there are a number of other Members.

**Shri Kashi Ram Gupta (Alwar):** May I see a clarification? You say three hours including the time taken today. The point is that this Bill requires five hours ordinarily. Five plus three hours, it comes to 8 hours.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** No, no. We began at 1.30 today. From 1.30 we will have three hours for this Bill.

**Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai):** The Government, by introducing this Bill, is making a posture that it is trying to democratise the procedure for elections still further. I do not agree. Though the posture is that, that is not the real thing, because the attitude of the Government on two crucial questions is the criterion to decide

whether the Government is really genuine on democratising the elections. And what are the two crucial questions? One is the question of exercise of governmental power to purchase votes. The second crucial question is payment of money to buy votes. On these two crucial questions, what is the attitude of the Government? On these two crucial questions what are the clauses or what are the provisions that have been brought forward by the Government to amend the Act further? That is the point.

I first take up the question of exercise of governmental power during the elections to purchase votes. A glaring example I gave...

**Dr. M. S. Aney** (Nagpur): I want to put a question. Is there any provision in the Act that the Government can buy votes?

**Shri Umanath:** There should not be any corrupt practices. Votes must just reflect your conscience, it should not be purchased by indirect or direct pressure, money or otherwise. So, the first question is the exercise of governmental powers to purchase votes. I give you a simple example.

In Pudukkottai, which is my constituency, during the 1962 election this is what happened. The Congress Committee publishes a handbill saying that Mr. Ramiah, who is a Minister, will tour the entire constituency, giving dates and places. That is the Congress committee notice about his tour programme. Two days afterwards, a circular is issued by the P.A. to the Minister, P.A. paid by the Government, saying that the Minister will tour the constituency on such and such a date and such and such places, and so the panchayat boards must give reception and all those things. One circular is by the Minister's P.A.,—nobody can challenge me on this—the other is a handbill printed by the Congress.

**Shri Tyagi:** Was it your own constituency?

**Shri Umanath:** Yes.

**Shri Tyagi:** And the Minister's constituency?

**Shri Umanath:** The Minister's constituency comes within the parliamentary constituency in which I stood. The point is, I compared the Congress handbill of election tour, and the P. A.'s Minister's tour circular, both the things were the same, the same date, the same place. So, the Congress committee's election tour programme is converted into a ministerial tour by the Minister's P.A. and panchayat boards are asked to give reception and all that. What is this excepting exercise of governmental power to bring the panchayat boards to canvass votes for the Congress Party which is being spearheaded by the Minister? Nobody can challenge this.

Secondly, take the question of the constitution of Pudukkottai into a district. For 20 years the people were demanding—it was an erstwhile native State—its constitution into a separate district, and the answer was that when the bifurcation of other districts is taken up, its case will also be considered. But just a year and a half back there was a by-election in Salem District in Dharmapuri, and there was a demand that Dharmapuri should be constituted into a separate district. For 20 years the Pudukkottai people are told that their bifurcation will be taken up when the general question of bifurcation is taken up, whereas during this by-election in Dharmapuri, those people were openly promised by Shri Kamaraj Nadar and other Ministers that if they were elected, it would be constituted into a separate District. The elections were over, Congress won, and immediately it was constituted into a district. Where was the emergency? Is this not corruption? I am not going into details. So, this question of using governmental power to purchase votes is not being opposed by the Congress Party because they want to have this corruption for their purposes.

[Shri Uma Nath]

Secondly, the question of payment of money to the voters. It has been declared a corrupt practice, money should not be paid to the voter, but we know that even after its declaration as a corrupt practice, just the previous night to the election, a huge amount of money is being taken in a car from place to place, and in fact, we arranged a car to chase the other car, but we can afford only one car and to chase only one car.

Shri K. C. Sharma (Sardhana): That is an offence. You can go to a court of law.

Shri Umanath: My point is, notwithstanding the declaration of this as a corrupt practice, notwithstanding the fact that, as you say, it is an offence and we can take action for that, we know that throughout the country on a large scale this bribery is going on.

Shri K. C. Sharma: I protest. This is not a fact.

Shri Umanath: I am not prepared to give in. This Government has not been able to prevent this bribery. So, my point is this that this can be stopped only if there is a ban on companies' financial contributions to political parties, if the ban is enforced at the source of the money itself. Then it can be stopped, otherwise it cannot be stopped. But the Congress Party is not prepared to accept such a ban. Even the recommendations in this respect of the report on the Third General Elections by the Election Commission are not accepted here with regard to this money question. It is a very limited recommendation. At page 124 it says:

"The fact that the expenses incurred by the political parties on the electioneering campaign of individual candidates or groups of candidates do not require to be included in the accounts of the latter makes the prescribed maxima unreal and meaningless.

Then, they say:

"The two main defects in the existing law relating to accounts of election expenses, namely, limiting the period of accounting to the interval between the date of calling the election and the date of declaration of the result and not requiring the inclusion of expenditure incurred by political parties, should be removed by amending the law."

Then, they say:

"The legal provisions should be spelt out in greater detail so as to make them effective. In particular there should be a provision which prohibits election expenses being incurred by any person other than the candidate or his election agent unless authorised in writing by the candidate and which further provides that, where any such authorised person incurs expenses, he should furnish a detailed return of those expenses."

Even these three things are not being accepted by the Government. Next I come to the question of appeal to caste and creed.

This also has been declared to be a corrupt practice. The Election Commission's report says on this particular question at page 56;

"It could not, however, be said that election propaganda based on caste and communal prejudices was eliminated, or even appreciably reduced by reason of this amendment."

Again, they say:

"These were certainly appropriate and useful provisions to have in the statute book but it did not appear that they were enforced with any degree of strictness by the authorities concerned...."

Who has to enforce them? The enforcing agency is the Congress Party,

it is their Government. Notwithstanding this provision, they are not enforcing, why? They themselves want this weapon of caste and creed to purchase voters.

In my State of Madras what happened during the elections? One Minister, Mr. Venkataraman, is an Iyer. He is sent to the Iyer areas. Another Minister, Mr. Ramiah, belongs to the Kallar community. Where that community is largely concentrated, that Minister is sent. Another Minister, Mr. Kakkan, is a Harijan. He is sent to the Harijan. cheris. Another Minister, Mrs. Jyoti Venkatachalam, is a Christian. She is sent to the Christian voters. Like that, for each community a Minister is sent.

They are sent to the particular place in which these communities are concentrated. The Congress Party wants to use this appeal to cast and communalism. This is the reason why they are not prepared to accept the suggestion. (Interruptions).

14.00 hrs.

**Shrimati Renuka Ray (Malda):** It is not so.

**Shri Umanath:** I am not yielding to anyone.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon. Member's time is up.

**Shri Umanath:** I am finishing. There is the question about conveyance which they say they have accepted, that is, increasing the fine from 250 to 1000 and making free conveyance a cognisable offence. They say they accepted it. But to what extent could they prevent these practices? They could not. Notwithstanding these provisions, we know

what will happen. Voters will get free conveyance and if the police catch a driver, the voters will say: I have paid the driver from my own pocket; it is not free. That simply finishes it. What should we do if we want to prevent these corrupt practices really? On the polling day except the scheduled buses on those routes, all other conveyance must be banned or strictly regulated and restricted. The Election Commission's recommendations in this regard are total:

"The maximum fine of Rs. 250 now prescribed by the section should be increased to Rs. 1,000 and, in order to enable preventive or remedial action to be taken on the spot, the offence should be made cognizable by the police. It is also desirable that the use of public transport vehicles other than buses plying on a regular scheduled, particularly vehicles like motor trucks, taxicabs, motor scooters and cycle rickshaws, which are systematically employed in carrying voters to and from polling stations should either be completely prohibited, or else very strictly regulated on polling day."

This is the recommendation. But what has the Government done? It has taken the first two parts and deleted the other part because it does not want to use these vehicles and indulge in this corrupt practice. On the one hand they want to indulge in this corrupt practice; on the other hand they want to show to the country that they have done more and more democratisation. While they want to show to the country like this by their actual conduct and in actual practice in regard to crucial questions, they are introducing elements of antidemocratic practices in elections and their attitude is the same old attitude so that they want to have these elections and adopt the same old practices and come to power ultimately.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Shrimati Subhadra Jhoshi.

**Shri Tyagi:** Are you proceeding by any list? I want to know because whenever you preside, I have come across this difficulty. I want to have this clarification from you. If there is a list, we have other business and we will go out.

**Shri A. S. Saigal:** We have already given our names.

**Shri Tyagi:** Are we required to send in our names?

**What rules are to be followed?**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** It is not necessary. She caught my eye; she stood up.

**श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी (बलरामपुर) :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बिल के आने से कुछ अच्छी बातें भी हुई हैं और बहुत कुछ निराशा भी हुई है। जहां तक ट्रिब्यूनल्स का संबंध है, ट्रिब्यूनल्स बहुत समय ले लेते हैं, उसको एबालिश् करके हाई कोर्ट के जजेज को जो अधिकार दिये गए हैं उसका मैं स्वागत करती हूं। पर मुझको इस बात में बहुत सन्देह है कि जजेज के पास इतना काम होता है, क्या इतनी जजेज की तादाद है कि वह फौरन जल्दी से जल्दी इन केसेज का खत्म कर सकेंगे? जहां ट्रिब्यूनल्स के सामने केसेज होते हैं, हमने देखा है कि हर वांट पर लॉग हाई कोर्ट और सुप्रीम कोर्ट तक चले जाते हैं और फिर जब वहां से वापस आता है तो पेटिशन शुरू होता है, इसमें वर्षों लग जाते हैं। तो जो प्राविजन अभी भी मैंने देखा उनसे मुझको यह नहीं लगता कि जजेज अगर उनकी जगह ले भी लेंगे तो वह पेटिशन का जल्दी फैसला करने वाले हैं।

एक्सप्रेसजेज के रिटर्न्स के सवाल को भी मैं चाहती हूं कि मिनिस्टर साहब उसकी तरफ भा अच्छी तरह से ध्यान करें। जहां तक मैंने देखा उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, तीन चुनाव मैं लड़ी और जिस समय मैं अपना एक एक खाने पीने

चाय किराये आदि सबका वाउचर ले कर गईं तो मालूम हुआ कि वह बिल्कुल बेकार है और मैंने देखा आस पास के इलाकों में, अभी एक सदस्य महोदय जिक्र कर रहे थे गोंडा के चुनाव का जहां से राम रतन गुप्त और दंडेकर साहब चुनाव लड़े थे, अगर वहां जाकर शहर में कोई पूछ और मालूम करे तो जिन्होंने चुनाव देखा है या नहीं भी देखा है, वह बतायेंगे कि दोनों कैंडीडेट्स का कितने लाख रुपया वहां पर खर्च हुआ, उसका अन्दाज लगाना बहुत मुश्किल है। कितनी कन्वेयेंसेज दी गई, . . . (व्यवधान) . . . किस तरह से साइकिलों का बटवारा हुआ, किस तरह से कपड़ों का बटवारा हुआ, क्या क्या नहीं हुआ? और वह लॉग न मालूम किस तरह से किस शकल में रिटर्न्स भरते हैं कि उनके रिटर्न्स पर कोई एनराज नहीं होता है और वह सब पास हो जाते हैं। नं. जं. प्राविजन इस एक्ट में हैं रिटर्न्स को दिखाने का मैं तो यह ख्याल करती हूं कि या तो इस चीज को बिल्कुल उड़ा देना चाहिये जो अपनी मर्जी से जितना रुपया खर्च करना चाहे, करे, करने दीजिए और या अगर उसका प्राविजन करते हैं तो उस के लिए कोई और तरीका होना चाहिए। हम अपना रिटर्न्स आप को दे दें और आप हिसाब किताब में कोई प्ररिथ-मेटिकल गलती निकाल कर उसको रिजेक्ट कर दें इस से साबित नहीं होता है कि कैंडीडेट ने कितना रुपया खर्च किया। इसलिए कोई और तरीका इस के लिए निकालना चाहिए।

डिस्क्वालिफिकेशन के बारे में स्वतंत्र पार्टी की इस राय से मैं बिल्कुल मुत्तफिक हूं कि ठेकेदारों को छूट देने के बजाय उन पर और सख्ती होनी चाहिए हालांकि कारण मैं जानती हूं। उनके कारण और मेरे कारण में फर्क है। उन का कारण मुझ को ऐसा लगता है कि स्वतंत्र पार्टी में उपाध्यक्ष महोदय

राजे हैं महाराजे हैं बड़े बड़े बिजनेस करने वाले हैं . . . (व्यवधान) रानियां हैं वहां कांटेक्ट्स की जरूरत नहीं पड़ती . . . (व्यवधान) जो ठेकेदार हैं वह धीरे-धीरे ठेके ले लेकर इन लोगों की जगह लेने वाले हैं। तो वह इस बात से जरूर डरते हैं कि ऐसा न हो कि ठेकेदार इस बदले हुए समय में राजाओं की जगह ले लें, रानियों की जगह ले लें, बड़े बड़े बिजनेसमैन की जगह ले लें। उनका डर तो इस कारण से है। मैं उपाध्यक्ष महोदय प्रार्थना करूंगी, मंत्री महोदय से कि कोई ऐसा भी प्राविजन इस बिल में लायें कि कोई इनकम ग्रुप ऐसी होनी चाहिए, यहां सीलिंग का बहुत दफा जिक्र होता है कि कभी गांव की जमीन पर सीलिंग लगा दो, कभी ग्रबन प्रापर्टी पर सीलिंग लगा दो, कोई प्राविजन इस बिल में ऐसा होना चाहिए कि इतनी ग्रामदनी के ऊपर वाले जो हैं, उन को इस चुनाव में लड़ने का अधिकार ही नहीं होना चाहिए। और उन को रोक देना चाहिए। यह नहीं हो सकता है का सवाल नहीं है। मैं यह कहती हूं कि जब समाज में हम लोगों को कहा जाता है कि बराबर का मौका दिया जायगा चुनाव लड़ने में चाहे बोटर हो, चाहे कैंडीडेट हों तो मैं क्या मुकाबिला करूंगी। एक तरफ लाखों रुपया हैं लाखों रुपये का ग्रामदनी है बोटर्स को कन्वेयस नहीं देनी चाहिए, पर उन का तो हर बोटर मोटर में जायगा बोट डालने के लिए, एक तरफ तो इतना लाखों रुपया और एक तरफ हम लोग कैसे चुनाव लड़ सकेंगे? पुराने जमाने में रोम में जैसा होता था कि शेर के एरेना में डाल दिया करते थे कि शेर के सामने आप भी जाइए और शेर का मुकाबिला करिए, बराबर का अधिकार है शेर का और इन्सान का, तो उस तरह से आज की जो यह पद्धति है चुनाव की, यह बड़े बड़े लोग जो हैं लोक सभा में और राज्य सभा में इन को नुमाइन्दगी देने में हमें एतराज नहीं है अगर उन को नुमाइन्दगी देने की जरूरत है तो मैं प्रार्थना करूंगी कि इस कानून में यह

प्राविजन होना चाहिए कि सरकार उन को नामिनेट कर दे उनको यह मौका नहीं मिलना चाहिए कि वह समाज और देश के गरीब लोगों को बोट खरीद खरीद कर के करप्ट कर सकें। इस चीज पर रूकावट होनी चाहिए। कोई प्राविजन इस ऐक्ट में ऐसा होना चाहिए।

एक बात मैं और आप से कहना चाहती हूं कि खर्चा कम से कम करवाने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए। जितना खर्चा अभी भी एक किताबों में कानून में लिखा रहता है कि कैंडीडेट पर कितना रुपया खर्च कर सकते हैं यह सचमुच सोचने की बात है कि वह कैंडीडेट उतना रुपया कहां से लाता है और कहां से हम सभी लाते हैं? कमनीज दें या न दें, हमारे पास हो या न हो चाहे वह डाक्टर, लोहिया हों, चाहे सुभद्रा जोशी हों, चाहे कोई अमीर आदमी हो, अपने पैसे से जो बड़े बड़े बिजनेसमैन हैं वह शायद चुनाव लड़ सकें, हम लोग अपनी पार्लियामेंट की जो ताकत मिलती है उस से तो कोई चुनाव नहीं लड़ा करते हैं हम कहां से लाते हैं, कहीं अपने फ्रेंड्स से लाते हैं, कहीं हमारी पार्टीज लाती हैं तब जाकर यह खर्च होता है। इस लिये मैं बड़े श्रद्ध से श्रज करना चाहती हूं इस खर्च को कम करने की कोशिश होनी चाहिये। सब से पहले तो स्लिप्स को ले लीजिये, हमारे मंत्री महोदय जरा इस तरफ ध्यान दें, ये स्लिप्स नाम और नम्बर लिख लिख कर बोटर्स को बांटी जाती हैं जिन के बगैर कि वह बोट नहीं दे सकता है, जब तक उसके पास अपना बोटर नम्बर न हो, वह बोट नहीं दे सकता है। ये स्लिप्स हजारों और लाखों की तादाद में छावाई जाती हैं एक दफा बोटर्स को भेजी जाती हैं, फिर दूसरी दफा भेजी जाती हैं और फिर तीसरी दफा कैम्प में आदमी को बिठाकर वहीं पर बना कर दी जाती हैं—यह जो स्लिप देने का तरीका है, आइडेंटिटी कार्ड का, इस सरकार को अपने हाथ में लेना चाहिये। इस के साथ ही सरकार को यह भी करना चाहिये कि जब कैंडीडेट्स लिस्ट फाइनलाइज हो जाय, तब



[श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी]

कैन्डिडेट्स के नाम छपवा कर उसकी पब्लिसिटी का काम सरकार करे। इस प्रचार में यह जाहिर किया जाय कि फलां इलाकें से फलां फलां उम्मीदवार खड़े हुए हैं और उस के बाद अपनी नीति का प्रचार करने का काम पार्टीज का होना चाहिये। पार्टीज के कौन कौन उम्मीदवार खड़े हुए हैं उनके पास वोटर्स लिस्ट है या नहीं है, यह काम सरकार को अपने हाथ में लेना चाहिये। मंत्री महोदय जरा अन्दाजा लगायें कि पार्लियामेन्ट्री कांस्टीचुएन्सी के लिये कितनी स्लिप्स छपवानी पड़ती हैं, उस के बाद कितने आदमी उनको लिखवाने के लिये होने चाहिये, फिर कितने आदमी उनको बांटने के लिये होने चाहिये, अगर इन सब का हिसाब किताब लगाया जाय, तो मुझे इस में शुद्ध है कि जिस कानून का प्राविजन आपने किया है कि वह इतना पैसा लगायें, वे उस में कर भी पायेंगे या नहीं? इस लिये इस काम को सरकार को अपने हाथ में लेना चाहिये। हमें उम्मीद थी कि इस किस्म का प्राविजन इस में होगा लेकिन इस में नहीं है।

मुझे इससे खुशी हुई कि इलैक्शन कमिशन अपने हाथ में ज्यादा से ज्यादा पावर्स ले रहे हैं। उसी केस में जिसका अभी यहां पर जिक्र हुआ है इलैक्शन कमिशनर साहब जब गोंडा गये, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैं उन चीजों का जिक्र यहां पर नहीं करना चाहती हूं कि जिन के मुतालिक मुकदमा चल रहा है, मैंने इलैक्शन कमिशनर साहब से खुद कहा कि आप जो दोबारा कांउटिंग का आर्डर दे रहे हैं, यानी गोंडा कांस्टीचुएन्सी में और बलरामपुर कांस्टीचुएन्सी में जो दोबारा काउंटिंग का आर्डर दे रहे हैं यह इललीगल है, क्योंकि रिजल्ट पर दस्तखस्त हो चुके थे लेकिन उस के बाद भी इलैक्शन कमिशनर ने किसी की बात नहीं मानी। अगर इलैक्शन कमिशनर ही समझदारी से काम नहीं करेगा तो यह गड़बड़ दिन प्रतिदिन बढ़ती जायगी और इस से कोई फायदा होने वाला नहीं है। फिर भी जब वे इन पावर्स को अपने

हाथ में ले रहे हैं उनको मुबारक हो और मुझे उम्मीद है कि वह इस में ज्यादा समझदारी का इस्तेमाल करेंगे, क्योंकि जब कभी कोई ऐसा हादसा हो जाता है तो छोटे लोगों का हमारे कार्यकर्ताओं का विश्वास चुनाव पर से कतरा उठ जाता है, जबकि देखते-देखते इस तरह से अन्धेरगदी होने लगती है। मुझे आशा है कि मंत्री महोदय कम से कम स्लिप बांटने का काम अपने हाथ में लेकर इस का इन्तजाम करेंगे।

श्री त्यागी : श्रीमान जी, मैं एक बात के लिये विशेषरूप से ज़ोर देना चाहता हूं और मैं समझता हूं कि इस हाउस में इन बातों पर इस लिये भी पूर्ण रूप से चर्चा हानी चाहिये, ताकि सिलैक्ट कमेटी उन को पढ़ सके और जान सके कि मेम्बरों ने इसके बारे में हाउस में क्या क्या रायें जाहिर की थीं और उस के बाद वह अपना निश्चय करे।

एक बात, जिस के लिये कि मैं शर्मिन्दा हूं और कांग्रेस पार्टी पर भी उस के लिये थोड़ा हरफ आता है, कि इस बीच में ऐसा हुआ है कि बहुत जगहों पर कुछ लोगों ने सरकारी मशीनरी को पोलिटिकल कामों के लिये इस्तेमाल किया—इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं है, इस लिये मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से कहना चाहता हूं कि सिलैक्ट कमेटी में वह इस बात का ध्यान रखें कि इस बिल के मामले में अगर हमारा और विरोधी दल का कुछ मतभेद है, तो विरोधी दल की बात को मान लेना चाहिये, बजाये अपने बात के, क्योंकि जहां तक इलैक्शन या इस ला का सम्बन्ध है इस में विरोधी दल को पूरा सन्तोष होना चाहिये, ला ठीक बनना चाहिये, इस में हमारे सन्तोष की इतनी आवश्यकता नहीं है इस लिये मेरी आपसे प्रार्थना है कि विरोधी दल के एक एक कमेंट पर गौर किया जाय, क्योंकि इस वक्त जो कुछ वे कहते हैं वे पार्टी-परपज के लिये नहीं कहते हैं बल्कि इलैक्शन-ला के वास्ते कहते हैं। एक चीज, जिसमें मैं समझता हूं कि डेमोक्रेसी

बाकई खतरे में पड़ गई है, वह है सरकारी अफसरों का इस्तेमाल। आपने बिल के आखिर में एक क्लॉज रखी है, जिस में यह कहा गया है कि—

"If any person in the service of the Government act as an election agent or a polling agent or a counting agent of a candidate at an election, he shall be punishable with fine which may extent to five hundred rupees."

इस में यह कहा गया है कि जो बाकायदा इलैक्शन एजेंट हो जाय, या काउंटिंग एजेंट हो जाय, चाहे वह डिप्टी कलक्टर हो या कलक्टर हो, उसके ऊपर 500 रु० तक फ़ाइन हो सकता है लेकिन वही डिप्टी कलेक्टर या कलेक्टर पब्लिक में जा कर मेरी तरह से लेक्चर देने लगे कि त्यागी को बोट देनी चाहिये और वह मेरा वर्कर हो जाय, तो उस पर फ़ाइन नहीं हो सकता, उस पर कोई कानून नहीं चलेगा, उस पर कोई रुकावट नहीं है।

श्री कृ० चं० शर्मा : उस के खिलाफ़ ऐक्शन लिया जाता है।

श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी : (मंदसौर) तरक्की होती है।

Shri K. C. Sharma: Nobody does it; why raise this question? Has any Deputy Collector gone to the polling booth as your agent? Why do you bring it?

श्री त्यागी: अगर आपको मतभेद है तो उसको जाहिर कर लीजिये। लेकिन जो मेरे मन के खिलाफ़ बात है, उस को मैं अपनी तरफ़ से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ। इस लिये इस

के बारे में पूरा पूरा कानून इस प्रकार का बना देना चाहिये ताकि सरकारी मशीनरी का इस्तेमाल किसी भी पोलिटीकल पार्टी के हक में न हो सके कोई भी पोलिटीकल लीडर सरकारी मशीनरी का इस्तेमाल न कर सके। अगर डेमोक्रेसी में हम सरकारी मशीनरी की गैर जानबदारी की पूरी तरह से गारन्टी नहीं कर सकते, गारन्टी नहीं दे सकते तो यह डेमोक्रेसी हिन्दुस्तान में नहीं रहेगी, थोड़े दिनों के बाद देखेंगे कि हर तरह के पोलिटीशियन्ज़ आयेंगे और इस में बहुत बड़ी रुकावटें इस लिये पैदा हो जायेंगी। He must also be sent to jail if he has allowed some officer to work for some candidate, or the other. ऐसी व्यवस्था के न होने से इस में गवर्नमेंट के ऊपर भी हारफ़ आता है।

Shri D. C. Sharma: (Gurdaspur): He wants to send Shri G. S. Pathak to jail!

श्री त्यागी : इसलिये हममें ऐसी प्रावीजन होना चाहिये कि जो पालिटीकल लीडर या पार्टी-मेन सरकारी अफसर या सरकारी मशीनरी का इस्तेमाल करता है, वह भी पनिशेबिल होना चाहिये। सरकारी अफसर ही अकेले पनिशेबिल न हों, बल्कि जो सरकारी अफसर का इस्तेमाल करता है, उसको भी सजा दी जाय। ज़मने की ही सज़ा नहीं बल्कि जेलखाने की सज़ा दी जायेगी तब जा कर काम चलेगा, वरना थोड़े दिनों के बाद आप देखेंगे कि ऐसे किस्से बहुत से सामने आया करेंगे कि वोटर्स को एंज कम्प में इकट्ठा किया, और उन से वोटें दिलवाई गई। पीछे जो वाक्यात हुए हैं उनको सुन कर और देख कर शर्म आती है। क्योंकि मैं खुद पार्टी-इन-पावर का पार्टीसिपेंट हूँ और इन वाक्यात से शर्मिन्दा हूँ। इसलिये मैं यह महसूस करता हूँ कि यह बात हम को अपोजीशन पर छोड़ देनी चाहिये, जो वह चाहते हैं उस किस्म का लो बनाया जाय।

[श्री त्यागी]

सुभद्रा जी ने एक बहुत अच्छी चीज कही है कि इलेक्शन के सारे खर्च का बोझ उम्मीदवारों पर पड़ता है। इसलिये इसमें कोई हर्ज नहीं है कि गवर्नमेंट बोटर्स को बता दे कि तुम्हारा यह नम्बर है और जो कैंडीडेट खड़े हों उनका परिचय गवर्नमेंट अपनी तरफ से बांट दे, यह नहीं कि वह किस को बोट दें, जिसको वे चाहें उसको बांट दें। उसमें सिर्फ यह बताया जाय कि फलां फलां कैंडीडेट खड़े हुए हैं, उनके फलां फलां निशान हैं और यह पर्चा सरकार बोटर्स को बांट दे। अगर यह काम सरकार अपने हाथ में ले ले तो इससे पोलिटिशियन्स का काफी खर्च बच जायगा, वरना हर एक कैंडीडेट को वह पर्चा अलग अलग बांटना पड़ता है।

मैं ज्यादा वक्त नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ और मिनिस्टर साहब से अपील करता हूँ कि इस मामले में अपीलीशन की बात को मानना चाहिये।

**श्री बड़े (खारगौन) :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो बिल विचार के लिये सामने आया है वह एलेक्शन कमीशन से आया है और उसने बहुत से सुधार इस कानून में करने की सिफारिश की है। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो परमनेन्ट टाइप की या महत्वपूर्ण सिफारिशें की गई हैं वह नहीं मानी गईं। पहले इस कानून में लिखा हुआ था कि :

"After careful examination the Government have decided to accept those recommendations excepting those relating to election expenditure, increase in security deposit, multiplicity of candidates and deposit in connection with Presidential election."

यह वास्तविक महत्व की बात थी, और इसको जरूर रखना चाहिये।

अब मैं एलेक्शन एक्स्पेंडिचर के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। एलेक्शन एक्स्पेंडिचर के वास्ते जो व्यवस्था है वह बिल्कुल बोगस है। हमारे देश में जितने आदिवासी हैं वह सब बेपढ़े लिखे हैं, इस देश की 80 प्रतिशत जनता में एजुकेशन नहीं है। उनके लिये अपना हिसाब वगैरह रखना मुश्किल है। एक महीने के अन्दर इधर उधर की चीजें इकट्ठी करके एलेक्शन कमीशन के सामने रख दी जाती हैं और एलेक्शन कमीशन सेंटिसफाई हो जाता है। हमारे मध्य प्रदेश से 64 आदिवासी सीट्स हैं। उन लोग को लिखना पड़ना नहीं आता है। वह किस ग्रंथ लाया जानते हैं। वह किस तरह से एलेक्शन का हिसाब रख सकेंगे। इसलिये एलेक्शन एक्स्पेंसेज का जो प्राविजन है वह बिल्कुल गलत है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो हिसाब ट्राइब्यूनल के सामने दिया जाता है या रिटनिंग आफिशर के सामने दिया जाता है क्या वह करेक्ट होता है। क्या कांग्रेस पार्टी अपनी छाती पर हाथ रख कर कह सकती है कि जो हिसाब वह देती है, उतना ही खर्च वह करती है। आज या तो पार्टी खर्च करती है या कैंडीडेट खर्च करता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इसके बजाय यह होना चाहिये कि कैंडीडेट जितना भी खर्च करना चाहता है वह गवर्नमेंट में डिपॉजिट कर दे, और गवर्नमेंट उसके वास्ते हर चीज का प्रबन्ध करे। गवर्नमेंट उसको वेहिकल्स की सुविधा दे या पैम्पलेट्स वगैरह दे। अगर कहीं पर कोई अच्छी बात हो तो हम को उसके लेने में आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिये। यू० एस० एस० आर० में, अमरीका और ब्रिटेन में इसके बारे में अच्छी व्यवस्थाएँ हैं। मैं आप को एक पुस्तक "एलेक्शन इन यू० एस० एस० आर०" में से पढ़ कर सुनाता हूँ कि वहाँ क्या तरीका है। वहाँ की प्राविजन बहुत अच्छी है। हम उसको न लेना चाहें यह बात दूसरी है। उसमें लिखा हुआ है कि :

"During elections candidates or the voters do not have to incur any expenses. All expenses in connection with the election are borne by the State."

एक तो आप को एलेक्शन एक्स्पेंसेज पर रोक लगानी चाहिये । उसको कंट्रोल में रखना चाहिये । स्वर्गीय डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद ने जो अपना आखिरी भाषण दिया था उसमें उन्होंने कहा था कि अगर एलेक्शन एक्स्पेंसेज इस तरह से बढ़ते चले जायेंगे तो गरीब आदमी के चुन कर आने का कोई रास्ता नहीं है । केवल बड़े बड़े उद्योगपति और पूंजीपतियों के कैंडिडेट्स ही चुन कर आ सकते हैं । राजे महाराजे जिनको कांग्रेस ने अपनी पाकेट में रखा हुआ है, जिनके प्रीवी पर्स कांग्रेस शासन के हाथ में हैं, वह कांग्रेस की तरफ से खड़े हो कर इन चीजों का फायदा उठाया करते हैं । मध्य प्रदेश में कम से कम डेढ़ सौ छोटे मोटे राजे महाराजे हैं । उनके प्रीवी पर्स कांग्रेस शासन के हाथ में हैं, उनकी दाम्नी कांग्रेस शासन के हाथ में है । वह पहले कांग्रेस में नहीं थे, लेकिन जब उन्होंने देखा कि पुरी मशीनरी कांग्रेस के हाथ में है तब फिर वह कांग्रेस के साथ चले गये और कांग्रेस टिकट हासिल किया । मैंने सुना है कि ग्वालियर के महाराज, इन्दौर के महाराज, नरसिंहगढ़ के महाराजा, इन्दौर की उषा मलहोत्रा वगैरह भी कांग्रेस टिकट से खड़े होने वाले हैं । वैसे तो वह कांग्रेस वाले बनते हैं लेकिन वास्तव में वह जानते हैं कि उनकी रोजी रोटी उनका ब्रेड और बटर कांग्रेस के हाथ में है इसलिये कांग्रेस के साथ रह कर जितना चाहें उतना खर्च करते हैं । इस तरह से जो मंत्री, इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट और बड़े बड़े पूंजीपति चुनाव में खड़े होते हैं उनके सामने गरीब आदमी कभी भी चुन कर नहीं आ सकता है । इस वास्ते जितना भी अमाउंट मंजूर किया गया है उसको गवर्नमेंट के पास जमा करा देना चाहिये । मान लीजिये कोई आदमी साढ़े सात

हजार खर्च करना चाहता है या वह तीन हजार रुपये खर्च करना चाहता है वह गवर्नमेंट में डिपॉजिट कर दे और गवर्नमेंट उसका सारा इन्तजाम चुनाव लड़ने का करे । तभी एलेक्शन ठीक हो सकते हैं नहीं तो इस डिमाण्डेसी के अन्दर गरीब आदमी का आ पाना असम्भव है ।

कहा गया कि कैंडिडेट्स ज्यादा नहीं होने चाहियें । उसका कारण यह है कि आज 40 परसेन्ट वोट ले कर भी कांग्रेस शासन कर रही है । मैं तो चाहता हूँ कि जो भी कैंडिडेट चुनाव में खड़ा हो उसे कम से कम 50 परसेन्ट वोट्स मिलने चाहियें । मैं आप को एक मिसाल दूँ । मान लीजिये कि 100 वोट थे । उनमें से 40 प्रतिशत कांग्रेस को मिले, 30 प्रतिशत पी० एस० पी० को मिले और 30 प्रतिशत जन संघ को मिले । 60 प्रतिशत वोट अपोजीशन का मिलने के बाद भी यहां पर 40 प्रतिशत से कांग्रेस चुन कर आई । इसलिये इस तरह का प्राविजन होना चाहिये कि जिसको एलेक्शन में 50 परसेन्ट वोट्स न मिलें वह फिर से चुनाव लड़े । साथ ही जिसको 30 परसेन्ट से कम वोट्स मिलें उनको टिकट नहीं दिया जाना चाहिये । अगर ऐसा नहीं होगा तो माइनारिटी बंटून ले कर भी कांग्रेस राज्य करती रहेगा । कांग्रेस वाले क्या करते हैं कि पैसे दे कर दूसरे कैंडिडेट्स को खड़ा करवा देते हैं, जिसमें कि जो वोट्स उनको मिलते हैं उनके अनावा सारे वोट्स अलग अलग लोगों में बंट जाते हैं । परिणाम यह हो रहा है कि 40 परसेन्ट वोट्स लेकर वह शासन कर रहे हैं । मैं समझता हूँ कि यह जो प्राविजन है उसके लिये शासन को रास्ता निकालना चाहिये और ज्वार्येंट कमेटी को इस पर विचार करना चाहिये ।

इसके बाद मैं ब्राडकास्टिंग के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ । जो रेडियो वगैरह से प्रचार हो सकता है उसके बारे में अपोजीशन

[श्री बड़े]

पार्टीज की मीटिंग बुलाई गई थी, लेकिन कांग्रेस को यह चीज मंजूर नहीं थी। य० एस० एस० आर० में इसलिये क्या होता है उसके बारे में लिखा है कि :

"In order to run the election campaign effectively all the facilities of radio broadcasts, the press, meeting halls, etc are placed free of charge at the disposal of the people and their organisations."

जब यू० एस० एस० आर० में यह हो सकता है तो यहां तो डिमार्कसी है यहां अवश्य ही ब्राडकास्टिंग की सुविधा अपोजीशन पार्टीज को मिलनी चाहिये। ब्राडकास्टिंग की, रेडियो वगैरह के इस्तेमाल की सुविधा के बारे में इस कानून में कोई प्राविजन जरूर होना चाहिये और विरोधी दलों को इसका मौका मिलना चाहिये। जब तक ऐसा नहीं होता तब तक हम देखते हैं कि सिर्फ कांग्रेस वाले इस सुविधा को एक्सप्लायड करते हैं।

इसके बाद मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि मान लीजिये एक कैंडिडेट जन संघ के टिकट पर चुन कर आता है और एक कैंडिडेट कांग्रेस टिकट पर चुन कर आता है, या भले ही वह पी० एस० पी० टिकट से आता है। चुनाव के बाद अगर वह अपनी पार्टी बदल लेता है और दूसरी पार्टी ज्वाइन कर लेता है तो उसके लिये यह जरूरी होना चाहिये कि वह दुबारा चुनाव लड़े। बिना दूसरा चुनाव लड़े हुए वह कोई दूसरी पार्टी ज्वाइन न कर सके।

इसके बाद यह कि इस बिल को जम्मू और काश्मीर पर भी लागू किया गया है। लेकिन इसके साथ में क्या कोई भी मध्य प्रदेश का आदमी, जिसका नाम मध्य प्रदेश की वोटर्स लिस्ट में है, जम्मू काश्मीर से खड़ा हो सकता है। मेरे सामने सवाल यह है कि अगर मैं वोटर होने का सर्टिफिकेट ले जाऊं कि अमुक अमुक डिस्ट्रिक्ट में मेरा नाम वोटर्स

लिस्ट में है तो क्या मैं जम्मू काश्मीर से खड़ा हो सकता हूं। लेकिन जम्मू काश्मीर से यहां पर कोई भी खड़ा हो सकता है।

इसके बाद इसमें यह प्राविजन है कि एलेक्शन कमिशनर किसी को भी डिस्क्वालिफाई कर सकता है। इसके सम्बन्ध में जो प्राविजन 171(ई) और 171(एफ) हैं उनमें दिया हुआ है कि :

171 (e): A case of bribery.

171 (f): A case of undue influence in election.

ऐसे आदमी के वास्ते 6 साल को डिस्क्वालिफिकेशन है। लेकिन पनिशमेंट क्या है। एक साल का। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जब एक साल की सजा से उसका गुनाह वाश आफ हो जाता है तब 6 साल के डिस्क्वालिफिकेशन की बात क्यों रखी गई है। उसके बाद लिखा है कि :

"A person found guilty of corrupt practices shall be disqualified for a period of five years."  
Now it is six years.

आप ने एलेक्शन कमिशनर को अधिकार दिया है लेकिन कोई रूल्स नहीं हैं कि एलेक्शन कमिशनर किन कारणों से डिस्क्वालिफाई कर सकता है। श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल को, जो कि डिप्टी मिनिस्टर हैं, मध्य प्रदेश में करप्ट प्रैक्टिसेज के कारण डिस्क्वालिफाई किया गया, लेकिन जब वह एलेक्शन कमिशनर के सामने गये तो उन्होंने उनकी डिस्क्वालिफिकेशन को रिमूव कर दिया। उनकी डिस्क्वालिफिकेशन को रिमूव कर दिया गया लेकिन दूसरे किसी भी डिस्क्वालिफिकेशन को रिमूव नहीं किया गया। इस लिये एलेक्शन कमिशनर की खुशी की बात जो रखी गई है वह नहीं होनी चाहिये। वह जिस प्रकार से अरबिट्रेरी डिस्केशन इस्तेमाल करता है, एक बूके के साथ एक डिस्केशन और दूसरे के साथ दूसरा डिस्केशन, यह ठीक नहीं है।

फिर इलेक्शन कमीशन कहते हैं कि वैलिड रीजंज नहीं है। फिर जो एप्लीकेंट होता है जैसे जनसंघ का ही एप्लीकेंट हुआ उसको देखना होता है कि कौन से रीजंज वैलिड हैं और कौन से नहीं हैं। श्री शुक्ल के बारे में जो जजमेंट हुआ था उसमें रीजंज लिखे हुए थे लेकिन कहा गया कि आप पर ये लागू नहीं होते हैं। फिर हम ने दूसरे रीजंज को ला कर देखा। इस तरह की जो चीज है यह नहीं होनी चाहिये। जो आर्टिफेक्टरी पावर्ज दी गई है वे नहीं दी जानी चाहिये। इसके बारे में कुछ रुल होने चाहिये।

फिर सरकारी मशीनरी को इस्तेमाल करने का प्रश्न भी पैदा होता है। गवर्नमेंट सर्वेंट अगर एजेंट बन गया तो उसके लिए तो पनिशमेंट है लेकिन व्हट एबाउट दी कैंडिडेट—कैंडिडेट के बारे में क्या होगा? उसके लिए यह कोई डिस्कवालिफिकेशन नहीं है। यह भी गलत बात है। बोय अगर गिल्टी—दोनों गुनहवार हैं। जो कैंडिडेट सरकारी आदमी को उपयोग में लाता या उसका उपयोग करता है वह भी गिल्टी है और उसके साथ साथ जो सरकारी आदमी है वह भी गिल्टी है। सरकारी आदमी के लिए तो आपने पनिशमेंट रखा हुआ है लेकिन कैंडिडेट के वास्ते नहीं। दोनों गिल्टी हैं।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं चाहता हूँ कि ये सब जो बातें हैं इन पर ज्वायंट कमेटी विचार करे।

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I must say, with due deference to the Minister of Law, that this Bill is an example of all the sins of omission and commission which any human organisation can be capable of. I must submit very respectfully that all the wholesome suggestions made by the Election Commission have been sabotaged by the Ministry of Law and only those

recommendations have come in the form of this Bill which, I should say, are of secondary importance and not first-rate importance.

For instance, why should the Ministry have fought shy of accepting the recommendation of the Election Commission about the ceiling on expenditure, or whatever it was? As every hon. Member who took part in this debate has pointed out, the question of expenditure concerns each one of us, whether we belong to the Congress Party or the Opposition, and it should have been the function of the Law Ministry to allocate the different kinds of expenditure which are to be met by the party to which a candidate belongs, those items of expenditure which a person can incur himself and also those items of expenditure which a person's friends can incur. After all, these are the only three parties to the expenditure. But nothing has been done, and the result is that our elections are going to be as heavily weighted in favour of money bags as they have always been. Are we living in a socialistic pattern of society? I think, if we have been living in that kind of atmosphere in this country, the Law Minister would have done something to reduce the expenditure.

**Shri K. C. Sharma:** The Law Minister himself is a money bag.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** He should have done something to classify the kinds of expenditure. But he has done nothing of the kind. He has left the field open for those persons who have big purses, who have big bank posits, who have big holdings in terms of property, land and other things. I think this is a negation of democracy. I am very sorry the Law Minister has not had the courage or the time or the patience or, I should say, the tact or even the ability to tackle this very important problem. I think, if he had done that and done nothing else, his name would have gone down in history as a person who has introduced very

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far-reaching reforms in the law of elections. But he has turned a blind eye to this very important thing and I am very sorry for it.

Then I come to the question of increase in security deposits. Do you know that there are some persons who put in their nomination papers only because they want to get some money out of this candidate or that candidate, only because they want to harass this party or that party, only because they want to put in some kind of pressure on this person or that person. I think the deposit should have been increased and it should have been kept within the purview of the party to which the candidate belongs. Of course, an independent candidate, if there is any independent candidate, could have taken care of himself as he has been taking care of himself all these years, and he will take care of himself till doomsday, but so far as other candidates are concerned something should have been done so that frivolous nominations could have been put an end to. But that has also not been done.

Then there is the question of multiplicity of candidates. What is happening now? I know of some constituencies where in order to pull down a Congress candidate—my hon. friends over there might say I am talking only of Congress—or a Communist candidate or a Jan Sangh candidate or even an independent candidate....

**Shri Gauri Shankar Kakkar:** I may tell my hon. friend that it is vice versa also.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:**...they try to put up candidates who, I should say, have neither the heart in the elections nor the will to fight the election nor even the desire to do anything of the kind. They are put up so that they can take away a big chunk of the votes of the person who is going to win. This is what is being done. This multiplicity of candidates

is there only because there are some parties, some persons, who want to minimise the chances of success of a person who is about to win. But nothing has been done about that because the Minister of Law wants this House to be ruled by mediocre persons, ruled by persons who do not have much standing in public life in this country and, therefore, he has put a premium upon the multiplicity of candidates. What a disheartening thing!

Again, there is the question of deposit in connection with Presidential Election. Do you know, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, that there is a gentleman who always stands for the election of the Presidentship of this country? He says, "Whatever may happen, I have to vote and, therefore, one vote is my own and then there is the vote of my brother-in-law on the wife's side". Something like that he says. Do you want that the President's election should be contaminated by such kind of nominations? I think the President's election is the most sacrosanct thing in our democratic apparatus, I think it is the most sacred thing in our democratic machinery. But what is happening now? I can stand for this election. I can go to, say, Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad and ask him to vote for me (*Interruption*). Therefore, some curb should have been put on this kind of nominations which diminish, destroy or dilute the sanctity of election to Presidentship. Nothing has however been done.

When actually has been done is this. The elections are going to be made a paradise for contractors. The example of U.K. has been quoted. In U.K. the contractor is a different type of person from the contractor whom we find in this country. I think this is the most undemocratic thing that the Ministry of Law has done, because these contractors who, on the one hand, make money out of this Government, who fatten on the purse of the Government will be able to fight elections also.

My third point is this. There is the annual revision of the voters' roll. In some places they see to it that the name of the prospective candidate is omitted from the list of voters. For instance, when I went to my constituency last time. I found that my name was omitted from the list of voters for the municipal elections. The same thing can happen when I am standing for the parliamentary election.. This wholesome provision that the rolls should be revised every year has been rendered nugatory.

One good thing that we have done is, as it customary, the Government of India have tried to multiply the number of officers. We talk of population explosion. Here I am talking of the bureaucratic explosion. That explosion will continue as long as these persons are our masters.

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad** (Bhagalpur): They will hold the elections.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** Something should have been done to prevent the multiplication of bureaucracy. It is now hanging like a millstone round our neck.

This Bill should be changed and it should be overhauled so that it can serve the interests of democracy, which the Minister has at heart, and I also have at heart.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty** (Barackpore): This amendment of the Representation of the People Act was long overdue. After the discussions which the Election Commission had with the various parties, I thought that a much more comprehensive amendment would be brought forward. But it has not been done.

The most important clause which is being introduced here is with regard to reduction of election expenses. I think every Member of the House will agree that it is a problem which is weighted so much more against the opposition. The question of money has become a moot point, as far as elec-

tions in India are concerned. We remember very well that in the first elections we did not require so much money. The second elections became more expensive but the third election, I may tell you, became almost impossible to fight. Perhaps, in the fourth election only millionaires or people supported by the millionaires would be returned to this House.

Reduction of election expenditure can be brought about only when the political parties, especially the ruling party, stop depending upon moneybags for elections. The contribution which one starts taking from the big companies, Rajas and Maharajas, cuts at the root of democratic procedure and appealing to the electorate. At the time of the elections there should be only meetings and nothing else.

We have seen again and again in this big country with its big electorate and big constituencies, that after we have covered the constituency through the machinery of propaganda, on the last seven days what happens is that money flows. And the way the money flows is nobody's business. One knows what happens on the last two days. Since this is the main difficulty. I am afraid no amendment to the Representation of the People Act is going to stop it, unless there is a clear understanding that we shall not bow to the moneybags for success in the elections. Without doing that, you cannot stop it.

On the question of expenditure, many of the points have been mentioned by Shri Sharma. For example, multiplicity of candidates is there. We know that people are set up, not because they are going to win the elections, but they are set up by moneyed people to draw away communal votes or to so divide the votes that the person who should win will not win. This is the way in which we are functioning in elections. Therefore, from this point of view, the election expenditure is something which has to be tackled at the grass roots. Since it has not been done, this clause is



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most unsatisfactory. It does not touch the root of the problem.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur** (Ja-lore): What is the positive suggestion?

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty**: I would like the Joint Committee to go into this matter in detail. We have discussed some concrete proposals in this regard with the Election Commission. I have myself made some suggestions. For instance, the Government of India should undertake to supply the slips which we now give. As that involves huge expenditure, it should be done by the Government. Without pleading on behalf of any candidate, it should explain the various symbols, give the location of the polling booth and name and number of the candidate. It is a stupendous job which now takes away a good chunk of the money of the candidate. This is just one example. Then, there are other suggestions.

Coming to the use of vehicles, we have once again tried to deal with this problem. A new amendment has been brought in this time. I am afraid even that will not be very successful. Formerly, we could not hire vehicles. So people used to say that they were offering the vehicles free, out of love, without any payment. Now it is said that no vehicle can be used within an area which is a walking distance and you have to specify what is a walking distance. I do not know how you are going to do it. In the past, a number of jeeps, weapon carriers and bullock carts were used. We knew that they were hired. But they said: no, they belong to us; so there is no question of hiring or incurring any expenditure; it is given free to the candidates because of their love for him. This is another big item of expenditure for the elections, especially in the small towns. Then, one of the biggest problems is that you cannot get even a cycle rickshaw because the rival candidate has gone and hired all of them. How are you going to tackle this problem and cut out expenditure on this item? Then,

as I said, during the last two or three days before elections money flows, which we are unable to stop at present.

Coming to increasing the security deposit, even as it is, the amount of security deposit which we have to put in for a parliamentary constituency is quite a big amount, especially for the poorer parties. Suppose a party wants to put up 30, 40 or 50 candidates the total amount of security deposit which it has to make is quite big, especially when we remember that the entire amount has to be given by the party because the members are not in a position to pay it from their own pocket. On top of that, if you increase the security deposit, it will only mean that you will be putting difficulties and disadvantages in the way of the poorer parties. It will not in any way eliminate the dummy candidates put up by the bigger and richer parties, because they can afford to lose. Therefore, in my opinion, there should be no increase in the security deposit. I submit that the entire question of the reduction in election expenses should be gone into in a more detailed way by the Joint Committee.

With regard to the conviction clause whereby we are disqualifying Members because of corrupt practices, I am one with the Government and I would like this to be tightened further even more. But I want to say this specially on behalf of many of the Opposition parties that the question of disqualification arising out of criminal cases is going against us on several occasions. For example, one of the most outstanding political leaders of Jamshedpur could not be elected to this House because the Tatas got him involved in a conspiracy case after the great strike of 1960. He has now been disqualified. We went up to the Election Commission and said that he is now out of jail, everybody knows that it is a political case and that Kedar Das is one of the leading political figures in the State of Bihar; therefore, his disqualification may be

removed. It was not removed because it was a criminal charge under which he had served his sentence. But in the case of Shri V. C. Shukla, what happened? What are the strictures that have been given against him? It is disgraceful that we now have him as a deputy minister after such strictures have been given. In that case the Election Commission, we find, very kindly waived the disqualification clause.

So, today when political offences are being sought to be punished under the Penal Code on many occasions, this is something that we have got to take note of. Even this morning we have seen that criminal charges are made in case of offences which are basically political offences. Therefore I would like that when the amending clause is given, the particular clause with regard to criminal offences has to be suitably modified so that if political parties, specially the all-India parties, should bring up this question of allowing such candidates to stand for election before the Election Commission it should be given due weight by the Election Commission.

On the question of polls, when fresh polls are needed arising out of some difficulty in a particular polling area we are permitting the Election Commission to allow the counting to go on if it so thinks fit. I think, pending the taking of the ballot in a particular area the counting of the total poll which has taken place in other polling stations should be stopped because that has an effect on the final result. If the count of polls at various polling booths comes out, it affects the final poll of this particular booth. Therefore this should not be permitted and it should be stayed till the final polling of that particular area or particular booth is finished.

With regard to the Union territories of Laccadives, Andamans etc., we have made a provision for nomination in the vacancies. I think, it is time that for these little islands we should have elected representatives. Why should

we continue with this method of nominations for Laccadives Andamans and all the other small Union territories? They are no longer little backward penal colonies any more as they used to exist in the times of the British. They are growing areas where our Indian people are growing in number and who are our own flesh and blood. Why should we not allow them the full rights which are given to the rest of the citizens of this country? The bureaucratic rulers that are continuing in Andamans and other areas will go if we allow the people there to send elected representatives. Therefore the question of direct elected representatives is important.

With regard to the delimitation of constituencies, we have given rather wide powers to the Election Commission. It says here:—

“The Election Commission may... where the boundaries or name of any district or any territorial division mentioned in the Order are or is altered, make such amendments as appear to it to be necessary or expedient for bringing the Order up-to-date.”

I think, we should not allow any delimitation order to be tampered by the Election Commission without a proper inquiry. Sometimes under just the power of making a technical revision certain very basic revisions are made and then it becomes very difficult because the Election Commission is supposed to be a very high statutory authority which cannot be touched by anybody. Therefore such powers should not be given to them unless we know clearly what it is that you are allowing them to amend *suo motu*.

Regarding the contractual clause whereby we are allowing people who are having contracts with Government to stand for elections if their part of the contract has been fulfilled by them but the Government has not fulfilled its part of the contract, I think, this is opening the door wide. We should not allow this clause. This should be examined carefully. It is

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said that everybody in some way or the other is connected with Government contracts. We are happy to say that we are not connected with Government contracts and we will not allow this amendment to be admitted unless much more potent arguments are put forward.

I have many more points but I do not want to add anything more just now. At a later stage we shall do that. But I hope that this Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill will be looked into very carefully because I feel that the amendments which have been sought to be made have not been gone into sufficiently carefully and they will not have the desired effect.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह (वाराणसी): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं विधि मंत्री को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने एक ऐसा विधेयक उपस्थित किया है कि जो जम्मू और काश्मीर स्टेट पर भी लागू होगा। इसी तरह से और भी जो विधि और विधेयक आप यहां उपस्थित करें वह सब जम्मू और काश्मीर के ऊपर लागू होना चाहिए। बीच में एक खाई रह गई है इसका ढह जाना अत्यन्त आवश्यक है। यह जितनी जल्दी ढह जाय उतना ही अच्छा है।

आप ने शिड्यूल में काश्मीर के वास्ते 6 लोक सभा की सीटें दी हैं। काश्मीर की आबादी 35 लाख है। लेकिन जो आक्यूपाइड काश्मीर है उसकी आबादी लगभग 12 लाख है। आक्यूपाइड काश्मीर इल्लोगली पाकिस्तान के द्वारा कब्जे में रखा गया है। वह भी हिन्दुस्तान का हिस्सा है। जब हिन्दुस्तान का हिस्सा है तो डीलिटेशन करें या जब सीटें एलाट करें तो आक्यूपाइड काश्मीर के वास्ते भी सीटें सुरक्षित रखी जायें। जब पार्टेशन हुआ था तो दस लाख की आबादी आक्यूपाइड काश्मीर की थी। मैं समझता हूँ कि अब उसकी आबादी करीब 12 लाख या 14 लाख हो गई होगी। आप ने जम्मू और काश्मीर स्टेट में जो लोक सभा की सीटें दी

हैं वह 6 लाख आदमियों पर एक सीट दी है। इस प्रकार के आक्यूपाइड काश्मीर के वास्ते आप को दो सीटें रिजर्व करनी चाहिए। शिड्यूल 1 में जिस प्रकार से रिजर्व सीटें रखते हैं इसी प्रकार से जम्मू काश्मीर के लिए 6 सीटें रखनी चाहिए और दो सीटें आक्यूपाइड काश्मीर के वास्ते रिजर्व की जानी चाहिए। नहीं तो पाकिस्तान आप से कहेगा कि आप डीलिटेशन करते हैं, आप कानून बनाते हैं, अगर आक्यूपाइड काश्मीर भी आपका हिस्सा है तो आप का कानून उस पर भी क्यों नहीं लागू होना चाहिए।

मुझे यही निवेदन करना है कि जब सेलेक्ट कमेटी के सामने यह दिन जाय तो सेलेक्ट कमेटी को यह ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि 12 लाख या 14 लाख की आबादी जो आक्यूपाइड काश्मीर की है उस का भी डीलिटेशन होना चाहिए और उसके वास्ते भी सीटें रिजर्व की जानी चाहिए क्योंकि एसेम्बली के लिये सीटें सुरक्षित रखी गई हैं। जब हम अपनी शक्ति से, अपने पौरुष से या यू० एन० ओ० के वार्डिकट से आक्यूपाइड काश्मीर को ले लेंगे तो आप जो सीटें उनके वास्ते रिजर्व करेंगे उसके अनुसार उसका एलेक्शन हो जायगा।

बस मुझे यही कहना था।

14.59 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

NINETY-FIFTH REPORT

Shri A. S. Alva ((Mangalore): Sir, I beg to move:—

"That this House agrees with the Ninety-fifth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 31st August, 1966."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agree with the Ninety-fifth Report of the Com-

mittee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 31st August, 1966."

*The motion was adopted.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Now, the House will take up the non-official Resolutions. Shri Mathur.

**Shri Sezhiyan (Perambalur):** Sir, two hours have been allotted for this resolution, and we are going to sit up to 5.30. My Resolution stands second on the list, and if there is to be any extension of time for the first resolution, I pray for the indulgence of the House to give me at least five minutes just to move my resolution.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** We will see.

15.00 hrs.

# RESOLUTION RE. REORIENTATION OF PLANS

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore):** I rise in my seat to move the motion standing in my name.

I beg to move:

"This House is of opinion that there is inescapable need for re-orientation of Government's outlook on Plans in matter of 'outlay-resources position' and to give top priority to Rural Sector for irrigation, electrification and water supply."

I am fully aware that after the Draft Plan was submitted to the Cabinet and to the National Development Council, there have been reports that both the Cabinet as well as the National Development Council felt that our Plan Should be reconsidered to give a greater emphasis to rural development, to give a greater attention to the rural areas. And in spite of that, if I have thought it fit to move this Resolution, to stick to this Resolution, I venture to submit that it is for very good reasons. As I give certain facts and figures, I do hope that they will provoke a fresh thinking in the minds of the Planning Commission, in the

minds of the Government, and I also hope that this House will endorse the new line of action which I propose to suggest, the reorientation in thinking and a revised programme for development in the rural sector.

The Planning Minister, the other day before the Consultative Committee of Parliament, stated this. Mr. Asoka Mehta explained that the size of the Plan had been determined in terms of the nation's requirements which, at this particular stage of development cycle, was poised to achieve self-reliance within ten years. This question of self-reliance has been before us for a long time. While I fully endorse and support this spirit of self-reliance, I wish to restrict myself to a still more limited sphere and would wish that we at least achieve self-reliance so far as our food problem is concerned. We should not be dependent on the other countries for the bread that we need in this country. I do not say that there is anything wrong about importing food-grains, if it is necessary. but we should at least be able to pay for the foodgrains which we have to import. If we are not in a position to pay for these imports, if we are not able to produce, I think it would be idle to think that this country can continue to be independent. The very independence of this country will be jeopardized and, therefore, I wish to give a strict and a very clear warning and caution to this Government that in the matter of self-reliance, it should be our earnest efforts from now onwards that we do not depend for food on others. I can concede certain credit to Mr. Subramaniam; he foresaw the scarcity conditions in this country and he arranged to import as much food as he possibly could, to keep the people alive, to keep them away from starvation and from starvation deaths. But I hope Mr. Subramaniam as well as Mr. Asoka Mehta will concede to me and also concede to this House that that was the most humiliating time through which we had to go and I hope that there would be no occasion

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in future when we will have to pass through such a humiliation from foreign countries, from all corners and from all sorts of people—children and everybody trying to save money and dole out to keep our people alive and to keep us in existence. We want to be self-reliant even in regard to development, but let us first be self-reliant at least for our existence. That is the first thing and it is in this context that I have moved this Resolution before this House.

If the social discontent which is prevalent in this country has to be contained—it is not to be contained by the law and order situation; the law and order situation is there because there is social discontent—if the political confusion and crisis have to be avoided, if the very future of this democracy has got to be saved, then I venture to submit that this is the first thing to which we have to give our attention.

As I said at the very outset, the hon. Minister for Planning might say that they are already thinking of it, that that is the policy that has been stated in the Plan, that the Cabinet thinks the same way, that the National Development Council thinks the same way. I will now place before you the facts which will indicate the real position. It is always when we have the outline of the Plan before us that the canard is started, that somebody says that it must be rural oriented. We are caught by the phrases of rural orientation, but there is no substance, no programme, to give content to that rural orientation, to give content to the real problems which this country has got to face. Now let us see what is the position. I think that this Resolution is of very crucial importance and special significance and I wish the hon. Minister not to stand on prestige, but to give a very thoughtful consideration in the national interest; it is not a Party issue at all; it is a question of national interest. Therefore, I hope that he will look into this.

The hon. Minister again said the other day—Mr. Asoka Mehta pointed out—that the Commission had tried to allot to Agriculture as large resources as it was administratively and technically possible for the sector to absorb. Finances were not the limit according to him; he has all the finances to give, but the only thing is that it should be technically and administratively possible for the sector to absorb. Then he has provided for all the finances to take care of those programmes. "High priority had been given to the completion of the projects in hand so that they began to yield results".

What is the position? Let us examine the facts. For major and medium size projects—500 projects were there—Rs. 1750 crores were needed. We have already spent about Rs. 1000 crores. Out of these Rs. 1000 crores which we have spent, we have achieved irrigation potential only for about 13 million acres. Now if we provide for another Rs. 750 crores in the Fourth Plan, we shall be able to get irrigation potential for 44 million acres. That is the total which we are likely to get from all these projects if we spend Rs. 1750 crores. We have already spent Rs. 1000 crores and if we get another Rs. 750 crores, then all the projects would be completed and those projects would mean that, apart from 13 and 44, about 34 million acres would undergo further irrigation. But we have provided only Rs. 500 crores, and with these Rs. 500 crores what is going to happen? I have got the figures with me. By spending these Rs. 500 crores, we will get only another 14 million acres. If we give another Rs. 250 crores, it will mean about 34 million acres; you will get 34 million acres. But these Rs. 250 crores are not available. So from medium as well as major projects we will not be able to get full advantage simply because of the financial limitations which have been put by the Planning Commission.

Again, the same is the position regarding small irrigation. For small irrigation, we need, even at present,

during this very year, about Rs. 55 crores and the Ministry of Food & Agriculture have been clamouring for Rs. 55 crores to be given to them, so that these Rs. 55 crores could be utilised in the first year of the Fourth Plan for small irrigation. Now we are in the month of September and it has not been possible to find even these Rs. 55 crores, for which the States are clamouring and which the Ministry of Food & Agriculture is asking for. That has not been possible. Now that is the blank cheque which my friend has given. These are the facts. Another sum of Rs. 30 crores has been asked for for rural electrification so that that sum could be utilised during this very year and give us increased production, but to this day that sum is not available, and there has been a regular tussle or a regular war going on about this.

I was giving the figure of 44 million acres under the major projects. Now, let us also examine what the performance has been in the past. On irrigation projects or multipurpose river valley projects, during 1964-65 they gave about Rs. 88 crores. In 1965-66 it has tapered down to Rs. 76 crores; it is not that they did not need more; in fact, they needed much more but it had tapered down to Rs. 76 crores; then, in 1966-67 it has come down to Rs. 52 crores. Similarly in the case of rural electrification, in 1963-64 it was Rs. 183 crores, in 1964-65 it was Rs. 88 crores, in 1965-66 it was Rs. 65 crores and in 1966-67 it is again Rs. 65 crores. Though they are desperately wanting Rs. 30 crores, that is not being made available. These are the facts. Of course, they have dropped the programme of permanent improvement of scarcity areas.

What is the present position? I can speak with greater intimacy about Rajasthan. Rajasthan has got a large number of wells for which they want only Rs. 5 crores so that about 20,000 wells could be repaired and the repaired wells could be made use of for increasing production during this very year. But even that sum of Rs. 5 crores is not

available. Rajasthan wanted another Rs. 2 crores for rural electrification. But what is the present position? Power has gone to the door of the village. The transformer has been put up there, but there is no money for the distribution. Power is there and it has reached the village but it cannot be taken to the wells to energise them. We have been clamouring over this; the Chief Minister has been writing, the Planning Minister of Rajasthan has been writing about it, and I have been raising this question here all the time, and yet there is no money given to them. Rajasthan wanted another few crores of rupees and that amount is also not available. With the factual position being what it is, to say that they have given the topmost priority to agriculture is just a travesty of facts. I cannot understand how this will inspire confidence in the minds of the people? Have we really come to a state of bankruptcy almost? I would just ask one straight question. The Planning Minister makes these professions, and then the Cabinet also says like this, and the NDC also says like this, and then it is said that it is there in the Plan, and the Planning Minister makes a similar statement—just two days back he has made it—at the meeting of the informal consultative committee of Parliament, and yet the position is that we have not got this much money for this purpose. So, if we have a Plan of Rs. 23,750 crores, how will it inspire confidence in the minds of the people? If even these small needs to which top priority has been given could not be fulfilled by our Planning Commission, how can we inspire confidence in the minds of the people and get responsive co-operation from them? We cannot get responsive co-operation from them by mere slogans or by mere speeches or by mere exhortations.

Again regarding credit, I shall only quote what the chairman of the Reserve Bank, Shri P. C. Bhattacharya has said. This was what he had said:

"It was unfortunate that the large volume of deficit financing

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through government budgets in the recent past had prevented the Reserve Bank from increasing its contribution to the co-operative credit structure in a substantial manner."

He himself feels helpless that he has not been able to give what is needed, for agriculture by way of advancing credit to the co-operative credit structure. There is no provision worth the name for medium and long-term credit to the farmer. Here also we say that we are giving top priority. I would submit that whether we have a plan of Rs. 23,750 crores or a plan of Rs. 20,000 crores or a plan of Rs. 18,000 crores or Rs. 15,000 crores, this must be given top priority and we must give all that is needed for irrigation and rural electrification in the first instance. We have not merely to change the present allocations, but we have also got to change the strategy.

Here, I would suggest that so far as the small irrigation projects are concerned, let there be a blue-print prepared. The total requirement would be about Rs. 100 crores at the present moment. Let this sum of Rs. 100 crores be spent during the first and second year of the Plan and not be staggered over the five years of the Plan.

Regarding the medium-sized projects, all that we need is about Rs. 150 crores at least to complete those projects which are already there. This Rs. 150 crores should also be found in the first two years of the Plan. Other schemes could be there, and they could be kept in the Plan intact, but these schemes can be pushed out to the third, fourth and fifth year of the Plan. But this must be given the top-most priority. All the funds that are necessary for irrigation have got to be found. This must start from the very first year and the tempo should be at the highest peak, because we have already got all the administrative machinery needed for this and all the schemes have been approved, and these

are schemes which are under execution. And yet if these are being staggered, then that is absolutely inexcusable, so far as I can make an appraisal of the situation.

As against this, what do we do in the case of industry? We are having a loan of 900 million dollars, about which we are feeling so proud in the wake of devaluation. To whom is this sum of 900 million dollars going? It will go mostly to certain organised industries, and hardly Rs. 50 crores will go to the small-scale industries. The major portion would go to that sector which is producing goods which account only for 2 per cent of our economic growth. Who is responsible for this? Which are those 59 organised industries which will be getting the major portion of this amount? We take a loan from outside and we can fritter away that loan on these industries but we cannot find enough funds for rural electrification, we cannot find enough funds for irrigation and we cannot give them a big support. I feel that if this is the position, nobody can excuse this kind of thing and nobody can permit this Plan to go through as it is.

Now, I come to the question of resources. During the Third Plan, everybody will accept that our economic growth had been very slow and sluggish. But what happened during the Third Plan? We had only raised all the additional resources which had been asked for by the Planning Commission but we had raised almost the double of it. All the States raised about Rs. 600 crores, which was the total expected of them, but the Centre raised almost double of it. What has happened to that amount? Where has that amount gone? What has happened to the additional taxes, heavy taxes and crushing taxes which the people have given for the purpose of increased productivity? What has happened to the money which had been taken away from the people through taxation and which had come into the coffers of Government? Let us take account of that.

During the five years from 1961-62 up to-date, governmental expenditure has gone up; from Rs. 442.3 crores in 1961-62, it has gone up to Rs. 805 crores. If you take away the amount attributable to the railways and the Posts and Telegraphs Department, the position would become still worse; then it will be found that the expenditure has gone up from Rs. 253.2 crores in 1961-62 to Rs. 515 crores in 1965-66. This is how Government expenditure has gone up.

In the States of Bihar, Bengal and Assam, the entire additional resources which were raised during the Third Plan have gone to increase only the salary of the Government employees and the additional dearness allowance without giving any real benefit to those poor people because the prices have been rising. There has been no benefit to them, and all this money has been eaten up by increased salary and increased staff.

In 1962, we were awakened by the Chinese aggression and we thought that we must save and we must economise, and frantic efforts were made, and a strong committee of secretaries was appointed. That created an impression as if a great thing was being done. There was a ban on fresh recruitment also except with the permission of the Finance and Home Ministries. But during the very first year of that ban, they were able to create under the Central Government, 10,000 more posts in one year, they were able to create so many posts. That is what accounts for the increase from Rs. 253 crores to Rs. 504 crores.

Now, let us see the figures relating to the Madras Government. They were asked by the Planning Commission to raise about Rs. 45 crores as additional resources. They said that they would be able to raise only Rs. 35 crores, but eventually they raised Rs. 52 crores. Out of this Rs. 52 crores, nearly Rs. 25 crores had gone only towards the additional dearness allowance. What is the projection of that in the Fourth Plan? The additional revenue of which they have taken ac-

count in the Plan is Rs. 122 crores. Out of these Rs. 122 crores, the projection is that Rs. 90 crores will go only to meet the additional DA and there is no fund left for productive purposes. That is the state of affairs.

Here is a big jungle of administrative machinery which has grown. We have not been able to locate the surplus and we do not know what we are going to do about it. It we are going in this way, naturally all the resources we raise during the 4th Plan will certainly be eaten up by the same process and there can be absolutely no progress.

It is again in this context that I am stressing the imperative necessity of taking in the first and second years of the Plan the short-term productive programmes. Let the strategy be changed. Let them change their thinking. Probably they are afraid. My friend, Shri Mehta, says that 'we have tried to keep the same structure as before'. They are no-changers; they are afraid to change. When there is talk of a deviation, they seek refuge by saying that they cannot change. I want Shri Mehta to completely reorient his thinking and see that all these projects are given top priority and taken up in the first and second years of the 4th Plan.

We blame the administrative machinery. This is really unfortunate. What is the administrative machinery? I very much agree with Shri Barve of the Planning Commission when he said that there is no leadership and no direction at the top. If there is no leadership, this is what happens. If you do not know how to ride the horse, the horse will stray away and it will not be its fault. The result is that you find yourselves as prisoners of the bureaucracy. Why do you blame the bureaucracy? Because you have not got the competence. There is no substitute for the competence, ability and drive of a Minister that have got to be there. They have got to give the directive and they have to provide the leadership in all these matters. If they do



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not do it, if their own imagination is captivated, if their thinking is captivated by the bureaucracy, why do they blame the bureaucracy for it? Most of the Ministers, unfortunately, are just prisoners of the bureaucracy, receiving the VIP treatment given as prisoners and they feel quite safe, though some of them feel uncomfortable as in a prison-house. Let there be some fresh thinking given to this matter.

Another point I would like to stress is this. So far as the private sector is concerned, it is unfortunate that this controversy between the private and public sectors continues to go on. We have a mixed economy. In spite of the private sector's vociferous and influential voice, the public sector has come to stay. I wish the private sector realises that the public sector, as a matter of fact, is the mainstay of the private sector. It is on the public sector that the private sector is today sustaining itself with all the raw materials supplied to it. Therefore, let them understand this.

The public sector suffers only from one malady, the malady of mismanagement. We do not put the right type of people at the top. There is mismanagement at the top. If you take care of management at the top, the public sector will, I repeat, be a mine of gold providing the resources we need for our development. This will have to be done and done quickly.

Responsibility must be fixed. What about Ranchi? Ranchi should have been a prestige project for us. But it has absolutely been a monument of mismanagement. Unfortunately, neither any Secretary nor any Minister is responsible for it. We are finding fault with Ministers for this little thing and that little thing. But as a matter of fact, the Minister has mismanaged, who was in charge of the Ranchi project, where all this bungling has gone on, where even the Soviet collaborators are feeling sour about it, who has failed in controlling

things and giving a good account of himself.

The private sector suffers from greed and all sorts of malpractices. If the private sector wants to stay, let it behave in an honourable manner and then it can have an honoured place. This must be assured to it in so far as we have a mixed economy. But it cannot behave as it behaved in the case we were discussing only a few days back. This is something to which immediate attention has got to be paid.

Regarding the size of the Plan, I do not want it to be fixed on any emotional grounds. I do not want the size of a Plan simply to hang my prestige on it. I cannot also wholly agree with my friend when he says that it is determined by the needs of the society. It is determined both by the needs of the society and by our ability to fulfil it. You cannot have a big plan simply because of your needs; it must be related to capacity. You can have a plan certainly where you have the ability to do it, the resources to fulfil it.

I would grant that this size of the Plan, Rs. 23,750 crores, can stay. You can certainly have a plan of that size and even a little more. But there are three conditions which you must fulfil. First you should see that resources raised generate more resources rather than that all the resources are eaten up by DA, unproductive or non-plan expenditure. The second condition is as to prices. I am absolutely clear in my mind on this. I wish the Planning Minister could give an assurance to the House concerning the index. The index was in 1961-62 131 or 132. There is a legitimate rise upto 140 or 145. It is simply because of these two bad years and certain other factors. Beyond that it should not rise. The price index must be brought down to 145. That will really enable you to fulfil your Plan, not only a Plan of Rs. 23,750 crores, but of much

greater dimensions, more than the targets you have provided for. If the Planning Minister says that he is incapable of doing it, I wish he will ask somebody else to take his place who will be able to do it. There should not be more than 2½ per cent rise in prices from year to year till the end of the 4th Plan. This is the number two condition upon which I would insist.

The third condition requiring attention is this. When we are thinking of agriculture, let us understand that it is not only food with which we are concerned. What is the position in this country even in spite of this unfortunate devaluation? If we can only take care of agriculture in a real big way, it will also take care of our industry. 80 per cent of our industrial capacity will be given a big boost. I am all for industry as well and for a big public sector. But the importance of agriculture in our present state of economy has got to be understood. Also our exports will be boosted. Therefore, let it not be thought that in this endeavour, we are only providing for food.

Lastly one word. It would be unfair if I do not say anything about rural water supply. Among the social services, I give top priority to it. Let this be clearly understood. They say they are going to provide Rs. 150 crores during the 4th Plan; out of this, I hope Rajasthan will get at least ashare of Rs. 10 crores because it is one of the most affected areas. In the first year, we should have had Rs. 2 crores. We have been spending Rs. 1 crore in 1964-65 and 1965-66. But this year, the first year of this Plan, of the size of Rs. 23,750 crores, we have got a paltry amount of Rs. 30 lakhs. The situation is that all the works which were in progress in small towns and villages in the rural areas have come to a halt. This is our fourth plan. How can I have any confidence in a plan of Rs. 23,000 crores if in the first year we cannot even find this amount of money for

rural water supply in the most important, in the most adversely affected areas? How can I go and tell the people to co-operate with Mr. Asoka Mehta. to be inspired by the size of the plan? Will they be inspired by the size of the plan or by your performance or what you do in the first year of the Plan?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"This House is of opinion that there is inescapable need for re-orientation of Government's outlook on Plans in matter of 'outlay resources position' and to give top priority to Rural Sector for irrigation, electrification and water supply".

**Shri Yashpal Singh (Kairana):** I beg to move:

That for the original resolution, the following be substituted namely:—

"This House is of opinion that a Parliamentary Committee be constituted to review the outlines of the Fourth Five Year Plan and to recommend to the Government to give top priority to irrigation, electrification and water supply schemes for rural areas." (1)

**Shri Bibhuti Mishra (Motihari):** I beg to move:—

That in the resolution,—

add at the end—

"and also that water should be made available to the villages for irrigation from river valley schemes, tubewells or through any other means and that Government should supply water on a 'no profit-no-loss' basis and reduce the rate of water-supply by subsidising it for the next ten years." (2)

**Shri Shree Narayan Das** (Darbhanga):—

That for the original resolution, the following be substituted, namely:—

“This House is of opinion that the Government should give top priority to rural sector for irrigation, electrification and water supply.” (3)

**Shri Umanath** (Pudukkottai): When discussing this question of orientation of the plans, I would like to bring to the notice of the House one or two aspects.

First of all, I would like to dispel certain illusions that are sought to be created by the Government, when the question of the size and progress of the plans are being referred to. Many a time the aspect of financial targets is being highlighted when we discuss the question of size and progress. It is said for example that the first plan was for Rs. 4,000 crores, the second for Rs. 7,000 crores, the third for Rs. 10,000 crores and now the fourth is for Rs. 23,000 crores, and that the fourth plan is double the size of the third plan. Even when some reference is made to the question of achievements of the third plan, it is said that though there have been certain failures with regard to other things, with regard to the financial target we have fulfilled the plan I would submit that this way of posing the question or highlighting the financial targets is not reflective of the real trend that is going on in the implementation of the plans. I would say it is not only reflective, but it is actually covering up a particular tendency that is growing more and more in the implementation of these plans, namely that the fulfilment of the physical targets is getting reduced. In fact, there is a process of continual pruning of the physical targets that is being

covered by this highlighting of the financial targets. I would like to say that this process is creating a gap, in fact it has created a gap, between the financial targets and physical targets, and this gap is widening.

For example, in the third plan financial targets were fulfilled 100 per cent, but the physical targets fulfilled, according to various assessments, are between 50 and 60 per cent only.

I shall give you another example to show that this gap is further widening, that this particular tendency is growing. The Eastern Economist in its latest issue called India's Progress since Independence, gives certain figures between 1951 and 1965 at constant prices, 1960-61 prices. Value of production, that is the financial aspect of it, has increased by 300 per cent, whereas the index of industrial production has increased only by 150 per cent. You see the financial target and the production achieved. So, this gap is widening.

This widening gap between these two targets has not been tackled even in the draft fourth plan that is submitted now. On the other hand, this tendency is going to increase even in the implementation of the fourth plan.

For example, one year before this fourth plan was drafted it was said that Rs. 21,000 crores at pre-devaluation rates was to be the over-all involvement in the plan, i.e., due to prices, devaluation and other things, this Rs. 21,000 crores will be about Rs. 25,000 crores today. Now, what has happened actually after the fourth plan has been submitted? Now the financial outlay is Rs. 23,000 crores, that is post-devaluation price; if you reduce it to pre-devaluation price, it will come to about Rs. 19,000 crores. So, one year before we were for Rs. 21,000 crores at pre-devaluation prices; one year afterwards, even the financial outlay we have to reduce to Rs. 19,000 pre-devaluation prices.

15.36 hrs.

[SHRI SHAM LAL SARAF in the Chair]

Within one year we have to prune even the financial outlay. This was achieved by reducing the physical targets.

I would refer to the introduction to the fourth plan. A reference has been made there as to how it has been brought about:

"It may be noted that the total outlay of Rs. 21,500 crores as presented in the September, 1965 document would have gone up to Rs. 25,000 crores as a result of the changes in prices and the devaluation of the Rupee if there was no downward adjustment of physical programmes. There has been, therefore, reduction in some of the physical programmes...."

This is admitted there. So, from this admission in the fourth plan we can clearly see that they had to prune, reduce, even the financial targets because of rise in prices and devaluation. That has been done at the cost of physical targets. What happens? The more the price rise, the more the physical targets will have to be reduced. That is why I am saying that this aspect which was there even before the fourth plan is carried over into the fourth plan also, and so the gap will further widen.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Now they will reduce the prices.

**Shri Umanath:** This is the secret of it.

There is another question, the slow rate of economic growth. Notwithstanding the apparent increase in financial outlay, there is a slow rate of economic growth. This is the secret of these contradictions that we see, this is the secret of this slow rate of economic growth in our plan notwithstanding the apparent increase in financial outlays.

The *Hindustan Times* in its editorial dated August 31, writes:—

"How can a compound annual rate of growth of national income of 5.5 per cent for the period 1964-65 to 1970-71 be considered feasible in the light of a compound annual rate of growth of 3.8 per cent between 1950-51 and 1964-65, and in the objective circumstances in which the economy finds itself today?"

The *Hindustan Times* when it reflects, reflects a particular opinion in the country. It is hesitating. It says we cannot reach it in the light of what we have now, 3.8 per cent. My submission is that even this 3.8 per cent it will be very difficult to maintain in the fourth plan. The paper says: how is it possible to reach 5.5 per cent, I am saying....

**Shri Shinkre (Marmagoa):** It is the same.

**Shri Umanath:** No, I am saying it will be difficult to maintain even this 3.8 per cent. Why? Because in the fourth plan what little emphasis there was on basic industries in the previous plans has been watered down and given up. What will be the result? The supply of machines manufactured in our country for the other industries naturally will be reduced. Can they be imported? That also is not possible because after devaluation the emphasis is more on maintenance imports. That is why I say that even this 3.8 per cent rate of growth will not be maintained. That is what is going to happen.

We have come to such a pass because from the very beginning our plans, implementation, resources and other things were mainly dependant on foreign imperialists. That has been our party's contention in the past, and we were being poohpoohed, saying that we have got Marxist ideas, these are ideological considerations. The other day Mrs. Indira Gandhi was saying that this "imperialism"

[Shri Umanath]

was a Peking word. It may be new to her but imperialism has a particular economic and political criterion that has developed from the world's development. We have been saying that the whole policy of the Government plans is to depend upon foreign imperialism for resources and we have come to this position.

The declared objective of the plan is that development should contribute to reduction in poverty. It is a fine objective; all of us want it. But what is the result? I am not going to expatiate on that but confine myself to giving one figure from the *Eastern Economist* which I quoted earlier. The index of industrial production rose from 100 in 1956 to 163.8 per cent in 1963 and the index of real wages had gone down from 100 in 1956 to 95.7 in 1963. That is the assessment of the *Eastern Economist*. From this assessment we find that production has increased but real wages had gone down; it means poverty has not only not been eliminated; it has increased in fact.

With regard to achievements, Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi said: why are you belittling our achievements? These are not the achievements of the Congress Party but the country's achievements. This is an achievement: production has increased; along with it poverty has increased; increased production has not only not led to elimination of poverty or even reduction of poverty but it has led to increased poverty. This is the achievement of the three plans. Mrs. Gandhi may be proud of them, but the country is not; the people are not proud of them; we are not proud of them and our party is not; we will be ashamed of this. Huge resources of the country were there; Mr. Mathur mentioned, so many crores of rupees were mobilised. Where have they gone? I am finishing, Sir. To sum up, the declared orientation is independent economy, but the real orientation is increasingly dependent economy; again the declared orientation is develop-

ment to contribute to elimination of poverty, but the real orientation is development to contribute to increasing poverty. The declared objective is socialism, but the real objective that is being implemented is building up of capitalism. It is because they have the particular basic objective; these plans are primarily aimed at building up primarily profit-oriented capitalist society, and as long as this objective is not given up this situation will continue.

**Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli):** The Planning Minister, will he ever agree with that?

**Mr. Chairman:** Shri Siddeshwar Prasad. I have received a number of chits from hon. Members who would like to speak. The time at our disposal is not much and so speakers may take each ten minutes.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Do you propose that this discussion should end at 5.30?

**Mr. Chairman:** We conclude this discussion. There is another resolution which will have to be taken up. We can go up to 5.20 and we will leave ten minutes for the other resolution.

**श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद (नालन्दा) :** श्रीमन्

**श्री विभूति मिश्र :** सभापति जी, हम लोगों ने भी अग्रमेंट दिया है, हमें भी मौका मिलना चाहिए।

**सभापति महोदय :** समय पर मिलेगा।

**श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :** श्रीमन्, श्री हरिश्चन्द्र माथुर जी ने योजना को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए सरकार के दृष्टिकोण में परिवर्तन की जो मांग की है वह चौथी योजना का प्रारूप जब हमारे सामने विचार के लिए रखा गया है तो विशेष रूप से महत्व रखती है। पिछली तीन योजनाओं में इस देश ने योजना के कारण कहां तक प्रगति की है वह कई

मामलों में इतनी स्पष्ट है कि उस के बारे में बार बार कुछ कहने और दोहराने की जरूरत नहीं है। अगर कोई आदमी बहुत ज़ोर से और ऊंची आवाज में यह कहता है कि पिछले 15-17 वर्षों में हमारा आर्थिक विकास नहीं हुआ है और हमारे सोचने विचारने के ढंग पर कोई असर नहीं पड़ा है तो यह बात सत्य से बहुत दूर है। कुछ लोगों का ऐसा ख्याल हो सकता है कि हम जितना चाहते थे अपना विकास करना आर्थिक क्षेत्र में या सामाजिक क्षेत्र में, यह सम्भव है कि उस में कुछ उन को असन्तोष हो और इसीलिए ऐसे मौके पर जब कि हम चौथी योजना को कार्यान्वित करने जा रहे हैं, उस का प्रारूप हमारे सामने है, इस बात पर विचार करने की जरूरत है कि कई क्षेत्रों में हम जितनी प्रगति चाहते थे या आर्थिक विकास की जितनी गति हम तेज करना चाहते थे, उतनी आर्थिक विकास की गति तेज नहीं हो सकी तो उसके कारण क्या हैं?

सब से महत्वपूर्ण बात जिस की ओर अनेक सदस्य बारबार इस सरकार का ध्यान खींचना चाहते हैं वह यह है कि योजना को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए जो मशीनरी चाहिए, जो एडमिनिस्ट्रिटिव मशीनरी चाहिए, वैसी डेवलपमेंट ओरियेंटेड मशीनरी इतने वर्षों में हमारे देश में विकसित नहीं हो सकी। अंग्रेजी जमाने में इस देश की जो सरकार थी, उस का काम होता था कानून और शांति की व्यवस्था करना। लेकिन स्वराज्य के बाद हमारे देश की सरकार ने जब पब्लिक सेक्टर को भी अपने जिम्मे लिया, आर्थिक विकास का काम भी अपने ऊपर लिया, तो यह बिलकुल आवश्यक था और उचित था कि उस के साथ साथ देश के प्रशासनिक ढांचे में भी उसी के अनुरूप परिवर्तन किया जाता और इस देश के जो प्रशासक थे वह अपना यह एक महत्वपूर्ण कार्य मानते कि जो सरकारी उद्योग खड़े किये जा रहे हैं, उन को चलाने के लिए किस ढंग के आदमियों की जरूरत है, किस ढंग के प्रशासकों की जरूरत है, इस की तरफ उचित रूप से

ध्यान दिया जाय। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं हो सका। योजना आयोग के विशेषज्ञ जो योजना इस देश के सामने रखते हैं वह योजना किन कारणों से कार्यान्वित नहीं हो पा रही है, इस की तरफ ध्यान देने के लिए या इस की जांच करने के लिए या इस का अध्ययन करने के लिए अभी तक विशेष रूप से ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। इस संबंध में मैं सरकार के विचारार्थ एक यह सुझाव रखना चाहता हूँ कि हर एक राज्य में एक ऐसा उच्च अधिकारी रखिए जिस को आप प्लान एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर कह सकते हैं या किसी दूसरे नाम से पुकार सकते हैं, जो यह देखे कि जब योजना बना ली जाती है सरकार उसे स्वीकार कर लेती है तो उस को ठीक ढंग से कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है या नहीं किया जा रहा है। सिंचाई की योजना हो सकती है, और भी दूसरे प्रकार की योजनाएं हो सकती हैं। हमने तृतीय पंच वर्षीय योजना में यह चाहा था कि हम लघु सिंचाई की इतनी व्यवस्था करेंगे, खाद का इतना उत्पादन करेंगे और और प्रकार का इतना, उत्पादन करेंगे। क्या वजह है कि सिंचाई की योजना कार्यान्वित नहीं हुई, खाद की योजना में उतना उत्पादन नहीं हो सका या और काम जितने होने चाहिये थे, नहीं हो सके? तो यह एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय है। इस पर सरकार को विचार करना चाहिए। अगर हर राज्य में कोई ऐसा व्यक्ति प्लान एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर के रूप में होता है जिस का यह मुख्य काम होता है कि बिलकुल शिड्यूल के मुताबिक देखे कि योजना कार्यान्वित की जा रही है या नहीं तो स को पूरी तरह से देखने का मौका मिलता है, वह पूरी तरह से इस पर निगाह रख सकता है और योजना का कार्यान्वयन ठीक से हो सकता है।

दूसरी बात जिस की तरफ मैं ऐसे मौके पर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि हम सिंचाई के क्षेत्र में कितनी कैपेसिटी क्रियेट कर सके? कल बताया गया था कि जितना जल है उसका करीब करीब 33 परसेंट हम ने कैपेसिटी क्रियेट की है। लेकिन यह पता नहीं है कि 33 परसेंट

### [श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद]

जो कैपेसिटी क्रियेट की है उस का कितना प्रतिशत सिंचाई के काम में आ रहा है। बड़े बड़े जो बांध बनाये गए हैं, या नहरें बनाई गई हैं, उन का पानी खेतों तक नहीं पहुंच पाता, इस की क्या वजह है, इस में कहां बृष्टि है, यह भी एक विचार करने की बात है।

तीसरी चीज जितनी तरफ मैं सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहूंगा वह यह है, सम्भव है कि मेरे सुझाव से कुछ लोगों को नाराजगी भी हो, कि हम को यह कोशिश करनी चाहिए कि देश के भीतर से ही ज्यादा से ज्यादा रिसोर्सेज को रोज कर सकें। हम दो ढंग से रिसोर्सेज रोज कर सकते हैं। सेविंग्स से रोज कर सकते हैं या टैक्सेशन से। जब टैक्स बढ़ाने की बात आती है तो विरोधी दल उस का विरोध करता है। कांग्रेस में भी, कुछ थोड़े से लोग विरोध करते हैं और जब सेविंग्स की बात आती है, कम्पल्सरी डिपॉजिट सेविंग को स्कोम चलायी गई तो उस का भी विरोध किया गया। स्वर्ण नियंत्रण जैसे आदेश होते हैं उन का भी विरोध किया गया। तो दोनों चीजें एक साथ नहीं चल सकतीं कि आप कहें कि मजदूरी भी बढ़ायो लेकिन कीमतों को रोको या चीजों की कीमतें कम करो लेकिन मजदूरी कम मत करो। यह दोनों चीजें साथ नहीं चल सकतीं। दोनों करते हैं तो उस में अन्तर्विरोध उपस्थित होता है और उस के साथ साथ यह बात भी सामने आती है कि हमारा दिमाग बहुत साफ नहीं है। इस के संबंध में भी हमारा दृष्टिकोण बिल्कुल स्पष्ट होना चाहिए।

एक और चीज जिसके सम्बन्ध में ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि जब हम लोगों ने विदेशों से ऋण लेना स्वीकार किया था तो इस बात को भी मान कर चले थे कि हमारी औद्योगिक क्षमता का विकास इस रूप में होगा या हमारा आर्थिक विकास इस रूप में होगा कि हम इन ऋणों को आसानी से चुका सकेंगे। लेकिन ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है

कि हमने विदेशों से जो ऋण लिए या आगे जो लोन लेने जा रहे हैं इस के संबंध में बहुत से लोगों के मन में इस बात का असर हो गया है उन का ऐसा सोचना है कि शायद हमारी क्षमता का हमारी औद्योगिक क्षमता का या जो दूसरे आर्थिक साधन हैं उन का ठीक ढंग से विकास नहीं हुआ है। और हम उन ऋणों की ठीक समय पर अदायगी नहीं कर सके। इस लिये इस पर भी विचार करने की जरूरत है कि कैसे हम अपने दृष्टिकोण को बदलें। जो हमारी योजनायें बनती हैं उस के पीछे कैसे लोगों का सहयोग, सक्रिय सहयोग जिसको कहते हैं पियुपिल्ड सैंक्शन मास सैंक्शन कैसे होगा जिससे कि हम अपनी योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित कर सकें। यह कोई राजनीतिक प्रश्न नहीं है राजनीतिक प्रश्न दूसरे हो सकते हैं लेकिन जहां तक देश के आर्थिक विकास का सम्बन्ध है उस में बुनियादी बातों को साथ लेकर चलना होगा। वास्तव में चिंता की बात यह होती है कि जब हम किसी योजना को स्वीकार कर लेते हैं तब दूसरी तरफ उस के क्रियान्वित करने में जो कदम उठने चाहियें उस में अनेक प्रकार की बाधाएँ उपस्थित करने की कोशिश की जाती है। इस वातावरण को बनाने की जरूरत है जिस में ऐसा लगना चाहिये कि सरकार योजना को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये पूरी सन्जीदगी से कदम उठा रही है। जो योजना कार्यान्वित की जा रही है वह कुछ थोड़े से लोगों के लिये नहीं की जा रही है। शहर के लोग या जो धनी वर्ग है केवल उनकी सुख सुविधा के लिये कार्यान्वित नहीं की जा रही है बल्कि इस को जनसाधारण के लिये क्रियान्वित किया जा रहा है और उस से पूरे देश का आर्थिक विकास हो सकेगा।

योजना के कार्यान्वित करने के लिये जो दृष्टिकोण में परिवर्तन करने की बात है, इस के सम्बन्ध में दो और बातों की तरफ भी आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। पहली बात तो यह है कि अब तक जो योजनाएँ बनती रही हैं, उन में शहर के लोगों का ज्यादा ध्यान रखा जाता रहा है। हमारे देश की अधिकांश जनता गांवों में रहती हैं। जब तक कृषि का विकास नहीं होता है उचित रूप से, जब तक उस के लिये पूरे साधन नहीं जुटाये जाते हैं, तब तक हमारे देश का आर्थिक विकास ठीक ढंग से नहीं हो सकेगा। शहरों के लिये जितनी सुविधायें जुटाने की कोशिश करते हैं, हमें उस से ज्यादा कृषि के लिये सुविधायें जुटाने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये।

दूसरी चीज जिसको कहते हैं—क्षेत्रीय असन्तुलन, यह बढ़ता जा रहा है। स्वराज्य के पहले वह स्थिति थी, लेकिन इन तीन योजनाओं के बाद भी यह क्षेत्रीय असन्तुलन समाप्त नहीं हुआ है। कुछ लोगों की प्रति व्यक्ति आय पहले भी ज्यादा थी, उस में और वृद्धि हुई है, लेकिन कुछ लोगों की प्रति व्यक्ति आय पहले ही कम थी, उस में और गिरावट आई है। योजना आयोग को इस चीज को देखना चाहिये और राज्य सरकार का यह कर्तव्य, केन्द्रीय सरकार का भी यह कर्तव्य होना चाहिये कि यह जो क्षेत्रीय असन्तुलन है प्रति व्यक्ति आय का जो असन्तुलन है वह किस तरह दूर किया जा सके। इस में परिवर्तन, की जरूरत है। मुझे आशा है कि सरकार इस पर विचार करेगी इन शब्दों के साथ मैं माथुर साहब के संकल्प का समर्थन करता हूँ।

**श्री काशीराम गुप्त (अलवर) :** सभापति महोदय, मैं माथुर साहब को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ जो इस सामयिक प्रस्ताव को इस समय लाये हैं और जिसके ऊपर उन्होंने बड़ा सारगर्भित भाषण किया है।

सभापति महोदय, अब 16 हजार करोड़ रुपये की जा योजना बनेगी, उस में 9 हजार करोड़ रुपये का कर्जा होगा, जिस में से 6 हजार करोड़ रुपये का कर्जा विदेशों से लिया जायगा और 3 हजार करोड़ रुपया इस देश से लिया जायगा, जिसमें 1500 करोड़ रुपये का लोन होगा, 1 हजार करोड़ रुपया स्माल सर्विस से जुटाया जायगा। इस तरह से 16 हजार करोड़ रुपये में से 9 हजार करोड़ रुपये का कर्जा होगा तथा 3 हजार करोड़ रुपये नये टैक्सों से वसूल करेंगे। इसके मायने यह हुए कि 4 हजार करोड़ रुपये की इनके पास अपनी पूंजी है। इस तरह से 16 हजार करोड़ रुपये की योजना को चलाना चाहते हैं। ऐसी खतरनाक स्थिति है और अगर उसका नतीजा उल्टा निकल जाय और जो रुपया इसमें लगे इसका रिजल्ट ठीक न निकले तो आगे कितने भयंकर परिणाम होंगे, उसकी कल्पना से भी डर लगता है।

जो कुछ हमें बताया गया है, उस में 34 करोड़ रुपया उद्योगों में लगेगा, जिसका फल कोई जल्दी आने वाला नहीं है तथा उससे कोई बहुत अधिक मात्रा में आय होने वाली नहीं है। इसलिये यह जो प्रारूप है, इसमें बहुत अधिक परिवर्तन करने की जरूरत है।

सभापति महोदय, जिस बात के लिए आज सब से अधिक प्राथमिकता दी जाने की बात कही जाती है—वह है खेती और मैं उसी के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। आज खेती के बारे में सरकार का केवल एक ही दृष्टिकोण है कि इतने इनपुट खर्च देने से इतनी पैदावार हो जायगी, इसके अलावा और कोई दृष्टिकोण नहीं है। जहां तक खेती में खर्च का सवाल है, इन-आर्गेनिक मेन्योर की बात ज्यादा की जाती है, लेकिन आर्गेनिक मेन्योर की तरफ सरकार का बिल्कुल ध्यान नहीं है। मैं सदन को एक सूचना



[श्री काशी राम गुप्त]

देता हूँ। बिहार के एक किसान वकील हैं, हजारों बाग के रहने वाले हैं। उन्होंने अखबारों में निकाला है कि सरकार से बातें करते करते वह सात-आठ साल से थक गये हैं। उन्होंने जो तरीका निकाला है, उसके अनुसार खाद देने से, पानी के साथ खाद देने, पेशाब इत्यादि के साथ खाद देने से 18 गुना और 20 गुना तक फसल पैदा की जा सकती है और एक एकड़ में दस हजार रुपये का माल उन्होंने पैदा किया और उसी खाद से एक साल में पांच फसलें उन्होंने पैदा कीं।

इस सरकार ने सन 1962 में एक एक्सपर्ट वहां भेजा, जिसका नाम श्री ए० के० दत्त था, जो सायल एण्ड फर्टिलाइजर एक्सपर्ट कहलाते हैं। उन्होंने वहां जाकर इन के तरीके को देखा और माना कि यह बहुत सही तरीका है और इसको अपनाया जाना चाहिये और बाद में उन्होंने गांव के नाम भी दिये कि हम वहां पर इसको अपना रहे हैं और देखते हैं कि इसके क्या नतीजे निकलते हैं। लेकिन आज तक कुछ मालूम नहीं हुआ कि इनके क्या नतीजे निकले। अगर कोई आदमी आविष्कार करता है .....

**श्री त्यागी :** वह रासायनिक खाद इस्तेमाल करते हैं।

**श्री काशीराम गुप्त :** जी नहीं, टट्टी, पेशाब से पैदा हुई खाद, नाइट-सायल से बनी हुई खाद है।

उन्होंने टैंक बनाए हुए हैं, उन टैंकों में उसका पानी निकाल कर, बाकी पानी मिला कर उससे सिंचाई करते हैं और उससे पांच फसलें पैदा करते हैं और वह कहते हैं कि आप आइये और देखिये, यह सब वह दिखाने के लिये तैयार है।

**सभापति महोदय :** नाइट-सायल से वह खाद बनाते हैं।

**श्री काशीराम गुप्त :** जी हां। इस को ब्रैगॉनिक मेन्योर कह लीजिये।

इस लिये, सभापति महोदय, सन 1962 के बाद आज तक उन के पास जवाब नहीं आया कि सरकार ने क्या एक्सपेरिमेंट किये और उसके क्या नतीजे निकले। इसके मायने यह है कि ये लोग सिर्फ जबानी बात करते हैं। अभी-भी इसमें लिखा है कि पांच हजार गोबर गैस प्लांट बनेंगे, लेकिन इतनी बात लिख कर छोड़ दी है। ब्रैगॉनिक मेन्योर, ग्रीन मेन्योर और फर्टिलाइजर इन तीनों का अनुपात ठीक हो, कहां पिस की जरूरत है—नहरी इलाके के फर्टीलाइजर की जरूरत होती है, कुओं की सिंचाई में नाइट-सायल की जरूरत पड़ेगी और ग्रीन मेन्योर की दोनों जगह जरूरत पड़ सकती है, इसलिये पहले यह देखना है कि जो का खर्च और बालानशी तरीका है, जिसके नतीजे अच्छे आवें, पहले उसको क्यों न लिया जाय।

दूसरी बात मैं बिजली के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। यहां भी बनिये वाला सौदा कर दिया है 500 करोड़ रुपये से कम करते करते 250 करोड़ रुपये पर आगये हैं। और पता नहीं शायद 200 करोड़ रुपये पर आजायें। इसका नतीजा यह होगा कि न पूरी बिजली मिलेगी, न इधर के रहे और न उधर के रहे। राजस्थान ने इस के लिये दो करोड़ रुपये की मांग की लेकिन वह भी उनको नहीं दिया गया। उनके कूएं बिना बिजली के बेकार पड़े हुए हैं और कुछ कुओं पर बिजली पहुंच गई है। यह स्थिति आज राजस्थान में चल रही है। जब इस बात की जरूरत है कि यह रुपया इस तरह से लगाया जाए कम से कम रुपये से ज्यादा से ज्यादा फायदा हो, तो गांवों की बिजली के लिये 500 करोड़ रुपया देना निहायत जरूरी है और जहां हाइड्रोइलेक्ट्रिक स्कीम के ग्रिड पैदा हो गये हैं वह थर्मल प्लांट्स बनाने की निहायत जरूरी है। अगर यह सब काम

कर दिया जाये तो इससे 200 से 400 करोड़ रुपया निकालना मुश्किल नहीं होगा और इससे हमारे गांवों में अगले पांच सालों में बिजली सब जगह पहुंच सकती है ।

इसके बाद मैं कुछ लैंड रिफार्म के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं । आप इस काम को कर चुके हैं जब आपने संविधान का 17वां संशोधन किया था उस में 44 एक्ट्स रखे हुए हैं—9वें शेड्यूल में लेकिन अभी तक उनको काम में नहीं लाया गया उनका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन नहीं हुआ । अब इसमें दोष इन का है, सरकार का दोष है ।

इन सब बातों को दृष्टि में रखते हुए हमें यह चाहिये कि गांवों की तरफ हम ज्यादा ध्यान दें । जब तक बिजली के जरिये चाहे उसका अम्बर चर्खा नाम रखिये कताई नहीं करायेंगे बुनाई नहीं करायेंगे पावर लूम पर वहां काम नहीं होगा और वे लोग उद्योग धन्धों में नहीं लगेंगे चमड़े के उद्योग धन्धों में नहीं लगेंगे उनका विकास नहीं हो सकेगा । आप नये नये तरीके निकालते हैं लेकिन इनका लाभ तब तक कुछ नहीं होगा जब तक वे लोग बिजली के उपयोग से कपड़ा न बना सकें और उस पर एक्साइज ड्यूटी न हो । इन साधनों के उपलब्ध करने से ही उन का रोजगार बढ़ेगा उनकी आमदनी बढ़ेगी । बर्ना शहरों में स्लम बनते चले जायेंगे लोग धन्धे की तलाश में शहरों की तरफ आते जायेंगे गांव बरबाद होते जायेंगे और यहां पर अन-एम्प्लायमेंट की प्राबलम बढ़ती चली जायेगी । वहां पर बिजली पानी के साथ साथ आर्गेनिक खाद का इस्तेमाल होने के साथ साथ यह जरूरी हो जाता है कि वहां पर छोटे उद्योगों को चलाया जाय छोटी मशीनों के जरिये चलाया जाये ।

अन्त में सभापति महोदय सिर्फ एक बात और कह कर समाप्त करूंगा । ड्रिंकिंग वाटर की, पीने के पानी की जो समस्या है

उसके बारे में माथुर साहब ने बहुत कुछ कह दिया है । मैं सिर्फ इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि राजस्थान की परिस्थिति भीषण है वहां पर पीने के पानी की योजना को अगले पांच सालों में आपने कार्यान्वित नहीं किया तो वहां का एक बहुत बड़ा भाग वहां से उजड़ जायेगा । वह नहीं रह सकते वहां पर आज जो परिस्थिति पाकिस्तान ने पैदा कर दी है और जो कि पहले नहीं थी उस की वजह से लोग इतने बेचैन नहीं हुए थे लेकिन आज इतना बड़ा इलाका ऐसा है जहां यह परिस्थिति पैदा हो गई है । अगर वहां पर पीने का पानी सप्लाई नहीं किया जायेगा तो वह बिल्कुल उजड़ जायेंगे और उनकी हालत बहुत बुरी होगी । इस लिये दूसरी कोई बात करें या न करें लेकिन पीने का पानी जरूर दीजिये । इसलिये अगर पंचवर्षीय योजना में आप कोई ऐसी काट छांट करते हैं जिससे उनको पानी न मिले पीने के लिये तो आपको कोई लाभ होने वाला नहीं है । करोड़ों रुपये आप इधर उधर न बिगाड़ कर कुछ इसके लिये कीजिये ।

16 hrs.

**श्री श्री नारायण दास :** सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य श्री माथुर ने सदन के समक्ष प्रस्ताव विचारार्थ प्रस्तुत किया और सदन को मौका दिया कि हम आगे आने वाली चतुर्थ पंच वर्षीय योजना में सोचें कि क्या परिवर्तन किये जायें जिस से हमारी अर्थ व्यवस्था में जो कृटि आ गई है वह दूर हो सके ।

तृतीय पंच वर्षीय योजना के समाप्त होने के बाद देश की अर्थ व्यवस्था का जो चित्र प्रकट हुआ उस से, इस के बावजूद कि हम ने कई क्षेत्रों में भारी प्रगति की, देश के अन्दर निराशा हुई है । चीजों के दाम बहुत अधिक बढ़ गये, खेती के क्षेत्र में उत्पादन की प्रगति नाकाफी हुई और बहुत से उद्योगों में भी जो आशा की जाती थी कि अच्छा विकास होगा वह भी नहीं हुआ । इस के कई कारण हो सकते

### [श्री श्रीनारायण दास]

हैं। देश को इस तृतीय पंच वर्षीय योजना के अन्दर बाहर। हमलों का मुकाबला करना पड़ा, और देश की सुरक्षा के मामले में हम को बहुत ज्यादा खर्च करने की जरूरत पड़ी। तृतीय पंच वर्षीय योजना में देश में वर्षों का भी अभाव रहा। यह सब कारण होते हुए भी मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारी योजना की प्रगति में कुछ कमी थी, या योजना के कार्यान्वयन में कुछ कठिनाई थी जिस की वजह से हमारे देश में हम जिस आर्थिक विकास की आशा करते थे वह नहीं हो सका। अब यह चतुर्थ पंच वर्षीय योजना का ढांचा या ट्राफ्ट हमारे सामने है जिस पर अगले अधिवेशन में विचार विमर्श होगा और इस सदन को मौका मिलेगा कि वह इस पर अपनी राय जाहिर कर सके। लेकिन फिलहाल इतना कहना ठीक है कि तृतीय पंच वर्षीय योजना के अन्त में जो चित्र हमारे सामने है, जो चित्र हमारी अर्थ व्यवस्था का निकला है, उस को देखते हुए इस बात की आवश्यकता जरूर आ गई है कि हम अपने दृष्टिकोण पर फिर से विचार करें और उस में ऐसे परिवर्तन करें जिस से अपने देश में हम ने जो आदर्श सामने रखा है, प्रथम पंच वर्षीय योजना में रखा, द्वितीय पंच वर्षीय योजना में रखा और तृतीय पंच वर्षीय योजना में रखा कि हम देश में वह समाजवादी व्यवस्था लायेंगे जिस से लोगों का जीवन स्तर ऊंचा होगा और साथ साथ जहाँ तक अन्न का सवाल है उस में हम स्वावलम्बी बनेंगे, उसे हम अवश्य पूरी कर सकें। मैं श्री माथुर को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने इस मौके पर इस सदन को इस पर विचार करने का अवसर दिया है।

जब श्री माथुर ने अपना प्रस्ताव मूव किया तो उन्होंने कहा कि देश के अन्दर जो असन्तोष है उस से जो हमारा भारतीय प्रजातन्त्र है वह खतरे में पड़ सकता है। चाहे किसी भी तरफ नजर दी जाइये, ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि देश में कई ऐसे जरूरी सवाल हैं कि न के कारण देश में असन्तोष

पैदा हो गया है और यदि हम चतुर्थ पंच वर्षीय योजना में ऐसा दृष्टिकोण नहीं अपनायेंगे जिस से साधारण जनता के, जो कि देश में, विशेषकर गांवों में रहती है, के जीवन स्तर में सुधार कर सकें और उनकी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति कर सकें, तो कितनी भी बड़ी योजना हम अपने देश में बनायें, वह योजना सफल नहीं हो सकती है। अगर हम को चतुर्थ पंच वर्षीय योजना में विफलता हुई और हम ने अपने मामले जो आदर्श रखा है उस तक हम नहीं पहुंच पाये तो हमारे देश में प्रजातन्त्र के ऊपर खतरा आ सकता है, इस बात में कोई शक नहीं है।

जहाँ तक इस का प्रश्न है कि हम अपने देश को अन्न के मामले में स्वावलम्बी बनायें, जब से हम आजाद हुए यह चीजें हम नारे के तौर पर उठाते रहे लेकिन इस में कोई शक नहीं है कि हम उसे पूरा नहीं कर सकें। यह कहा जा सकता है कि हमारे देश में जो कृषि है वह इन्द्र भगवान के ऊपर निर्भर करती है। अगर पानी समय पर बरसा और मौसम अच्छा रहा तब हम अपने देश में उत्पादन कर सकते हैं अन्यथा नहीं कर सकते हैं। लेकिन सवाल यह है कि हालांकि हम यह जानते हैं कि हमारे देश में कृषि बिल्कुल आकाश पर ही निर्भर करती है, लेकिन उसी को दूर करने के लिये योजनायें थीं। योजना के जरिये से हम जितना सिंचाई का प्रबन्ध चाहते थे अगर उतना नहीं हो सका, और जितना भी प्रबन्ध हुआ उस का उपयोग हम अपने देश में नहीं कर सके तो यह योजना बनाने वालों और कार्यान्वयन करने वालों दोनों की दृष्टि है जिस की वजह से ऐसा नहीं हो सका। इस लिये आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि हम विचार करें इस दृष्टिकोण से कि हम अपने देश को अन्न के मामले में कैसे स्वावलम्बी बना सकते हैं।

दूसरी बात यह है, जैसा अभी बतलाया गया, कि इस में हम ने जो उद्योगों की व्यवस्था

की है उन में से अधिकांश उद्योग ऐसे हैं जो कच्चे माल के लिये विदेशों पर निर्भर करते हैं। जब हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान का संघर्ष हुआ तो उस में हमें भाग लेना पड़ा और उस समय से जो हमारे उद्योगपतियों की कच्चे माल की आवश्यकता थी और जो आता था उस में काफी रुकावट आई। मेरा ख्याल है कि हमारे देश में उद्योग धन्धों को चलाने के लिये जितने कच्चे माल की जरूरत है उतनी ही प्राप्त नहीं कर रहे हैं, और हम ने जो औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में अपनी कैपेसिटी बनाई है और जो कारखाने तैयार किये हैं, वह पूरी तरह से काम नहीं करते हैं। इस का परिणाम यह होता है कि हमारे देश के कारखानों में बनी चीजें मंहगी पड़ती हैं और उन को जब हम बाहर भेजना चाहते हैं तो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में हमारा माल मंहगा होता है। इस लिये जैसा हम ने तृतीय पंच वर्षीय योजना में भी कहा था कि हम अपने देश में एक सेल्फ रिलीयेंट सेल्फ जैनरेटिंग अर्थव्यवस्था करेंगे, यह एक ऐसा आदर्श है जिस को पूरा करने के लिये जरूरत इस बात की है कि हम अपना दृष्टिकोण, सरकार अपना दृष्टिकोण, प्लानिंग कमिशन अपना दृष्टिकोण, ऐसा रखें जिस से जो आदर्श या आकांक्षा हमारे सामने है उस को पूरा करने के लिये जिस बात की आवश्यकता हो हम उस का प्रबन्ध करें।

मैं इतना कह कर समाप्त करूंगा, जैसा कि कई माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि हम ने अपने देश में योजनायें तो बनाई, लेकिन योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये जिस मशीनरी को जिन संगठन की आवश्यकता थी वह हम नहीं उपलब्ध कर सके। उम्मीद है कि चतुर्थ पंच वर्षीय योजना में हम ऐसा संगठन कायम कर सकेंगे जो कि हमारी योजनाओं को पूरी तोर से कार्यान्वित कर सकेगा। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपने संशोधन को सदन के सम्मुख प्रस्तुत करता हूं।

**श्री विभूति मिश्र :** सभापति महोदय, हम लोगों ने जो अमेंडमेंट मूव किये हैं उन का क्या होगा।

**सभापति महोदय :** जब अमेंडमेंट मूव करने का समय होगा तब आप को अवसर मिलेगा।

**श्री त्यागी देहरादून :** मैं एक प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूं। हमारा इरादा इस प्रस्ताव पर वोट लेकर इसे पास करने का है। ऐसा न हो कि यह टाक आउट हो जाये। इस लिये आप ऐसा इन्तजाम कीजिये जिस में कि हम गवर्नमेंट को यह बतला सकें कि यह सावरेन बाडी क्या चाहती है। इस लिये प्रस्ताव टाक आउट न हो, इस की हिफाजत की जाये। हम इस को पास करने पर तुले हुए हैं, हम तय कर चुके हैं कि हमें इसे यूनैनिमसली पास करना है।

**सभापति महोदय :** क्या यह हिदायत मेरे लिये की जा रही है। मैं श्री त्यागी से पूछ रहा हूं क्या यह मेरे लिये हिदायत है। आप क्या फर्मा रहे हैं ?

**श्री भागवत झा आजाद (भागलपुर) :** यह आप से निवेदन है कि आप इस का ख्याल कीजियेगा। हम आप को हिदायत कैसे दे सकते हैं

**Shri Alvares (Panjim):** Mr. Chair-man, Sir, we must thank Shri Mathur for having introduced this resolution, and even though it covers the limited sphere of outlay and resources in the three sectors of electricity, irrigation and water supply, I am sure, if the House adopts this resolution, as has now been suggested, a large part or a large section of the imbalances that have grown in our economy can be remedied and rectified. It is the essence of planning to recognise imbalances and, to that extent, to provide for electrification.

[Shri Alvares]

In the age of industrial technology, there is a natural incentive to shift to the cities and, therefore, to neglect the rural sector. This has happened all over the world, and the experience is being repeated in India. Since all efforts of development today are through the medium of money investment, even though it is mistaken, and since this Resolution seeks to re-allocate resources to the three sectors, it must be welcomed because, to that extent, the imbalances that have grown up can be rectified.

The second point is the importance of the rural sector where these three items seem or are expected to serve. The rural sector has been neglected to such a large extent all these years that if we realise that not only more than half of the national income of this country is produced in the rural sector but also more than 70 per cent of the people reside there, then we shall be able to assess how important is the rural sector and what is the extent of its development.

No economy can be self-reliant until the rural sector is made self-reliant by itself. The productivity in this country is so low that, I am sure, if a little more effort we are able to put in, both in the manner of resources and physical effort, our national income will increase by leaps and bounds, because the total national income is tied down to the low productivity that the rural area has got. From that point of view, if there is reallocation of resources, we could be able to remove the imbalances in our country which will result in increased productivity and the production of resources will be higher than what it is today.

The second point that the re-allocation does is to provide immediate relief to the rural sector. For the last three Plans we are promising the people to wait for the day when better things will come by making sacrifices for the first three Plans. I am sure the House realises that this question of denial cannot be extended indefinitely. At some stage some

real effort must be made to provide immediate relief to the people, in the matter of providing electricity, water supply and irrigation so that a large portion of the immediate needs of the rural population can be met.

In the matter of the limited issue of water supply I am reminded of a phrase by the late Albert Einstein. When asked about the danger of the atom bomb, he said "I am not so much worried of the atom bomb as of the receding water table in the world." It is a fact that over-dependence upon the monsoon makes us dependent upon it not merely for our food resources but also for our electricity. I am sure the repeated droughts in this country have made us realise that it is not wise to depend upon the monsoon for our resources, both in regard to water for irrigation as well as for power. Therefore, the Government should invest more than what it is investing today, in the Fourth Plan, so that they may be independent of the monsoon. The NCEAP has said that there is underground water many times more than surface water. Yet, we have not made any attempt to tap those water resources, which will not only make us independent of the monsoon but will also provide drinking water throughout the year, not merely in the permanent, endemic drought-stricken areas like Rajasthan but also the whole country where today the water is in such short supply. I am sure that water supply is as important as clothing and housing. So if high priority is given to water supply and if we allot more funds, we can supply water for the whole country and thus provide immediate relief.

The second point is about electricity. Electricity is used not merely for power, but it also brightens the home. It brings a measure of relief to the people who have borne the burden all these years. It also decentralises our economy.

It is not possible, if this country is to remove the imbalance of the gigantic and leviathan cities that have grown up, if electricity is denied to the villages. We have supplied electricity to 7 lakh villages, to 16,000 more villages in the Third Plan. It is not quite sufficient because in addition to supplying more electricity for merely irrigation we have got to supply electricity to motivate the industry that will be set up there. If this electricity can be supplied by the provision of more resources, we can also set up ancillary industries so that the drift to the cities and the emergence of slums that are developing there because of the flight of the population can be arrested and agro-industries that we talk about so much can be provided for.

The third point is irrigation. We have during the past few years invested enormous amounts in importing food-grains from outside and this dependence on foreign imported food-grains was made painfully evident to us during the two aggressions of China and Pakistan in the two years 1962 and 1965 when these aggressions took place. Not only was foreign aid stopped but food supplies also were drastically curtailed. From this it will be evident that in the matter of food, which cannot be made a matter of politics, we are so dependent that we cannot be self-reliant; and if we are embarking on the policy of self-reliant economy the first lesson of self-reliance must be in order to be self sufficient in food. We can do without other things but we cannot do without food.

Therefore we have got to take the lesson of the past few years of the failure of effort in self-reliance. It is evident that a re-allocation of resources, meaning a reallocation of physical efforts put in the sphere of irrigation, electricity and water supply, will not merely make us self-reliant and independent of foreign resources but will also provide us with

that wherewithal by which the imbalances between the urban and the rural sectors can be eliminated and the country can then embark upon a balanced progress.

**श्री विभूति मिश्र :** माथुर साहब का जो संकल्प है उसमें मैंने अपना संशोधन जोड़ना चाहा है। अपने उस संशोधन को पेश करते हुए मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि All-India Review of Minor Irrigation Works based on State-wise Field Studies, June 1966. के पेज 61 पर लिखा हुआ है :

"One thing, however, is clear that the purpose and prospect of irrigation have to change radically in the present situation of food shortage that the country faces. State irrigation works, which have so far been revenue oriented, have to be made primarily production oriented."

माथुर साहब का जो संकल्प है इसमें मेरा जो सुधार है उसका मतलब यह है कि जो इरिगेशन वर्क्स हैं वे रेवेन्यू ओरियेंटेड नहीं होने चाहियें बल्कि प्रोडक्शन ओरियेंटेड होने चाहिये। नो-प्रॉफिट नो-लास बेसिस पर सरकार को पानी देने का इंतजाम करना चाहिये और इसकी जो दर है इसको सरकार को दस बरस के लिए सबसिडाइज करना चाहिये। जब तक आप ऐसा नहीं करेंगे तब तक खेती में पैदावार नहीं बढ़ सकती है। इसी चीज को दृष्टि में रखते हुए मैंने अपना जो सुधार है वह रखा है। जब मैंने माथुर साहब के संकल्प को पढ़ा तो मुझे इसको पढ़ कर बड़ी प्रसन्नता हुई। इसको यहां लाने के लिए मैं आपको बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूँ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि वह 120 बरस तक जिन्दा रहें।

मैं आपको याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि चौथे प्लान में आपने 849 करोड़

### [श्री विभूति मिश्र]

रुपये इरिगेशन के लिए रखे हैं। इस इरिगेशन के सम्बन्ध में इसी रिपोर्ट के पेज 61 पर लिखा हुआ है :

"Irrigation, as practised today is mostly patterned on a defensive basis and is broadly governed by principles outlined almost 60 years ago in Indian Irrigation Commission Report of 1901—1903 modified to different extent in different States, according to irrigational development since the turn of the century."

सभापति महोदय, जैसा कि इस पुस्तक में लिखा हुआ है, आज भी इस देश में इरिगेशन डिफेंसिव बेसिस पर आधारित है, और उसका काम इंडियन इरिगेशन कमीशन की रिपोर्ट, 1901—03, में दिये गए सिद्धान्तों के अनुसार चल रहा है।

मेरे जिले में लाख, डेढ़ लाख एकड़ जमीन में पटावन होता है। हमारे यहां एक अंग्रेज आया। लोग कहते थे कि वह पागल है, लेकिन उसने हमारा कल्याण कर दिया। पहले इरिगेशन का नियम यह था कि अगर नदी उत्तर से दक्षिण जाती है, तो पटावन भी उसके अनुसार उत्तर से दक्षिण की ओर होना चाहिए। लेकिन उसने पश्चिम से पूर्व की ओर नहर बनवाई। इससे वहां की सिंचाई व्यवस्था में सुधार हुआ। 1304 फसली सम्बत् में अकाल पड़ गया था। उस समय लोगों को बचाना था। इसलिए उस समय इरिगेशन की व्यवस्था डिफेंसिव थी। आज भी सरकार उसी डिफेंसिव नीति को मानती है। प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर ने हम को गंडक नहर के सम्बन्ध में मदद दी है, उसके लिए हम उनको धन्यवाद देते हैं। लेकिन अब भी सरकार का दिमाग ऐसा है कि वह स्वयं कोई इनिशिएटिव नहीं लेती है। बल्कि जब लोग कहते हैं कि पानी का इन्तजाम

किया जाये, जब मेम्बर हल्ला करते हैं, तब सरकार के कान पर जूं रेंगती है और वह इरिगेशन के लिए कुछ करती है।

हमारे यहां जो पुराने जमींदार थे, वे कुएं खुदवाते थे। जब से जमींदारी हमारे हाथ में आई है, तब से कुएं खुदवाने का रिवाज कमजोर पड़ गया है। पहले जमींदार आहर, पईन और नाले साफ कराते थे, लेकिन अब सरकार उनको साफ नहीं करवाती है। जब से हमारे हाथ में सरकार आई है, तब से इरिगेशन का रेट चौदह रुपये प्रति एकड़ हो गया है। उत्तर बिहार में इरिगेशन का रेट चौदह रुपये प्रति एकड़ है। आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि सरकार इरिगेशन के काम को डिफेंसिव पर न रहते हुए ऑफेंसिव तरीके से करे। इरिगेशन की व्यवस्था करना सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है। अगर सरकार इरिगेशन की व्यवस्था नहीं करेगी, तो मुल्क की पैदावार नहीं बढ़ेगी और मुल्क की पैदावार नहीं बढ़ेगी, तो मुल्क की तरक्की नहीं होगी, क्योंकि बराबर कर्ज पर डिपेंड करते रहने से मुल्क तरक्की नहीं कर सकता है।

प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर ने लिखा है कि बिजली से पानी देने के काम में, पम्प आदि लगाने में, फ़ैल्योर इसलिए हुआ है कि हमारे यहां फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज की कमी हो गई है। जहां तक फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज का सम्बन्ध है, जूट से 175 करोड़ रुपये का फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज आता है। हमारे यहां प्रति-एकड़ पन्द्रह मन जूट की एवरेज पैदावार होनी चाहिए। अगर पानी की समुचित व्यवस्था कर दी जाये, तो हम उसी जमीन में तीस मन जूट प्रति एकड़ पैदा कर सकते हैं, लेकिन कठिनाई यह है कि पानी नहीं मिलता है।

बिहार के बारे में इस रिपोर्ट के पेज 43 पर लिखा है :

"In Bihar, tubewells in the area north of Ganga are generally poor performers and those in the area south of Ganga are doing better."

मैं उत्तर बिहार का रहने वाला हूँ। मेरे जिले में लगभग सौ ट्यूबवैल हैं। लोग सिंचाई के लिए ट्यूबवैल लगाते हैं, लेकिन उनके लिए बिजली नहीं मिलती है। अगर बिजली मिल गई, तो चैनल नहीं बनाए जाते हैं। अगर चैनल बना दिये गए और किसान रात को पानी देना चाहता है, तो बिजली फ़ेल हो जाती है। आप अन्दाज़ा नहीं लगा सकते हैं कि उत्तर बिहार में पानी का कितना पोटेंशल है। इसलिए इस रिपोर्ट में लिखा है कि सरकार को इर्रिगेशन के सम्बन्ध में एक कमीशन बहाल करना चाहिए, जो सारे हिन्दुस्तान का दौरा करके देखे कि हमारे वाटर रीसोर्सिज़ कितने हैं। वह फ़्लो, इर्रिगेशन और ग्राउण्ड वाटर आदि के बारे में जांच करे और इस बात पर भी विचार करे कि हमारे रीसोर्सिज़ को किस तरह शीघ्रता के साथ यूटिलाइज़ किया जा सकता है।

सरकार बराबर कोशिश करती रही है, लेकिन उस ने मूल बात को तरफ़ ध्यान नहीं दिया है—न उसने एग्रीकल्चर कमीशन नियुक्त किया है और न इर्रिगेशन कमीशन बहाल किया है। प्लानिंग कमीशन का इतना बड़ा आकार है, लेकिन उसके द्वारा हमारा कुछ भी काम नहीं हुआ है। मैं इस बारे में स्पष्ट और सत्य बात कहना चाहता हूँ। अगर हम सक्षम नहीं बोलेंगे तो कोई दूसरा सक्षम नहीं बोलने वाला है। हम पुराने कांग्रेसमैन हैं और गांधीजी के अनुयायी हैं। गांधीजी ने कहा था कि ज़रूरत पड़ने पर अपने आदमियों के खिलाफ़ भी सत्याग्रह करना चाहिए। आज इस बारे में सत्याग्रह करने की ज़रूरत नहीं है लेकिन हम को सत्य बात अवश्य

कहनी चाहिए। जैसा कि श्री माधुर ने कहा है पिछले पन्द्रह बरसों में आखिर क्या काम किया गया है।

बिजली के रेट्स के बारे में भी ध्यान देना चाहिए। उत्तर बिहार में बिजली का रेट 23 पैसा प्रति-यूनिट है, जबकि साउथ बिहार में 18 पैसा, मंसूर में 6 पैसा और मद्रास तथा आन्ध्र में 8 पैसा है। हिन्दुस्तान का एवरेज 12 पैसे प्रति यूनिट है। पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश की स्थिति भी हमारी तरह है। प्लानिंग कमीशन सारे हिन्दुस्तान के लिए प्लान करता है लेकिन एक ही देश में इतने डिफरेंट रेट्स चल रहे हैं। आप ही बताइये कि जब एक प्रदेश 6 पैसा प्रति यूनिट देकर अपना सामान पैदा करता है तो 23 पैसा प्रति-यूनिट देकर हम क्या तरक्की कर पायेंगे ?

इसलिए प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर को आज से ही यह सोचना चाहिए कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान में बिजली का रेट एक ही हो। कहा जाता है कि हमारे यहाँ बरौनी थर्मल पावर स्टेशन बनेगा और उसके बाद हम को बिजली पर्याप्त मात्रा में और सस्ते रेट पर मिलेगी। मैं समझता हूँ कि जब तक यह काम होगा तब तक हम लोग मर भी जायेंगे। मैं प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर से निवदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वह सारे देश में एक यूनिफ़ॉर्म बिजली का रेट रखें और अगर उसके लिए आवश्यकता पड़े तो वह सबसिडी भी दें।

अब तक हमारी इर्रिगेशन व्यवस्था डिफ़ेंसिव रही है लेकिन प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर साहब ने, जो कि सरकार के कर्मचारी नहीं हैं, जो नान-आफ़िशल हैं, जो देश के सेवक हैं, इर्रिगेशन के सम्बन्ध में इससे भी कमज़ोर भाषा का प्रयोग किया है। उन्होंने योजना की रिपोर्ट के शुरू में लिखा है :

"Irrigation facilities are essential for successful agriculture in most parts of the country."



### [श्री विभूति मिश्र]

सभापति महोदय, आप काश्मीर के रहने वाले हैं। आप ही बताइये कि कौन ऐसा प्रदेश है, जहां बिना पानी के खेती हो सकती है। इस योजना में लिखना चाहिए कि पानी खेती का प्राण है, लेकिन मालम होता है कि सरकार के दिमाग में इस बारे में बड़ी कमजोर भावना है। मैंने एक बार एक्सीक्यूटिव की मीटिंग में स्वर्गीय श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री से कहा था कि पानी खेती का प्राण है और उन्होंने इस बात से सहमति प्रकट की थी। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि अगर खेती में पानी नहीं दिया जायेगा, तो कुछ नहीं होगा। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर और एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर, जो खेती की हालत जानते हैं, इस तरफ ध्यान दें।

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur):** The controversy about the size of the Plan is a controversy which goes to the heart of the matter. I think the question has been rightly posed, as someone put it, that this is a question between a big man and a small man. I should like the House particularly to consider this . . .

**कुछ माननीय सदस्य :** इस रेजोल्यूशन का टाइम बढ़ाना चाहिए।

**श्री शिव नारायण (बांसी) :** चार सदस्य केवल राजस्थान के बुलाए गए हैं।

**सभापति महोदय :** माननीय सदस्यों को जानना चाहिए कि इस रेजोल्यूशन पर बहस के लिए कुल दो घंटे टाइम है। हम ने पन्द्रह बीस मिनट और बढ़ा दिये हैं। बहुत से माननीय सदस्य इस पर बोलना चाहते हैं। इस वक्त में जितने सदस्य बुलाए जा सकते हैं, उनको वक्त मिलेगा। लेकिन हर एक माननीय सदस्य को तो नहीं बुलाया जा सकता है।

**Shri Nambiar:** What about the other resolution which is coming up?

**श्री शिव नारायण :** राजस्थान के चार सदस्यों की मौका दे दिया गया है।

**श्री विभूति मिश्र :** इसके लिए समय बढ़ा दिया जाये।

**श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय (सलेमपुर) :** इस रेजोल्यूशन का समय बढ़ना चाहिए।

**Shri Tyagi:** I would like to submit that it is for the first time that on this issue the House is talking with one voice and in one tone, and we are all unanimous. Please see to it that the resolution gets through and it is not talked out. That is all my request to you.

**Mr. Chairman:** I have very attentively listened to what Shri Tyagi has said not only now but earlier also. But he knows full well that the time at our disposal is very short and within that time whatever is possible will be done and whatever is desirable will certainly be done.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** As I said, the question has often been posed as a question between a big man and a small man. The question is whether the small man is going to have priority in our Plan objectives or our ideological attachment to bigger, magniloquent and lofty ideas. It seems to me that our experience in the past should have been sufficiently conclusive to persuade the Government to come out with a Plan giving the rural sector a real first priority. This unfortunately has not happened in spite of the admissions and confessions made by Government from time to time, in respect of the neglect of the agricultural sector. It seems to me that unless Government are prepared to realise that a big Plan does no longer rally the people around it, but it has begun to frighten the people, it has begun to frighten the people, because of the suicidal doses of taxation and of deficit financing which are injected every time, it will be of no use.

"The question, therefore, is, as was posed rightly I think by the late Prime Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur

Shastri, of giving priority to the small man, of giving priority to the needs the primary concerns of the small man, whether he is in the rural sector or in the industrial and urban sector.

16.33 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair!]

It seems that the inputs, both qualitatively and quantitatively, in the agricultural sector have been extremely poor. It is well known, for example, that the consumption of fertilisers in our country is only 2.4 kg. per hectare whereas it is as high as 270.2 kg. in Japan, 190.7 kg. in Great Britain and 457.7 kg. in the Netherlands. Instead of achieving a target of 12.8 million acres additional irrigated land in the country as a consequence of major and medium irrigation schemes, we have achieved no more than 7.5 million acres. The question therefore is whether the planners have fully realised what the implications of their promises were in respect of giving priority to the agricultural sector.

I have here an admission at page 173 of the 4th Five Year Plan Draft outline:

"The existing irrigation practice in many parts of the country is to apply water thinly in order to extend the benefits of irrigation and afford protection against drought to as large an area as feasible. This does not serve the needs of intensive agriculture for securing high yields per acre. There is need for reorientation of this policy".

If this reorientation has to be achieved, if the objective of higher acreage yield is to be achieved, then certainly irrigation and electrification need primary attention at the hands of the Government.

The question this House must consider is whether in spite of the lofty and tall promises made by the Government from time to time, these promises in respect of higher allocations for these three important sectors of our primary economic activity have been redeemed.

There is no use issuing warnings day after day against inflation; there is no use saying that the country is in a difficult situation so far as its balance of payments position goes; it is no use telling the country that past policies of mismanagement have brought us to a position of devaluation. The point to consider at this critical juncture is whether the available resources are properly utilised in the country, whether the priorities in our planning are correct. That is where the question of the primacy of the agricultural sector comes in. It seems to me that at the present time neither in the field of irrigation nor in that of rural electrification nor in the sphere of drinking water supply, three basic determinants in considering whether the Government is actually giving priority to the agricultural sector or not, in none of these sectors is attention bestowed; these three sectors are being subjected to an unusual and extraordinary neglect.

It is all right for the planners to proclaim the draft outline of the 4th Plan as the ultimate revelation; it is all right for them to claim that this is an evangelical truth. The country knows from experience, an experience which is deep-seated today, that unless the planners are able to redeem the promises they gave in respect of the agricultural sector, in respect of ameliorating the conditions of the common man, in respect of improving and increasing the quality as well as the quantity of inputs for agriculture, these promises would remain a dead letter.

It seems that many speakers before me have made the point that these three important sectors have been neglected both in physical terms in the 4th Plan and also in terms of financial outlays made for them. The point was very well made, I think,

[Dr. L. M. Singhvi]

that physical targets have not received the same attention as the overemphasis on financial outlays and financial targets. In the fourth plan, it seems to me, there is recession in the targets both physically and in terms of financial outlays in these three major sectors. I should like the hon. Minister of Planning to come out with a more convincing reply than what he has been giving to us, namely limited resources at his disposal, and the other ground that he has been advancing, namely that the administrative machinery would not be able to absorb any more inputs. If this is so, then our future is consigned to hopeless and unrelieved pessimism. If this is so, then the promise of starting a self-generating stage of our economy in 10, 15 or 20 years is a promise which is belied by these very assumptions.

After devaluation we have, I think, embarked on almost reckless approach to foreign exchange spending. It seems that foreign exchange spending has reached a point where future generations would never forgive this Government for the very imprudent use it is making of its foreign exchange resources. I should like to know whether it was for this kind of imprudent expenditure, whether it was for this kind of extravagance in the field of foreign exchange that devaluation was resorted to.

I should also like to know whether various resources which are available as a result of foreign assistance to us as also resources which are sought to be raised in this country are likely to be utilised in a primary way, in a major and massive way for the agricultural sector.

We know that nearly Rs. 16,000 crores are expected to be invested in the public sector. I have nothing against the public sector, but the fact remains that the yield is so poor that in the fourth plan again we would be left high and dry so far as returns from the public sector are concerned.

In a total plan outlay of Rs. 23,500 crores, if Rs. 16,000 crores are to be allocated for the public sector in the industrial fields, then what is left for the agricultural sector which the Government claims is going to receive priority and primacy. It seems to be an eminent case of unrequited love. The hon. Minister and this Government are committed to the public sector and, to a certain extent, rightly so, there is much to be said for building up the public sector in a country like ours, but in this case this has been a love and fondness which seems to be wholly unrequited. That is why a special effort is needed to streamline the public sector, to make it more efficient, to make it yield much more for our economy and to see that agriculture receives the much-needed attention.

Before I conclude I should like to hope that the warning which my hon. friend Shri Tyagi uttered that he and some other Members of the House particularly from the Congress Benches mean and are determined to press this resolution to a vote, is not a storm in a tea cup, that the hon. Minister of Planning will stand by these plans and will face the ouster of the Government if necessary, and, before it is forced to a point of vote, will promise this House that these policies will be recast and reoriented.

**Shri Himatsingka (Godda):** Sir, the resolution of Mr. Mathur is timely in that he has invited the attention of the Planning Minister for reorientation of the scheme of the plans and to devote more attention to irrigation, rural water supply and also electrification. Agriculture will not only give us food which we have to import; it will also produce raw materials for important industries which earn foreign exchange, viz., jute cotton, tea and such other things. Therefore, it is absolutely necessary that proper attention should be given for the improvement of agriculture so that the country would become self-sufficient and self-reliant. It may also help in reducing our expenditure of foreign

exchange and enable more foreign exchange to be earned by export of certain industrial production which we export and which are in great demand. Gradually, on account of insufficiency of the quantity of raw materials like jute, our exports have fallen. The same thing applies to tea and therefore, we have got to give more attention to agriculture.

A lot of money has been spent on generation of power but as there was no proper planning, there is no distribution line and so even though power is there, the cultivators could not get it. There is demand from every quarter for electric connections being given for irrigation purposes but for one reason or the other that is not being supplied. That is purely a waste of energy which is there but which cannot be utilised for the purpose of improvement of agriculture. Therefore, I feel that it is in the national interest that more attention should be given to this line of production. The price line cannot be held unless there is more production and we cannot have more production unless you take proper steps. Take the case of industry also. On account of very heavy withdrawal of funds from the investing public, no new industries are coming up and the consequent fall in production has resulted in price increases. You cannot hold the price line unless you meet the demand that is generated on account of more funds being in the hands of the people on account of expenditure of a non-productive nature which is not producing sufficient quantities; so you cannot supply the needs of the people. We have to take care that the expenditure that we incur is production oriented and if any scheme takes a long time to yield results, it should be postponed and schemes which yield quick results should be taken up and those schemes which are halfway through should be completed before new schemes are taken. Public undertakings need a good deal of attention. A lot of money had been invested in Ranchi and Bhopal and both began to

produce things that are now needed in the country for electrification or other heavy machinery that will go to help agriculture and I hope that will stop the drain of foreign exchange also. Therefore, attention should also be given to those existing industries and public undertakings that are in the country so that we get results from those industries.

The only defect from which the public undertakings are suffering is mismanagement. The things are there; a lot of money has been invested; but because they are not being properly managed, they are not giving proper results and they are not yielding results. Therefore, if arrangement is made to see that they are properly run and the money that has been invested gives proper returns, I think the position will improve and we shall also be able to hold the priceline.

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद):**

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, योजना पैदावार अभिमुख हो, गांव अथवा शहर, भारी मशीनें अथवा छोटे उद्योग घन्घे और खेती, ये सब बहसें फिजूल हैं, जब तक योजना ईमान अभिमुख नहीं होती। अगर योजना में ईमानदारी नहीं है, तो फिर कोई भी नतीजा निकल नहीं पायेगा और मुझे ईमान की कमी की एक बहुत बड़ी खतरनाक घटना की सूचना मिली है, जिससे विदेशी मुद्रा भी बरबाद हुई है, जिससे अनाज का दाम भी बढ़ा है और जिससे सरकार को धोखा देने की एक बहुत बड़ी साजिश पर परदा डाला गया है। बर्मा से भारत चावल आता रहा है, यह चावल पानी के जहाजों पर लाद कर आता रहा है, जितना वजन लदते वक्त होता था, यहां भारत की बन्दरगाह में उतरते वक्त उससे बहुत कम हो जाता था।

**श्री कमलनयन बजाज (वर्धा):** ज्यादा होना चाहिये।

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :** और इसके कारण जब भारत सरकार ने उन जहाजी कम्पनी से हरजाना-पावना मांगा, तो इस पावने से बचने के लिये उस जहाजी कम्पनी ने एक बहुत अनोखा रास्ता ढूँढा और वह यह कि बीच की बन्दरगाहों में खाली बोरे जहाज के लग्नग्न अलग हिस्सों में लदवा दिये जाते थे और उन बोरों पर वही छाप लगती थी जो बन्दरगाह से चावल लादते वक्त बोरों पर रहती थी । ऐसी एक चिट्ठी जहाज कम्पनी के एक मालिक-साझेदार ने जहाज के कप्तान को लिखी और वह चिट्ठी हमारे रंगून स्थित भारतीय दूतावास के पास पहुँची ?

**श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :** क्या उस कम्पनी का नाम ए० पी० जे० जहाजी कम्पनी नहीं है ?

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :** उस कम्पनी का नाम है अमी चन्द प्यारे लाल जहाजरानी कम्पनी ।

**श्री त्यागो :** वह तो लोहे का काम करते हैं ।

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :** ठीक है । वह लोहे का काम करते हैं, या पीतल का काम करते हैं, या सब धोखा देते हैं, यह सब पता चल जायगा ।

तो वह बिट्टी रंगू में भारतीय दूतावास के पास पहुँचा और इस वक्त राजदूत का काम करने वाले जो चार्ज-डी प्रफेयर्स थे उन्होंने अपनी पूरी मोहर लगा कर वह भारत सरकार को भेजी । (व्यवधान)

मेरा वक्त क्यों खराब कर रहे हो, मैं एक मिनट भी नहीं छोड़ूँगा, याद रखना । वह चिट्ठी यहाँ सरकार के पास पहुँची और

दबा दी गई । एक तो सरकार को धोखा देने की साजिश की गई, उसका पैसा छीना गया, दूसरे . . . (व्यवधान)

योजना में ईमान नहीं रहेगा तो कैसे चलेगा । चावल का दाम आपको इसकी वजह से बढ़ाना पड़ा है, ऐसी हालत में योजना कहाँ रहेगी ।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker :** This is about Plan reorganisation. Pleased refer to something relevant to the Resolution.

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :** इससे ज्यादा और क्या चीज हो सकती है । मैं समझता हूँ कि आप यहाँ हजारों बहस कर लीजिये, लेकिन बईमानी से पैसा बनाते रहेंगे तो कौन सी योजना सफल हो पायेगी ।

**श्री योगेन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) :** ईमान का ठेका आप का ही है ।

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :** हाँ है, हम लोगों का ठेका । आप जैसे लोगों का नहीं । मैं यह बात बिल्कुल नहीं समझ पा रहा हूँ । आखिर कोई हद होती है । . . . . (व्यवधान)

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय :** आर्डर, आर्डर ।

**श्री योगेन्द्र झा :** मेरा प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर है । हाउस के सामने जो प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है वह योजना के रीऑरिएन्टेशन से सम्बन्ध रखता है, जिसका मतलब है कि :

"reorientation of Government's outlook on Plans in matter of outlay-resources position and to give top priority to rural sector for irrigation, electrification and water supply." (Interruptions).

माननीय सदस्य का जो भाषण हो रहा है वह किसी काम के बारे में, किसी फर्म के

बार में ही रहा है जो सवाल हाउस के सामने नहीं है।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** This resolution is on planning:—

"....to give top priority to Rural Sector for irrigation, electrification and water supply."

If you want to say anything on this please say; otherwise I do not want you to be irrelevant.

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :** योजना को ईमान अग्रिमूख होना चाहिये। अभी आप ने तिचाई की बात की, अनाज की बात की। चावल बर्मा से आ रहा था। इस जहाजरानी कम्पनी ने खुद अपने दस्तखत से उसे भेजा और यह खत यहां सरकार के पास है। इसलिये (व्यवधान) . . . .

**श्री योगेन्द्र झा :** यहां हम योजना पर बहस कर रहे हैं।

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :** ये वक्त खराब करेंगे तो मैं बैठूंगा नहीं। यह समझते हैं कि मैं आज यँ 5 आऊंगा तो मैं बैठूंगा नहीं। इसलिये वक्त खराब मत करें। (व्यवधान)

**श्री मधु लिमये :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मेरा भी प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है। आप ने उनका प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर सुना है . . .

**श्री योगेन्द्र झा :** आप क्यों बोलते हैं। . . . (व्यवधान)

**श्री मधु लिमये :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप सदन में व्यवस्था स्थापित कीजिये।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Order, order, It is not relevant.

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :** मैं बोल रहा हूं लेकिन आप जरा उन लोगों को चुप कराइये।

**श्री बागड़ी :** यह क्या मजाक बना रखा है . . . .

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He can take care of himself; he does not need your support.

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :** असली खत भारत सरकार के पास पहुंच गया है और उसके ऊपर किसी न किसी मंत्री ने कार्रवाई की। इस खत को दबा दिया, इस कम्पनी के खिलाफ कोई कार्रवाई नहीं हुई। जो साजिश हो रही थी उस को छिपाया गया। ग्राइंट को यह खत नहीं दिया गया। यह खत 1962 का लिखा हुआ है। तब से अब तक चार मंत्री इस खत के सम्बन्ध में आ जाते हैं। उन चारों में से कोई एक मंत्री जिम्मेदार है। मैं यहां कह देना चाहता हूं कि अभी पांच बजने में पांच मिनट बाकी हैं। मैं सिर्फ चौबीस घंटे देता हूं। अगर इन चौबीस घंटों में सारी कार्रवाई हो जाती है और उस मंत्री का पता लग जाता है तो ठीक है पहले तो यह कि आया यह खत भारत सरकार के पास है या नहीं, दूसरे यह कि किस मंत्री ने इस पर कार्रवाई की, तीसरे यह कि उस मंत्री को चौबीस घंटों के अन्दर निकाल बाहर किया जाये और उसके खिलाफ कार्रवाई की जाये, क्योंकि इसमें सफाई जानने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है, यह खत अपने आप में बिल्कुल साफ है। इस सम्बन्ध में यह जान लेना जरूरी है कि ठोस आरोपों का जवाब ठोस सफाई और ठोस कार्रवाई होनी चाहिये। अगर कोई साधारण सूत्र मुझे बतला दिया गया कि यह विरोधी दल के लोग चरित्र हत्या करते हैं, यह विरोधी दल के लोग बेईमानी की बातें यहां बहुत ज्यादा लाते हैं और वह तो इतने ईमानदार हैं कि हर एक चीज की सफाई कर दी गई और कितनी बड़ी बात हो उसका कोई खयाल नहीं किया जायेगा। इस तरह से दिमाग खुला कर के अगर यह साधारण सूत्र मुझ को सुना दिया गया तो मैं कहूंगा कि जब तक ठोस सफाई और ठोस कार्रवाई नहीं होगी और खास तौर से प्रधान मंत्री तो इस बात को समझ लें कि अगर दिमाग

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

खुला कर के उन्होंने साधारण सूत्र सुना दिया तो इस पर कार्रवाई जबर्दस्त होगी। आप से और माननीय सदन से भी मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस खत को यों ही न छोड़ दिया जाये, इस पर दिमाग खुला कर के बात करने से दिमाग टूट भी सकता है।

इसके अलावा वह जितनी भी कार्रवाई है उसमें एक मंत्र ऐसा याद रखा जाये कि 19 वर्षों से जितना पैसा योजना पर खर्च हुआ और जितना सरकारी बजट का पैसा खर्च हुआ और इस तरह की कार्रवाइयों से जिन जिन लोगों, सेठों या मंत्रियों का फायदा हुआ, उस पर जब तक एक स्थायी जांच आयोग बैठा कर के उस पैसे की जब्ती नहीं होती तब तक कोई योजना अपने देश में कामयाब नहीं हो सकती।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: His time is up. He may resume his seat.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Bhagwat Jha Aazd—

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : इसके अलावा खर्च पर कुछ सीमा लगनी चाहिये लेकिन खर्च पर आज तक सीमा नहीं लगाई गई है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. I have called the next speaker. He cannot take all the time of the House.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : हम खर्च करते चले जाते हैं। किसी तरह का कायदा कानून नहीं रहता, तब तक मैं जोर से कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह योजना की बहस मिथ्या है। आज यहां पर लोग बहुत ज्यादा चिल्लाते हैं। यह जा कर चिल्लाये देहात में, जा कर चिल्लाये जंगल में। यहां चिल्लाने से काम नहीं चलेगा।

इसलिये इस योजना को अगर आप सफल बनाना चाहते हैं तो सब से पहली जरूरत है कि इसको ईमानदारी और सत्य

अभिमुख बनाओ। कोई योजना कामयाब नहीं होगी अगर उसका आधार बेईमानी है।

Shri Gauri Shankar Kakkar: Sir, I request that it may be placed on the Table of the House. Let him authenticate it and place it on the Table.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Unless it is wanted by the Government it need not be pleased.

श्री मधु लिमये : नियम 369 के मातहत इसको मेज पर रखने देना चाहिये।

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Sir, he has referred to a document. We should be in a position to see that document. It is a very serious thing. It should be permitted to be placed on the Table.

Shri Gauri Shankar Kakkar: If the hon. Member authenticates it, it should be placed on the Table of the House.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप मेज पर रखने दे रहे हैं या नहीं।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If he certifies it as original, he may place it on the Table.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं इसमें से खाली एक दो वाक्य पढ़ना चाहता हूँ :

"Precaution to avoid claims—  
We have been noticing.....".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Please certify that it is the original and place it on the Table.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं इसकी सदन की मेज पर रखता हूँ।  
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7001/66].

Shri Shinkere: It may be circulated also.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: He can only certify it as a true copy.

**Shri Swail:** Sir, Members want to hear the contents of the letter before it is placed on the Table. We can't function in the dark. It is a short letter and we would like to hear its contents.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He can come and see it at the Table.

**Shri Gauri Shankar Kakkar:** Sir, I move: "That copies of this letter be circulated among the Members of this House".

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** It will not be circulated. Anybody who wants to see it may come to the Table and read it.

**श्री बागड़ी :** सिर्फ दो लाइन का खत है इसको जरूर सुना देना चाहिये ।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Order, order. The hon. Member is obstructing the proceedings of the House. I have called Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad.

**श्री भागवत झा आजाद :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी जो प्रस्ताव सदन के सम्मुख है उस में विशेषतः इस बात पर जोर दिया गया है कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की सिंचाई, बिजली और पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था नहीं है । लेकिन मुझ से पूर्व जितने वक्ताओं ने इस प्रस्ताव पर बोलते हुए भाषण दिया उन में से एक ने पब्लिक सेक्टर के मिसमनेजमेंट की चर्चा की, और वह मेरी बाईं तरफ है, दूसरे माननीय सदस्य ने अपना जी और श्रीमती चन्द प्यारेलाल की चर्चा की यह बात सत्य है कि आज कल कुछ लोगों के सिर पर श्रीमती चन्द प्यारेलाल और कुछ लोगों के सिर पर पब्लिक सेक्टर का मिसमनेजमेंट चढ़ कर बोल रहा है जब श्री माथुर ने इस प्रस्ताव को सदन में रखा तो उस के पीछे हमारा यही कहने का उद्देश्य है कि जो योजना हमारे सम्मुख लाई गई है, चतुर्थ पंच वर्षीय योजना, उस में कृषि पर विशेष रूप से जोर नहीं दिया गया है ।

यद्यपि मैं यह नहीं कह सकता कि चतुर्थ पंच वर्षीय योजना को हम ने पूर्ण रूप में पढ़ लिया है, लेकिन सरसरी बिगाह से देखने के बाद हम लोग इस राय पर पहुंचे हैं कि सरकार ने कृषि पर बल देने की जो बात बराबर कही है, वह सिर्फ कही ही है, उस पर जोर देने के लिये जो आवश्यकताये हैं उन की पूर्ति नहीं की है इसलिये लाचार हो कर श्री माथुर और मेरे जैसे व्यक्तियों को यह प्रस्ताव सदन के सम्मुख लाना पड़ा । प्रस्ताव सीधा सादा है । चूंकि समय बहुत कम है इसलिये मैं आंकड़े दे कर इस बात पर विशेष रूप से प्रकाश नहीं डाल सकता । लेकिन यह बात सही है कि आज इस देश में अगर किसी चीज पर जोर सब से अधिक देने की आवश्यकता है तो कृषि पर देने की आवश्यकता है इस का कारण यह भी है कि इस देश की राष्ट्रीय आय का 45 प्रतिशत भाग इस डाफ्ट प्लान के अनुसार कृषि से आ रहा है । एक तरफ सरकार यह कहती है कि हम देश के किसानों की सहायता करना चाहते हैं और कहती है कि इस देश की राष्ट्रीय आय का 45 प्रतिशत भाग कृषि से आता है—गोकि मेरे विचार के अनुसार 51 प्रतिशत आता है—लेकिन फिर भी अगर 45 प्रतिशत ही मान लिया जाए तो आज कृषि को बढ़ाने के लिए हम को देखना होगा कि किन किन चीजों की आवश्यकता है ? उस को पानी की आवश्यकता है, उस को बिजली की आवश्यकता है, उस को खाद देने की आवश्यकता है । लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि सब से प्रमुख आवश्यकता इस देश में कृषि को बढ़ाने के लिए पानी की है ।

17.09 hrs.

आज इस देश में एक वातावरण तैयार किया जा रहा है इस देश के बड़े बड़े महानुभावों के द्वारा, बड़े बड़े अफसरों के द्वारा, बड़े बड़े सलाहकारों के द्वारा जिन का दिमाग जरा अमरीकन ओरिएण्टड है कि इंडियन फार्मर वांट्स टेक्निकल नो हू । यह बहुत



### [श्री भागवत झा आजाद]

पेटेंट शब्द हो गया है। आज देश के अन्दर पीस कोर के आदमियों को अमरीका से बुलाया जा रहा है। अब तक उन की संख्या देश में छ सौ थी लेकिन अब अगले अक्टूबर तक उन की संख्या 1800 हो जाएगी। उन को ब्लाक्स के अन्दर भर दिया जाएगा। वे कहते हैं कि भारतीय किसान को खेती करना आता ही नहीं है और उन को इसलिए यह बताने की आवश्यकता है कि यहां पर कैसे खेती की जाए, कैसे पानी दिया जाए, कैसे बीज डाला जाए, कैसे खाद डाला जाए और खाद भी वह नहीं जो इस देश का हो बल्कि वह भी अमरीकी कम्पनी का बना हुआ होना चाहिये। ऐसा कर के ही अधिक अन्न उपजाया जा सकता है छोटे से छोटे महानुभाव से ले कर बड़े से बड़े महानुभाव यह कहते फिरते हैं खेती के विषय में जगह जगह, पब्लिक मीटिंग्स में कि इंडियन फार्मर वांट्स टेक्नीकल नो हऊ। वे यह भी कहते फिरते हैं बराबर कि हिन्दुस्तान का किसान अन्न अधिक पैदा करे। इस सब से तो ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है कि हिन्दुस्तानी किसान को अधिक अन्न पैदा करने में पीड़ा होती है, उस को इस से बड़ी घृणा है, वह नहीं चाहता है कि अन्न अधिक पैदा हो। इसलिए हमारे महानुभाव, हमारे नेतागण, सरकारी कर्मचारी, अमरीका के एक्सपर्टगण सभी कहते फिरते हैं कि आप गलत काम कर रहे हैं, आप अधिक अन्न उपजायें। मैं कहता हूँ कि इस देश की खेती की उपज में, अन्न की उपज में सौ प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हो सकती है अगर हम ठीक समय पर खेती के लिए पानी दे दें। मेरे पास पच्चीस बीघे जमीन है। लेकिन मेरे उस क्षेत्र में आज वर्षा नहीं हुई है। परिणाम यह हुआ है कि मेरे पास मुश्किल से पांच या दस मन धान ही होगा। और मुझे समय पर पानी मिल जाता तो उसी क्षेत्र में मैं दो तीन सौ मन धान पैदा कर सकता था। यह सीधी सी बात है। इस में क्या जरूरत है टेक्नीकल

नो हऊ की, क्या आवश्यकता है अमरीकन पीस कोर के आदमियों की, क्या जरूरत है यह कहने की कि इंडियन फार्मर्स वांट टेक्नीकल नो हऊ, क्या जरूरत है अमरीकन खाद की।

जब खाद का प्रश्न आता है तो मैं कहूंगा कि खाद की आवश्यकता है मद्रास को, खाद की आवश्यकता है आंध्र को, खाद की आवश्यकता है कन्नड़ को, जहां की भूमि को सिंचाई का काफी पानी मिल चुका है, जहां काफी उपयुक्त व्यवस्था सिंचाई की हो चुकी है, जहां पर संचुरेशन प्वाइंट इरिगेशन का पहुंच चुका है। वहां अवश्य खाद चाहिए। मैं कहूंगा कि इन तीनों प्रान्तों को मिला कर आज जितनी वहां सिंचाई होती है उतनी जमीन उत्तर प्रदेश की प्यासी है, उतनी जमीन बिहार में प्यासी है। हमारे डा० के० एल० राव ने जो मंत्रि परिषद् के सदस्य हैं यहां एक भाषण किया था "हऊ टू फिल दी इंडियन बकेट विद ग्रेन"। इस भाषण को सुनने के लिए सी मेम्बर उपस्थित थे। उन्होंने बताया था कि सिर्फ 45 जिलों में सिंचाई की व्यवस्था होने से भारत खाद्यान्न में आत्म निर्भर हो जायेगा। मध्य प्रदेश में सिर्फ चार परसेंट में इरिगेशन है। मध्य प्रदेश के कुछ जिलों में, उत्तर प्रदेश के कुछ जिलों में और पंजाब के पांच जिलों में अगर सिंचाई का प्रबन्ध हो जाए तो अगले वर्ष में हमारे इस देश में अन्न को कमो नहीं रह जाएगी और जो कमो है वह पूरी हो सकती है।

हमारा जो प्लानिंग कमिशन है, हमारे जो इरिगेशन के मिनिस्टर हैं हमारे जो प्लानिंग के मिनिस्टर हैं और हमारे जो फूड के मिनिस्टर हैं, ये जो बातें कहते हैं हमारी समझ में नहीं आता है कि इन में से किस की बात को हम सुनें और मानें। हम तो बिल्कुल कम अक्ल वाले आदमी हैं, हम एक्सपर्ट नहीं हैं, हम पीस कोर के आदमी भी नहीं हैं, हम टेक्नीकल नो हऊ नहीं जानते

हैं। लेकिन हम यह जरूर जानते हैं कि जिस उर्मन के हम मालिक हैं, पांच दस बीघा जमीन के मालिक हैं वह जमीन सोना उगलती है अगर वर्षा हो जाए, समय पर वर्षा हो जाए और अगर वर्षा न हो तो वही जमीन राख उगलती है।

इस प्रस्ताव में कृषि पर जोर दिया गया है। लेकिन जब इरिगेशन का, सिंचाई का प्रश्न आया तो आप ने सब से पहले कट उस पर लगाया। इस प्लान में हर एक सैक्टर के लिए, हर एक क्षेत्र के लिए आप ने आउटले दुगुना कर दिया है, इंडस्ट्री के लिए दुगुना कर दिया है, लेकिन सिंचाई का जब सवाल आया तो साढ़े पांच सौ या साढ़े छः सौ करोड़ से दुगुना करने के बजाय आप ने सिर्फ साढ़े सात सौ करोड़ ही किया। सम्पूर्ण देश में पांच सौ छोटी योजनाएँ चल रही हैं। सिर्फ 27 के लिए पांच सौ करोड़ रुपया चाहिये जो इस देश में इरिगेशन पोटेंशल को तीस मिलियन एकड़ बढ़ा देंगे। अब आप ही बताइये कि साढ़े सात सौ करोड़ में इस देश में सिंचाई की कौन सी योजना चलेगी जिस से इस देश की खाद्य समस्या को हल करने में मदद मिलेगी, जिस से यह देश खाद्य के मामले में आत्मनिर्भर हो सकेगा। मैं क्षमा मांगता हूँ, आप नाराज न हों उस बात से जो मैं कहने जा रहा हूँ। आप कहते कुछ हैं लेकिन करते कुछ और हैं। आप के प्रोफेशनल और प्रीचिंग में बड़ा फर्क हो जाता है। मैं नहीं कहता हूँ कि आप बड़े बैंड इंटेंशंड हैं। आप गुड इंटेंशंड हैं। आप बड़े एक्सपर्ट हैं, बड़े लायक हैं, बड़े इकोनॉमिस्ट हैं बड़ी बड़ी और मोटी मोटी किताब इकोनॉमिक्स की आप ने पढ़ी हैं, आप थ्योरेटिशियन हैं। आप सब विद्वान हैं। लेकिन एक बात हिन्दुस्तान के किसान की समस्या में नहीं आती है। हमारे एक भाई ने अभी भाषण दिया और बड़े जोर शोर से दिया। उन्होंने ने सिंचाई की बात भी कही और पब्लिक सैक्टर के मिसमैनेजमेंट की बात भी अपने भाषण में

कही। लेकिन जो बात हमारी समस्या में नहीं आती है वह यह है कि प्राइवेट सैक्टर और पब्लिक सैक्टर पर जब आप दुगुना खर्च करने का इरादा रखते हैं तो सिंचाई पर आप ने सिर्फ साढ़े सात सौ करोड़ रुपया क्यों रखा है। क्या आप यह समझते हैं कि केवल इस से ही इस देश की अन्न की समस्या हल हो जाएगी, जो अन्न की कमी इस देश में है वह इस से पूरी हो जाएगी? अगर समुचित धन से सिंचाई के लिए व्यवस्था की जाए तो हम अन्न के मामले में बहुत जल्दी आत्मनिर्भर हो सकते हैं। हमारे क्षेत्र में एक मोड़ा नाम की स्कीम है। इस के लिए बारह लाख रुपये की आवश्यकता है। अगर वह खर्च हो जाए तो उस क्षेत्र में, महामामा क्षेत्र में भूमि सोना उगलने लग सकती है। लेकिन उस को नहीं बनाया जाना है। आज बड़वा और चानन नाम की दो स्कीमों बनाई गई हैं बिहार में हमारे क्षेत्र में। बिहार सरकार ने अभी आर्डिनेंस निकाला है। उस में उस ने यह कहा है कि 1964-65 का रेट वसूला जाएगा। कहीं पर पानी नहीं पटाया गया। अनकाल्ड फार और झूठा रेट उस ने बता दिया है। अब वे किसानों से उस के लिए पैसे वसूल करेंगे। इस तरह की जो बातें हैं, इन की तरफ आप का ध्यान जाना चाहिए।

एक तरफ आप कहते हैं कि आप के पास पैसे की कमी है लेकिन दूसरी तरफ आप अपने शासन को देखें, आप अपनी मशीनरी को देखें। यह जो शासन है यह बिल्कुल पुलिस स्टेट में जैसा होता है, वैसा है। देश से, वैंल्फेयर स्टेट से इस को कोई मतलब नहीं है। मेरी राय तो यह है कि अब हिन्दुस्तान की डिवजनरी से, हिन्दुस्तान के शासन की डिवजनरी से आई० ए० एस० नाम का शब्द निकाल दिया जाए। पिछली तीन योजनाओं का इतिहास यह बताता है कि हम यह नहीं कह सकते हैं कि इस बैकवर्ड कंट्री के पास रिसीसिस नहीं थे। अगर नहीं

[श्री भागवत झा साज्जाद]

वे तो हम ने कर्ज लिया। तीसरी योजना में जितने घाउटले की आवश्यकता पड़ी, उस को चाहे हम ने बाहर से कर्ज ले कर पूरा किया और चाहे अपने देश में टैक्स लगा कर पूरा किया, लेकिन पूरा किया ज़रूर। लेकिन फिर भी फाइनेंशल टारगेट्स पूरे हो जाने के बाद भी क्या रिम्युनेशन देश को मिला? कहां राष्ट्रीय आय बढ़ी? अगर वह बढ़ी तो कलकत्ता, बम्बई और मद्रास में बढ़ी जहां के बोलने वाले मੈम्बर पब्लिक सैंक्टर पर तो प्रहार करते हैं लेकिन यह भूल जाते हैं कि इस देश ने प्राइवेट सैंक्टर को कितना पैसा टैक्सों के रूप में वसूल कर के दिया। इस का रिम्युनेशन आज तक उन को नहीं मिला। अगर हम ग्रामीण क्षेत्र की बात करते हैं, ग्रामीण क्षेत्र वाले और उसके साथ साथ कृषि की बात करते हैं तो वे प्राइवेट सैंक्टर की बात करते हैं, हम सिंचाई की बात करते हैं तो वे अमीरी चन्द की बात करते हैं, हम बिजली की बात करते हैं तो वे कहते हैं कि प्राइवेट सैंक्टर को इतनी ग्रांट क्यों नहीं मिली। प्रश्न स्पष्ट है। आज जो बात दिल्ली की सभ में आनी चाहिये वह यह है कि इस देश का प्लान गांव में ही बन सकता है। इस को हमें कभी भी भूलना नहीं चाहिये : लेकिन मालूम ऐसा पड़ता है कि ये यह समझते हैं कि :

जलते हैं तो ये ग्राम देश के जला करें

आराम नई दिल्ली अपना कब छोड़ेंगी

या रखेंगे मरघट में भी रेशमी महल

या खा कर ही चपाट सब छोड़ेंगी।

17.09 hrs.

#### RELAXATION OF GOLD CONTROL

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The Prime Minister is going to make a statement on gold control. This time that is taken, I will give for the Resolution. The hon. Prime Minister.

**The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi):** Sir, in the last session of Parliament, the question of gold control was raised during a discussion on the Finance Bill. The Finance Minister stated that the entire question of gold control would be reviewed with reference, *inter alia*, to the various points raised by hon. Members in the course of the discussion. To undertake such a review an informal committee was set up with Shri L. P. Singh, Union Home Secretary as Chairman, Shri B. N. Adarkar, Deputy Governor of the Reserve Bank of India, and Shri Pitamber Pant, Adviser, Planning Commission, as Members, and Shri Jasjit Singh, Gold Control Administrator, as Member-Secretary. The Informal Committee has submitted an interim report. A copy of this Report is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7010/66]. The main conclusion reached by the Committee is that there has been no economic or financial development of any significance since Parliament enacted the Gold Control Act, 1965, such as would warrant a change in the basic gold policy.

While Government agree with this conclusion of the Committee, they recognise that a measure of socio-economic reform which is aimed at changing centuries old traditions and customs cannot be expected to become fully effective within a few years. Restrictions aimed at discouraging the consumption of gold in the country have to be introduced gradually, though progressively, and a good deal of public education has necessarily to accompany control measures which are brought into force.

With these basic considerations in mind, Government have decided to take the following action:—

All the restrictions on making gold ornaments of more than 14-carat imposed under the Gold Control Order will be withdrawn. This will give relief to a large number of goldsmiths

and substantially meet the criticism voiced, and suggestions made, in this House and outside. It will also give society a longer time to adjust itself to a change, which would progressively minimise the use of gold for personal purposes.

In order that this relaxation does not lead to an increase in the smuggling of gold, which according to the Informal Committee, is of a sizeable order, it will be necessary to take certain other steps in pursuit of the long-term objectives of our gold policy. Government propose to prohibit the possession of "primary gold" such as gold bars, ingots, slabs, billets, shots, pellets, rods, wires. Persons holding "primary gold" legally, i.e., those who declared gold under the Gold Control Order, as well as those holding gold within the exempted limits, will be afforded reasonable time to dispose of it of either by sale to licensed dealers or by its conversion into ornaments. This will increase the availability of gold in the market for ornament making.

Government propose to bring the refineries under State-control with the objective of eventually bringing them under State ownership.

In order to safeguard that smuggled gold is not freely converted into ornaments, declarations will need to be filed by persons possessing ornaments above a limit to be specified. This limit will be so fixed, however, as to ensure that by far the larger section of the people who possess gold ornaments in reasonable quantities will not be required to make such declarations.

Fiscal policies as well as public education will be directed towards weaning people away from the gold habit which costs us large amounts of foreign exchange at a time when we are required to mobilise all available resources to finance our development.

Government propose to give effect to these modifications as early as possible after providing for the necessary legal and administrative arrangements.

**Shri Ranga (Chittoor):** I want to make one observation. I do not wish now to go into the merits of the statement. In the light of the statement that Government has made, I suggest that Government take immediate steps to see that all those goldsmiths who have been arrested and kept in jail over the whole of India, in different places, are released immediately. (Interruptions).

**Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi):** We can discuss it tomorrow.

**Shri Ranga:** Let them gain time, so that they can give instructions.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad):** On a point of order....

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barackpore):** This is a case in which there has been.....

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Order, order.

**Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri (Berhampur):** We are not discussing now. The Prime Minister had graciously informed us the other day when we made a request to her that she would sympathetically consider the cases of the goldsmiths who had been agitating. My information is that in the various States and also in Delhi, ten people who are on hunger strike are still in jail. It would be very gracious if these people are released. (Interruptions).

**Shri Tyagi (Dehradun):** We have got it in mind. They will be released. (Interruptions).

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Order, order. Why are the members excited over this?

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** On a point of Order. In the normal or ordinary course, the statement, welcome as it is, made by the Prime Minister would have been blocked under rule 343. But I did not raise that point and I did not raise that objection under rule 343 because it is an

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

important matter. But it is listed for discussion tomorrow at four o'clock, and no Member shall anticipate the discussion on any motion etc. etc. and, therefore, this statement would have been blocked. But I did not deliberately raise it because it is an important issue affecting millions of people outside. We expected that when she chose to make the statement, the statement would go farther than this. My hon. friend Shri Ranga has already raised this important issue, and we thought that she would have had g'dace to conclude her statement with a reference to the release of all the goldsmiths who have been arrested in the course of their agitation, and unlawfully detained.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** There is no point of order. That statement will help the discussion tomorrow.

**Shri Tyagi:** The State Governments have to be consulted. So, how can a decision be taken here by the Central Government? (Interruptions).

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** These interruptions will not be recorded. (Interruptions).\*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Shri Pandey.

**Shri R. S. Pandey (Guna):** I support the sentiments expressed by my hon. friends that all those goldsmiths who have been arrested should be released. I have got every sympathy for those who have been arrested, and I would appeal to Government that they should accept the suggestion by my hon. friends opposite.

**Shri Tyagi:** Without taking the State Governments into consultation, I am afraid that it would be irregular for the Central Government to make any such announcement.

**Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:** Let Shri Tyagi read the Constitution again. Let him not be pettifogging and mean-minded at this stage when the Prime Minister is inclined to make a statement.

\*Not recorded.

**श्री मधु लिमये (मुंजर) :** मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि गिरफ्तार किये गए स्वर्णकारों को तो छोड़ ही देना चाहिए, लेकिन एक और बात है कि परसों जिन लोगों को जेल में रखा गया, उन के साथ जेल-अधिकारियों ने और सिपाहियों ने बड़ा बुरा व्यवहार किया है। एक आदमी, जसवन्त सिंह को पीटा दिया गया है। (व्यवधान) माननीय सदस्यों को बुरा क्यों लग रहा है। क्या कैदियों के साथ ऐसा व्यवहार करना चाहिए ?

**Shri Raghunath Singh:** How can these things be discussed at this stage?

**Shrimati Indira Gandhi:** We had said that we would seriously consider releasing the goldsmiths and our attitude is the same. But I would appeal to them now to give up their hunger-strike. That was the main thing.

**श्री प्रो. लाल बेस्वा (कोटा) :** उन को पीटा न जाये। उन को जेल में पीटा गया है।

**Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli):** Their release will solve all the problems.

17.18 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: REORIENTATION  
OF PLANS—contd.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The House will now take up further consideration of the resolution moved by Shri Harish Chandra Mathur.

**Shri Ranga (Chittoor):** I have only a very few observations to make on this resolution.

**श्री शिव नारायण :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस रेजोल्यूशन पर मुझे भी बूलाइये। एक प्राक्सिस के चार सदस्यों और दूसरे प्राक्सिस के तीन सदस्यों को मौका दे दिया गया है। मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि इस रेजोल्यूशन के लिए एक घंटा समय और बढ़ा दिया जाये।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Order, order. The hon. Member may please sit down.

**श्री शिव नारायण :** मैं ने प्रस्ताव रखा है कि समय एक घंटा और बढ़ा दिया जाय । इस प्रस्ताव पर वोटिंग कराया जाये

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Order, order. The hon. Member is obstructing the proceedings. Let him please go out now.

**श्री शिव नारायण :** मेरा अधिकार है प्रस्ताव पेश करने का । आप इस पर वोट लीजिए ।

**Shri Shinkre:** He should have gone out, but he is still here and he has not gone out

**श्री शिव नारायण :** मैं ने प्रस्ताव रखा है कि इस रेजोल्यूशन का टाइम बढ़ा दिया जाये । आप उस पर वोट लीजिए ।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Order, order. The hon. Member should sit down now.

**श्री शिव नारायण :** मैं इस हाउस का मेम्बर हूँ । मैं ने जो प्रस्ताव रखा है, आप उस को लीजिए ।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Will he please sit down? Or else, he may please go out of the House.

**Shri Sheo Narain:** I shall go out.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He is obstructing the proceedings of the House.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** He may go out for the rest of the session.

(Shri Sheo Narain left the House)

**Shri Ranga:** I wish to associate my self and my party with the objective of this resolution namely that Government's outlook on Plans in the matter of outlay-resources position should be changed and reoriented and they should also give top priority to the rural sector for irrigation, electrification and water supply. I hope this Resolution would be passed unanimously in this House.

While supporting it, let me warn my friends here and the country that though this is the general sentiment felt by almost everybody in the country, in actual practice, if Government really were serious in implementing the main purposes of this Plan, the object of this Resolution is not going to be realised. On the other hand, they are going to raise the tax burden on our rural people. They have themselves stated here that the water rates are likely to be raised; the land revenue has got to be raised and hundreds of more crores of rupees have to be collected from the agriculturists. So they would have much less for self-reliance and self-help.

Till now what is the position all over India? In almost all places our peasants and agriculturist workers are obliged to spend their own money, individually as well as collectively, in order to provide themselves with a modicum of water supply. In large tracts of our country for weeks, sometimes for months, there is no water at all anywhere nearby; for miles and miles they are obliged to trek, and they are also obliged to purchase water also almost by tumbler-fulls. My hon. friends on the Treasury Benches are well aware of all these things. In Rayalaseema, it is happening even today. In Rajasthan it has happened. In certain parts of Madhya Pradesh and Orissa also, it has happened. This is the miserable fact of our rural existence.

Would Government be able to provide money for these things? Would they be able to do it if they proceed with the plan in the manner they are approaching it. Actually, the whole of this Plan is centrally-oriented. Instead of placing more funds at the disposal of the peasants, they want to take away their resources by way of higher taxes. Instead of leaving more money to be devoted for their expenditure by the States for these things, they want to place more money at their own disposal at the centre. The

[Shri Ranga]

Centre is now going to be a grand leviathan stifling the so-called provincial autonomy and local self-reliance of our State Governments. These facts are writ large in this Plan.

At the Centre, they wanted to spend Rs. 4,200 odd crores in the Third Plan and Rs. 4,300 crores in the States. Now in the Fourth Plan, the respective figures are Rs. 8,500 crores and Rs. 7,400 crores.

The tax burdens are going to be higher and more crushing. From existing taxes alone, they want to raise Rs. 3,000 odd crores out of Rs. 13,270 crores they are hoping to mobilise in India and abroad. Out of these, Rs. 700 crores are to come from state projects and undertakings. How would they raise it except by raising the tax burdens of our kisans? They want to raise this by revision of land revenue rates or adjustments in irrigation charges or special levies or surcharges on commercial crops.

How are they going to exhaust or misdirect our resources? Their proposal is to exhaust or sink Rs. 8,630 crores, 50 per cent, on public sector projects. Excepting for what they may spend on irrigation projects, all the rest of it is going to be spent on these public enterprises which till now have been white elephants. Would they be able to give anything for rural water supply; or rural electricity? Would there be enough money for the purpose? Where would there be any money for these things? Nothing so far as the rural areas are concerned. It is impossible for this Government to improve the rural conditions. They have neglected rural irrigation; they have now neglected rural water supply; they will be neglecting rural electrification.

Then, what is it that they are going to do for the rural areas? In the years to come they want us to hope for something. Therefore, I can only say that though they want this fourth plan to be accepted by the people as

their election manifesto, I can assure them that this fourth plan does not hold out any hopes at all for our rural people who form 70 per cent of the people. Whatever provision they have made for electricity is going to be spent, more than three-fourths, on towns alone.

**Shri Tyagi:** Our party is not going to neglect the villagers, I can assure you.

**Shri Ranga:** We suggested that there should be year-by-year plans they have come to that. We want the plan to be phased instead of five years to seven years, in actual practice they will be coming to that. Therefore, the result will be that this document is a grand document of hopes which would be unrealised, but hopes by which they want to gain votes. They will not be able to gain those votes because people who are already frustrated, who are disappointed by the promises by these people are likely to be much more disappointed, and therefore I hope they will not be able to succeed in deceiving those people whom they want to deceive and misdirect.

**The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta):** The debate so far has developed into a little debate on the fourth plan outline as a whole. So many questions have been raised that it is impossible within the few minutes at my disposal to give satisfactory answers.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** You should have asked for more time, but you asked for only ten minutes.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Order, order. Plan discussion is coming later.

**Shri Asoka Mehta:** Therefore, I think we shall confine our attention to the resolution that Mr. Mathur has moved.

There are many other aspects and considerations into which I am sure this House would like to go into fully at the proper time. I would welcome

any opportunity where this document will be discussed in full detail. My hope and expectation is that perhaps Parliament will set up various committees, as it did on the previous occasion, and during the inter-session period these committees will go through the different sectors of the plan, or whatever be the way in which the parliamentary committees would like to approach and analyse the document, because as I have stated, this is a draft outline. We want to have the full benefit of the advice, comments and suggestions that the Members may want to make.

This afternoon various valuable comments have been made, and we would try to benefit ourselves from these comments, but I would only beg of those Members as well as others that this plan has to be considered from various aspects, and unless these various considerations are fully weighed, we should not rush to any conclusion. No plan is going to be finalised unless the views of Members of Parliament, Members of the State legislatures as well as of other relevant groups concerned in the country are fully taken into account. But if we were, for instance, to say that a certain thing is done for industry and therefore it is not useful for agriculture we may perhaps be prejudging the issue. If we want electrification, we are going to depend upon copper, which we may or may not be able to import, we will have to develop the aluminium industry. If we want to develop the fertiliser industry, there are again a number of industries, refineries, oil exploration and development, which have to be taken up. There are a number of interrelationships which are needed from the point of view of the development of our economy and the defence of our country. These and allied considerations we have gone into very carefully, seriously and earnestly. We would welcome an opportunity to place these things before the various groups of Parliament. Let them consider them, let them weigh the pros and cons. We have devoted almost three

years before reaching certain conclusions. After they have done that, if they suggest in their wisdom that certain changes should be made, of course, that is the final voice. I suggest it is not a matter which could be decided through a debate of two or three hours. In order that there should be no misunderstanding on this point, I would personally accept the amendment that has been moved by Shri Shree Narayan Das which says that this House is of opinion that the Government should give top priority to the rural sector for irrigation, electrification and water supply because there could be no two opinions on this question. As far as agriculture is concerned, it has to be given the highest priority. Whether we have given adequate priority or not is a matter which I would like any group that is set up to go into carefully. I can give you some figures; Mr. Mathur has given certain figures; I can give the figures and they may or may not carry conviction here and now. These are matters which any group of 10 or 20 or 100 people can go into; we would like them to go into this matter fully. Take for instance, rural electrification. For the current year, 1966-67, the States came forward with certain proposals and they were examined in working groups and were accepted in toto by the Planning Commission. Later on, it is possible that certain new demands may come up in certain States and they have to be gone into again as is being done from year to year. Take minor irrigation programme.... (Interruptions.) I have been quietly listening to every hon. Member and I want that courtesy to be extended to me.... (Interruptions.) Various States have come forward with what may be called supplementary requirements. Teams have gone round and gone into these requirements and now the Agriculture Ministry has come forward with a suggestion that an additional provision of Rs. 24 crores has to be made and the Planning Commission which was associated with these teams had supported this suggestion and that has to be taken up with Finance.



**Shri Tyagi:** Does that meet the demand of the State Governments?

**Shri Asoka Mehta:** It is not the demand of the State Governments; the demands are looked into by the various teams that have gone into them and a joint agreement is achieved. It is not a question of demand; it is a question of looking into and arriving at a joint conclusion. For instance, when we looked into it, we found that adequate surveys of underground waters had not been made everywhere. We should try to tap underground water but not in a manner whereby we would be over-drawing upon the supplies. This has to be gone into. Technical teams have come to the conclusion about 18 or 24 months ago that 17 million acres can be irrigated by minor irrigation, and if we tried to do more we would perhaps be overstretching underground water resources. We made provision for 17 million acres; if more is possible, we will see, technically, administratively. We are willing to look into it. We have started a series of discussions with the States administratively or about the feasibility. These are matters which have to be gone into and are being gone into. We have therefore said that the plan will have to be modified from year to year depending upon our performance. It is from agriculture that we hope that the main resources needed would be provided and, as Mr. Mathur said, stability to our economy will come. If that is to come to agriculture, the agriculturists must also give their share of resources needed for development. We cannot expect development will move forward without substantial amounts of investments being made in agriculture; we cannot expect that when production goes up and incomes go up certain marginal rate of savings will not go up side by side. I do not want to enter into any kind of debate on this and I would end up by saying this.

I merely want to invite the attention of the House to the fact that for

minor irrigation, for example, the provision was Rs. 177 crores in the third Plan outlay. In the fourth Plan it will be Rs. 520 crores. For rural electrification, as against Rs. 105 crores, it will be Rs. 250 crores; for rural water supply, against Rs. 18 crores, it will be Rs. 150 crores. If we look at the various programmes of agriculture, one will find that as against Rs. 300 crores which were provided for these programmes in the third Plan, in the Fourth Plan Rs. 920 crores have been provided. Here again, I have no desire to talk in terms of financial provisions. I quite agree with those hon. Members who have said that we have to look into the physical performance. That is precisely what we have been trying to do. It is possible that in a particular State the physical performance may today be just better than what we judge when a certain Plan was drawn up; we are quite willing to look into it again. That is why this is called the Draft Outline.

Therefore, I would say, rather than pass any judgement on what has been done, here is an outline on which let us devote our concentrated and co-operative attention and try and see that this Plan is so modified, where modification is necessary, so improved where improvement is possible, so that while subserving the needs of our economic development, it will also safeguard the long-term objective that we have, of creating an economy that can stand on its own and also give the support that is needed for the security of our country.

**Shri Tyagi:** May I seek just a clarification? Last time, for major and medium irrigation schemes, 2,300 crores were sanctioned, out of which only Rs. 1,300 crores were spent. There were still Rs. 1,000 crores. There were half-done schemes. Have you made up the shortfall? How did you make good the shortfall? That is all I wanted to know.

**Shri Asoka Mehta:** As somebody said, there are 500 schemes, and as for the whys and wherefores, why 'X' provision is made and why 'Y' provision is made; I am quite prepared to sit down with any group of people and let them look into it and let them look at these things objectively and try to understand and say what is to be done.

**Shri Tyagi:** In the Plan, it is cut down.

**Shri Asoka Mehta:** How is it possible to give that kind of detailed answer which would satisfy him? I am quite prepared to do, rather, we are most anxious to sit down with various groups and let them look into these things.

**Shri Tyagi:** Agreed.

**Shri Asoka Mehta:** That is subject only to one consideration: that while they look into any one particular sector, they must also take into consideration the needs of other sectors also; otherwise, it is very easy to say that this particular sector must be supported and so on. The overall requirements have got to be looked into.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I will only take five to seven minutes. I am most grateful to the hon. Members who participated in this debate, from all sections of the House and from all parties, giving robust support to the central idea of this resolution.

**Dr. M. S. Aney** (Nagpur): Why don't you thank all those who had no chance to speak also?

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** I am most indebted to our revered Dr. Aney, because what he means to say is the feeling of the House as was made absolutely plain and clear by Shri Tyagi twice, that the whole House is at least one on this particular issue. I would have been happy if the hon. Minister of Planning had taken a little care at least to resolve the contradictions which I pointed out. I know he could not go into the entire

gamut of the Plan, but it is from the experience of the three Plans and it is from the experience of the functioning of the Government and more particularly it is because of the provisions which they have made in the first year of the fourth Plan that I felt compelled to say that they are going just the other way, just at a tangent from the professions which they had made in the third Plan. My hon. friend says he is prepared to accept that the agricultural sector and rural electrification must be given top priority. But what is the sense of top priority? That is exactly what I pinpointed: what this top priority means. There has been a tapering down from year to year of the major river valley projects; they have been cutting down and making them smaller and smaller. So also, I gave a pointed example of how a particular State—the State of Rajasthan—could not get even Rs. 5 crores for those schemes which are ready. My hon. friend says they had sent out a team; that team had come. But there are so many schemes under execution at the present moment. Are they going to re-examine all those major and medium schemes about 500 in number, which are not new and which are already there? They have been fully examined and are under execution. The most patent factor is they have not been able to find Rs. 200 crores, so that instead of getting 26 million acres under irrigation, we will get only 14 million acres.

**Shri Asoka Mehta:** I dispute those figures. For lack of time I could not go into them. I would like to discuss it with him or any group later.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** He could have given those figures. My source of information is his own Ministry's documents and what has been told to us. If these figures are to be disputed, it would have been much better if he had come out with his figures.

It is not at all a party question. We are passing through a crucial period and something has got to be done here and now. They have to take

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur] certain decisions in September about the additional funds to be provided this year for rural electrification and irrigation. I wish he learns a little lesson. His visits to USA will not satisfy any of us here. There is no Minister of his rank and calibre who wasted 22 days in a foreign country. I understand he is going again there next week. I wish he creates a much better rapport between himself and all sections of the House, try to understand our mind and feelings and take immediate steps. I suggest again before he leaves for U.S.A.....

**Shri Asoka Mehta:** I am not leaving for USA; I am not going out of the country just now.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** I am happy to learn that.

He referred to underground water. There are so many schemes. I will not enter into any further controversy unnecessarily here. I would appeal to him, at least for 1966-67, he should take the cue from the feelings of this House. We would be happy to learn during this session before the 7th of this month as to what his thinking is, what additional funds he is going to provide and what importance he is going to give to the feelings voiced in this House. Let us first see what is to be done in 1966-67. For the rest of the four years, we can discuss it in the November session.

With these observations, I do hope that the Minister will give proper attention to this matter.

**Shri Asoka Mehta:** On that, I had made the position clear. The Food and Agriculture Ministry is asking for Rs. 24 crores more for minor irrigation and the Planning Commission has supported that.

**Shri Tyagi:** That is not enough. Even the Ministry is not asking for enough. We require more. The Ministry is failing us. That is no argument.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Have not the Irrigation and Power Ministry

asked for at least Rs. 30 crores for rural electrification?

**Shri Asoka Mehta:** An additional Rs. 29 crores.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I will now put Shri Yashpal Singh's amendment.

*Amendment No. 1 was put and negatived.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I will now put Shri Shree Narayan Das's amendment which is being accepted by the hon. Minister.

The question is:

"That for the original resolution, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House is of opinion that the Government should give top priority to rural sector for irrigation, electrification and water supply." (3)

*The motion was adopted.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Since this substitute motion has been adopted, the original motion and the other amendments fall through.

17.44 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: SCHEME FOR DRINKING WATER FOR MADRAS

**Shri Sezhiyan (Perambalur):** I beg to move:

"This House is of opinion that the Government should provide sufficient financial assistance to the State Government of Madras for early implementation of a scheme to provide adequate supply of drinking water to the city of Madras."

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He may continue his speech on the next day.

17.45 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Saturday, September 3, 1966/Bhadra 12, 1888 (Saka).*