

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Friday, August 26, 1966/Bhadra 4,  
1888 (Saka)

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

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

**Appointment of Indian Personnel in  
Foreign Firms**

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\*689. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:**  
**Shri D. C. Sharma:**  
**Shri P. C. Borooah:**

Will the Minister of Industry be  
pleased to state:

(a) whether the appointment of  
Indian personnel in foreign firms has  
been progressing satisfactorily;

(b) if so, the nature of the progress  
made so far; and

(c) the number of Indians and non-  
Indians employed in the category of  
above Rs. 3,000 p.m.?

**The Minister of State in the Minis-  
try of Industry (Shri Bibudhendra  
Misra):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The number of Indians drawing  
emoluments of Rs. 1,000 and more has  
more than trebled from 4,862 on the  
1st January, 1956 to 16,302 on the  
1st January, 1965. On the other hand,  
the number of non-Indians has de-  
clined in this category from 6,566  
to 3,014 during the same period.

(c) As on the 1st January, 1965,  
1,587 Indians and 2,057 non-Indians  
were employed in the category of  
Rs. 3,000 and more per mensem.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** May I know  
whether from time to time the Gov-  
ernment of India have taken the ini-  
tiative to intervene in this connection  
and to secure a progressive Indiani-  
sation of personnel in foreign  
companies?

**Shri Bibudhendra Misra:** Yes, Sir.  
Every year, since 1952 onwards, a  
press note is issued. All the informa-  
tion is collected, of course it is  
voluntary, there is no rule or regula-  
tion as such, they are asked to have  
more and more Indian personnel.  
Every year a study is made, and the  
result of the study is published in the  
form of a press note.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** May I know  
whether the Government of India  
does not share the feeling in the  
country that Indianisation has not pro-  
ceeded apace satisfactorily and that  
something more than these press notes  
which are issued from year to year is  
required to be done; if so, what is  
being done or what has been pro-  
posed to be done in this connection?

**Shri Bibudhendra Misra:** I have  
figures from 1964 onwards, also show-  
ing the number of Indians and  
foreigners in different pay ranges.  
Rs. 1,000 and above, Rs. 3,000 and  
above etc., and on a study of these  
figures, it will not be correct to say  
that it is not satisfactory.

**The Minister of Industry (Shri D.  
Sanjivayya):** Let me quote the per-  
centage. In 1954 the percentage of  
Indians was 33, and in 1965 it is 84.4.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** The point is this  
is being circumvented by certain  
foreign concerns and is not being  
properly complied with.

**Shri P. C. Borooah:** In spite of changing of hands from foreigners to Indians during the past decade, the percentage of British interest in the tea industry is 65 per cent, and the industry is still under the control of the British. In such circumstances, Indianisation that is taking place in the tea industry is there, but they generally favour having candidates from other States than those from the local States.

This was created dissatisfaction in the minds of the educated unemployed. This is again a policy of divide and rule. May I know whether the Government propose to issue instructions to the tea industry that whenever they are taking in people, the local people from the State should have preference to others from other States.

**Shri D. Sanjivayya:** That is not possible; we can only ask them to try to do certain things.

**Shri Buta Singh:** Are the Indian personal engaged in corporations and other statutory bodies of the Government of India attracted by the higher salaries and the better service conditions of the foreign companies and, if so, is the minister in a position to let us know the number of such persons who had left the service in these bodies and gone to firms in recent years?

**Shri D. Sanjivayya:** That is absolutely a separate question.

**श्री भागवत झा आजाद :** अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि उनके पास इन विदेशी फर्मों में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों की पूरी रिपोर्ट इसलिए नहीं रहती है कि वे किसी भी कानून के अन्तर्गत इन विदेशी फर्मों को पूरी रिपोर्ट देने के लिए मजबूर नहीं कर सकते हैं। अगर यह बात सही है तो आपने कौन से कदम उठाये हैं कि जिससे इस देश में काम करने वाला विदेशी फर्मों को कानून के अन्दर सूचनायें देनी पड़े ?

**Shri D. Sanjivayya:** It has already been stated by my colleague that there is no statutory power to check. If it is the desire of the hon. Member to have statutory powers in this regard, probably this question will have to be examined further, but at the moment there is no statutory power.

**Dr. Ranen Sen:** Is it a fact that after the Government issues the press note indicating the desire of the Government to the foreign firms to employ more and more Indians, these foreign firms are not employing Indian personnel but are employing foreigners in the higher echelons of the services, and, if so, what are the measures that the Government intends to take in order to rectify this disparity?

**Shri Bibudhendra Misra:** In the category of salary range from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 5,000, the number of Indians is 1,345, as compared to 1,220 non-Indians. In the Rs. 5,000 category, the number of Indian is 222, as against 837 non-Indians.

**Dr. Ranen Sen:** The latter part of the question—what are the measures the Government intends to adopt to rectify this disparity, as practised in the foreign firms?

**Shri Bibudhendra Misra:** There is no disparity. Below and up to Rs. 1000 it is already Indianised.

**Shri Basappa:** May I know whether any of the foreign firms have declined to give the list of Indian names?

**Shri Bibudhendra Misra:** No, Sir.

**Shri Hem Barua:** The hon. Prime Minister has said that there would be a probe into foreign collaboration to find out whether it has to be extended or not. Since there is no statutory power with the Government, may I know whether Government proposes to lay down a condition that whenever any foreign collaborator offers collaboration, he should give an assurance

to the Government that a high percentage of Indians would be employed and not foreigners.

**Shri D. Sanjivayya:** That is altogether a separate question.

**Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** Is the hon. Minister aware that on the one hand the best brains are taken and tempted to join foreign firms and on the other hand they are never given any key posts and when they attain the age of 45, conditions are made so difficult for them that they are made to switch over to some junior departments. If the situation is like that, what action do they propose to take to check this sort of exploitation of Indians by the foreign firms?

**Shri D. Sanjivayya:** Certain instances of that nature were brought to the notice of the Government and they are being dealt with in the Labour Ministry.

#### Manufacture of Scooters and Auto-cycles

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- \*690. **Shri Bagri:**  
**Shri Madhu Limaye:**  
**Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:**  
**Shri Maurya:**  
**Shri Kishen Pattnayak:**  
**Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:**

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4700 on the 29th April, 1966 and state:

(a) whether applications received by Government for the grant of industrial licences for the manufacture of scooters and auto-cycles have since been considered;

(b) if so, the names of the firms to whom the industrial licences have been granted; and

(c) the terms and conditions of such licences?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry (Shri Bibudhendra**

**Misra):** (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### Statement

All the applications received upto the end of April 1966 for the manufacture of scooters and auto-cycles have been considered. It has been decided to reject the schemes which have been found *prime facie* unsuitable. A final decision about the schemes, which, on preliminary scrutiny, have been judged to be worthy of further consideration will be taken after the targets of demand and capacity for scooters and auto-cycles by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan period have been determined.

**श्री बागड़ी :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पहले तो इस सरकार के जवाब के बारे में मेरी आपत्ति है, अब तक जो भी जवाब होता है वह दोनों भाषाओं में दिया जाता है, लेकिन यहां पर जवाब सिर्फ अंग्रेजी में ही आया है, हिन्दी भाषा में नहीं आया है।

मंत्री जी ने अपने जवाब में लिखा है कि ये तमाम दरखास्तें जो अप्रैल, 1966 तक आई थी, उन पर विचार करने के बाद प्राइम-फेसी अनसूटेबिल होने की बिना पर नामनज़र कर दिया गया है। इन के अनसूटेबिल करार देने की क्या मुख्य वजूहात हैं और क्या मुख्य वजह यह नहीं है कि किसी व्यक्ति विशेष या कम्पनी विशेष को ज्यादा मुताफा करने की लूट की इजाजत दी जाती है।

**Shri Bibudhendra Misra:** About 90 to 92 applications were received and they were reviewed by a Screening Committee. Certain criteria were laid down, for example, the full details such as the foreign exchange component, indigenous component and all that were to be gone into. The Screening Committee, after a detailed study, considered that some of these offers did not conform to the requirements. So far as the scooter is concerned, apart from the question of expansion in respect of the exist-

ing units, they have recommended consideration of about 17 units, and so far as the auto-cycles are concerned, they have recommended 11 units which will be considered by the Licensing Committee.

**श्री बागड़ी :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इन्होंने मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं दिया। मैंने कहा था किसी व्यक्ति विशेष, जैसे कि एक बहुत बड़े कांग्रेस के नेता हैं, जिनसे यह कम्पनी पहले से चल रही है, क्या उनकी मोनोपोली को कायम रखने के लिये या उस विचार के तहत इस स्कीम को आगे नहीं आने दिया गया ? मेरा यह सवाल था, इस का कोई जवाब नहीं आया है।

**Shri Bibudhendra Misra:** We want to issue more licences and that is why we invite applications. It is wrong to say that we do not invite applications.

**Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:** Sir, on a point of order. He said, if I remember aright, "Congress neta." That is a clear insinuation.

**Dr. Ranen Sen:** There is no insinuation in it.

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय :** कोई और शिकायत हो तो पृष्ठ लीजिये।

**श्री बागड़ी :** क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि कुछ असें पहले जर्मनी की स्मिथ नाम की कम्पनी ने सुझाव दिया था कि वे तीन-साढ़े तीन हजार में कार तैयार कर के दे सकते हैं। क्या ऐसी किसी कम्पनी से मंत्रालय ने राबता कायम किया है और यदि किया है तो उसके क्या परिणाम हैं ?

**Shri Bibudhendra Misra:** This does does not arise out of this question. We do not know of any such thing.

**श्री बागड़ी :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने बड़ा सीधा सवाल किया है, कि क्या सरकार ने ऐसी किसी कम्पनी से राबता कायम किया है, जिसने कहा है कि वह तीन-साढ़े तीन

हजार में कार तैयार कर के दे सकते हैं, या यहां पर सिर्फ मोनोपोली कायम रखने के लिये दूसरों को नहीं आने देना चाहते।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Order, order. It does not arise.

**Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:** May I know whether it is a fact that the price of the scooter manufactured in India is about Rs. 3,000 and may I know the reason for the high retail selling price and whether any steps are being taken to reduce the price so that the scooters may be within the reach of the common man?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** This is not about prices; only applications.

**श्री काशीराम गुप्त :** मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जो नये लाइसेन्स दिये गये हैं और जो पुराने की बढ़ोतरी की जायगी, उस का कुल उत्पादन कितना होगा और जो हमारी मांग है उसकी पूर्ति में कितनी कमी रह जायगी, इनके उत्पादन के बाद और वह उत्पादन कब तक हो सकेगा और उन में कितना फारेन कम्पानेन्ट्स रहेगा ?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** It is only about applications. All those things cannot arise out of this.

**Shri D. Sanjivayya:** He seems to be under the impression that new licences have already been given. It is only under consideration; we have not yet granted them.

**Shri Kasbi Ram Gupta:** If they are wanted, what will be the total production and may I know whether it will fall short of the demand?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya):** We have invited applications. The committee felt that the requirement of the country would be about 1.5 lakhs of auto-cycles and about 80,000 scooters. All the same, the Planning Commission would like to discuss this matter with the Ministry before the licensing committee takes a final decision.

**Shri P. Venkatasubbalah:** May I know what is the present position in respect of supply of scooters and autocycle in the country and from the date he applies, what will be the time taken for an ordinary citizen to get a scooter?

**Shri Bibudhendra Misra:** It will vary from place to place according to demand. For Delhi, we have collected some information. For Lambretta, it would be 20 years and for Vespa 11 years under the present arrangement. That is why we are going in for more production.

**Shri Shinkre:** Before taking a final decision about the location of the new plants, may I know whether some consideration and weight would be given to industrially backward and newly liberated areas like Goa and they will be given priority and preference?

**Shri Bibudhendra Misra:** That is also one of the considerations, apart from other considerations.

**Shri Sheo Narain:** May I know the number of persons who have been appointed to screen the applications and what are their names?

**Shri D. Sanjivayya:** It is the regular licensing committee which meets almost every fortnight.

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :** क्या सरकार के ध्यान में यह बात है कि चाहे स्कूटर हो या रिक्शा या कार हो, फियट हो, एम्बेसेडर हो, इन में फॅस्ट प्रायोरिटी एम० पी० को दी जाती है। जब तक ये स्कूटर्स एम० पी० को देने बन्द नहीं किये जायेंगे तब तक ग्राम जनता की डिमाण्ड पूरी नहीं हो सकती है। क्या सरकार के ध्यान में यह बात है कि पहले ग्राम जनता को दिये जायं, उसके बाद एम० पी० को दिये जायं।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** These are applications for licensing. It does not arise out of this.

**श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :** यशपाल सिंह जी को मालूम होना चाहिए सारे देश के एम० पी० पर अपोजीशन की तरफ से इस प्रकार के आक्षेप किये जाते हैं, लेकिन आखिर हमारा भी कोई स्टैंडर्ड है, हम लोग भी चुन कर आये हैं। (व्यवधान)

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :** जिस जनता ने चुन कर आये हैं, पहले अधिकार उस जनता का है।

**Shri Sinhasan Singh:** May I know when the idea of having more manufacturing units for scooters was mooted out by the predecessor Minister, instead of going in for small cars, when the applications were invited for setting up manufacturing units, and how long it will take for the Government to decide whether any unit is going to be set up or not?

**Shri Bibudhendra Misra:** The applications were invited in May 65. Everything is ready now. The applications have been processed. As I said, after the priorities are decided, it will be done; it would not take a long time.

**Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:** While issuing licences, do Government put in a condition that they will have to manufacture cent per cent of the components of scooters and autocycles indigenously?

**Shri D. Sanjivayya:** It has already been answered.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** It has been answered. Let us go to the next question.

**Study Team on Import and Export Trade Control Organisation**

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\*691. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:**  
**Shri K. N. Tiwary:**  
**Shri Yashpal Singh:**

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:  
 Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:  
 Shri M. L. Dwivedi:  
 Shri S. C. Samanta:  
 Shri Subodh Hansda:  
 Shri R. S. Pandey:  
 Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:  
 Shri R. Barua:  
 Shri N. R. Laskar:  
 Shri Liladhar Kotoki:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) which recommendations of the study team on Import and Export Trade Control Organisations have been accepted by Government; and

(b) to what extent export is expected to rise and import to decline as a result of implementation of these recommendations?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) The Study Team submitted its report in two parts. The decisions of Government on the recommendations made in Part I of the Report were published in a Resolution issued on March 31, 1965, and a copy of the Resolution was placed on the Table of the House on April 5, 1965. The decisions on the recommendations contained in Part II of the Mathur Committee Report were published in a Resolution issued on May 5, 1966 and its copy was also placed on the Table of the House on May 6, 1966.

(b) The terms of reference of the Study Team were to examine the organisation, structure, methods of work and procedures of the Import and Export Trade Control Organisation and to suggest measures for improvement. The implementation of these recommendations would lead to better administration and to that extent be helpful to foreign trade.

**श्री विभूति मिश्र :** उपाध्यक्ष जी, मनुभाई जी ने जो जवाब दिया उस में भाग (बी) का जवाब साफ नहीं हुआ। मनुभाई जी की ही मिनिस्ट्री की, गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया,

मिनिस्ट्री आफ कामर्स की एन्त्युअल ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन रिपोर्ट है, इस रिपोर्ट को देखने से पता चलता है कि 1963-64 में एक्सपोर्ट या 79412 रुपये का आरि इम्पोर्ट हुआ 114902 रुपये का। तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि डीवेल्यूएशन के बाद जो फालो अप एक शब्द है अंग्रेजी में उस सम्बन्ध में कहां तक मनुभाई जी ने या सरकार ने काम किया? किस हद तक हम एक्सपोर्ट बढ़ा पाये और किस हद तक इम्पोर्ट घटा पाये हैं? इस को गान्धी जी जैसे समझते थे ऐसे बतावें हम लोगों को।

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** Sir, a very difficult task has been entrusted to me to answer this long question. But this particular question does not arise out of the question under answer. What was wanted by the hon. Member was to know what action the Government has taken on the Mathur Committee Report. I have explained that. He also wanted to know to what extent it will benefit the export trade (*Interruption*).

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** You must hear the answer.

**Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** He is not answering.

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** As I said, he wanted to know to what extent it will benefit the export trade and reduce imports. I have said that simplification or betterment or improvement of administration does not directly lead to either increase in exports or reduction in imports. It will facilitate the foreign trade; it does not directly contribute to export promotion or reducing imports.

**श्री विभूति मिश्र :** उपाध्यक्ष जी, पहले ही सवाल का जवाब नहीं आया। आप मेरा सवाल पढ़िए :

"to what extent export is expected to rise and import to decline as a result of implementation of these recommendations?"

तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि रुपये पैसे में यह बता दें कि हमारा इतना एक्सपोर्ट बढ़ा, डबोड़ा या दस परसेंट, पांच परसेंट इतना बढ़ा और इम्पोर्ट दो परसेंट चार परसेंट, दस परसेंट इतना घटा, इस का जवाब सीधा आना चाहिए। इसका आंकड़ा दें।

**श्री मनुभाई शाह :** मैं हिन्दी में यह बताने की कोशिश कर रहा हूँ कि यह माथुर साहब की कमेटी की जो रिपोर्ट है वह हमारा जो साधारण व्यवस्था का काम है, एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का, उस में उस से सुधार आयेगा, लेकिन उस रिपोर्ट और उस की जो हिदायतें हैं उस से डाइरेक्टली, सीधे तरीके से कोई एक्सपोर्ट बढ़ता नहीं और न इम्पोर्ट घटता है। यह मैं अर्ज कर रहा हूँ।

**श्री विभूति मिश्र :** उपाध्यक्ष जी, दूसरा सवाल हमारा है।

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय :** दो पूछ लिया आप ने।

**श्री विभूति मिश्र :** वह ठीक से जवाब उन्होंने नहीं दिया था.....

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय :** जवाब दे दिया।

**श्री क० ना० तिवारी :** अभी जो माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा उस से राजपल को देखने से मालूम होता है कि 153 रेकॉर्डिंग्स हैं और उस में एक को छोड़कर बाकी को स्वीकृत किया गया है लेकिन इम्पोर्ट्स और एक्सपोर्ट्स के लिए एक इम्पाटेंट है फर्स्ट पार्ट में :

"This highlighted broad problem areas in which delays and opportunities of corruption were possible and duplication of work seemed to exist."

तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि एक्सपोर्ट में और इम्पोर्ट में यह जो दिक्कतें हैं और जो रेकमंडेशंस हैं, उन के बारे में क्या ठोस

कदम उठाया गया है जिससे कि इस में सुभीता हो जाय और एक्सपोर्ट बढ़ जाय तथा इम्पोर्ट में कमी हो ?

**श्री मनुभाई शाह :** इससे एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन प्रोसीजर्स काफी सिम्पलीफाई हुए हैं और जितनी हद तक डिले और इनडसीशन से जो बर्दियां फैलती हैं वह कम हो जायेगी यह एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव रिकॉम है। इससे को डाइरेक्ट एक्सपोर्ट और इम्पोर्ट पर असर नहीं होता है। एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन अच्छा हो जायगा।

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :** कुछ यह साफ नहीं किया कि स्टडी टीम पर कितना खर्च हुआ है और इस के द्वारा कितना आयात और निर्यात हमारा बढ़ा है, कितना लाभ हुआ है ?

**श्री मनुभाई शाह :** स्टडी टीम पर कोई खास खर्च नहीं हुआ है। उन्होंने बहुत जल्दी काम किया है और छोटी कमेटी में काम हुआ है। दो चार हजार रुपये ट्रेवलिंग एलावेंस पर खर्च हुए होंगे, लेकिन फार रीचिंग रिकॉमर्स यह हैं जहाँ तक एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का सम्बन्ध है।

**श्री विश्वनाथ पांडेय :** अभी मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि जो अध्ययन मंडल नियुक्त किया गया था उस का उद्देश्य था आयात निर्यात व्यापार नियंत्रण संगठन के गठन, ढाँचे, कार्य तथा प्रक्रिया सम्बन्धी तरीकों की जांच करना इत्यादि और जो अध्ययन मंडल ने संस्तुति प्रस्तुत किया है सरकार को, उस सारे संस्तुति को सरकार ने स्वीकार किया है और जिस को नहीं भी स्वीकार किया है उस को सिद्धांत रूप में स्वीकार कर लिया है, तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो अध्ययन दल ने संस्तुति किया है उस को सरकार ने कहां तक कार्यान्वित किया है, यदि नहीं किया है तो उस को कब तक कार्यान्वित करने का विचार कर रही है ?



**श्री मनुभाई शाह :** हमने बताया कि हर एक जो हिदायत है, रेकमैडेशन है, उस को इम्प्लीमेंट किया गया जैसे एलाटमेंट स्टेज है फार्म और प्रोसीजर को तब्दील करना, जैसे जैसे जितनी जितनी कार्यवाही है उस के अन्दर डिसेंट्रलाइजेशन लाना यह सारी बातें स्वीकार की गई हैं और जो ऐसे मेटसे हैं कि जो सैद्धान्तिक बातें हैं, उन को भी सरकार ने स्वीकार किया है और उन को लाइट में उनकी रोशनी में आहिस्ता-आहिस्ता व्यवहार कर रहे हैं ।

**श्री भागवत झा आजाद :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मन्त्री जी के द्वारा जो पूरक प्रश्नों के जवाब दिये गए वह हम इसलिए नहीं समझ पा रहे हैं कि एक तरफ वह कहते हैं कि इस कमेटी ने डिसेंट्रलाइजेशन या लाइसेंसिंग प्रोसीजर में बहुत फार रीचिंग, उन के शब्दों में रिफार्म्स की सिफारिशें की हैं, इस के कारण शासन में बहुत सुधार हो जायगा तो इस का कोई भी असर आयात निर्यात के बढ़ने पर नहीं पड़ेगा ? वह बार-बार कह देते हैं कि कोई असर नहीं पड़ेगा । तो यह कमेटी किस बात के लिए थी ? अगर शासन में सुधार हुआ तो इस का मतलब है कि इस में कोई उन्नति आयात निर्यात में नहीं होगी ?

**श्री मनुभाई शाह :** डाइरेक्ट असेसमेंट नहीं हो सकता । (व्यवधान)

It will create more facilities to the people, but I cannot measure that this is due to reforms in administration (Interruption).

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** May I know whether in the meantime the head office of the Chief Controller and other trade control offices have undergone any change according to the recommendations of the Committee?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** About the organisation, if the hon. Member would read the details of the resolution very keenly and in detail we

have said how powers have been sought to be devolved on the subordinate offices so that the disposal of applications can be more expeditious.

**Shri Subodh Hansda:** Sir, I would like to read out two of the recommendations. Recommendation No. 83 is:

"The level of a controller in this division should be done away with. In lieu of three posts of controllers, there should be an additional deputy chief controller."

Then, serial No. 93 is:

"The posts of controllers even in this division should be done away with and the number of deputy chief controllers should be raised from one to two. In case the volume of work justifies, a third deputy chief controller should also be sanctioned."

These two recommendations have already been accepted. I would like to know whether by accepting these two recommendations employees belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are affected; if so, whether the Government have any information as to how many persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are going to be affected by these two recommendations and how Government propose to fix them up?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** I can give a categorical assurance that members of my staff belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will not be affected at all.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Shri Laskar—  
Shri Liladhar Kotoki. ....

**Shri Tyagi:** Sir, shall I take it that you are going by the list of names printed here, so that we may not take the trouble of standing....

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** They have given notice of the question, that is why I am calling them.

Next question.

**Shri Buta Singh:** This is a very important question.

**Shri Tyagi:** Sir, I demand a clarification.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I have called almost all those who gave notice of the question. I cannot go on further.

**Shri Tyagi:** I demand a clarification of the procedure followed in the House. Is the Speaker to go only by the list of names or we have to catch his eye?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I will call first those who have given notice of the question and if there is time I will call others.

**Shri Tyagi:** One ruling was given the other day.

**Shri Raghunath Singh:** The Speaker gave a ruling the other day that the first name in the list will be called and as far as the other names are concerned he would look to all the sides; he would not be guided by the list only.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Next question. **Shri Laskar.**

**Shri Tyagi:** It must be made clear.

**Shri Buta Singh:** The hon. Minister has given a very general reply and said nothing specific. **Shri Subodh Hamsda** asked the question whether those belonging to Scheduled Castes.....

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I have gone to the next question. If you are not satisfied, you can ask for a half-an-hour discussion.

## Expansion of India's Trade Abroad

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\*692. **Shri N. R. Laskar:**  
**Shri Liladhar Kotoki:**  
**Shri R. Barua:**  
**Shri Yashpal Singh:**  
**Shri Basappa:**

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are keen to expand trade with other countries;

(b) if so, the methods being adopted to explore ways and means of expanding the trade; and

(c) how far Government have been successful in their aim?

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

(b) Constant effort is made to expand the scope for Indian export commodities in foreign markets through participation in fairs and exhibitions abroad, opening of show rooms, sponsoring of sales and study teams, undertaking market surveys and overseas publicity, and entering into balancing bilateral agreements with various countries. Efforts are also made to mitigate the effects of trade and tariff barriers imposed on imports in some advanced countries, through participation in multilateral trade negotiations at the various international forums.

(c) India's exports increased from the level of about Rs. 606 crores per year on the average during the First Plan period and practically the same amount of Rs. 609 crores per year during the Second Plan to Rs. 762 crores per year during the Third Plan and Rs. 815 crores in the last year of the Third Plan. This increase has been due to (a) a real increase in the quantum of exports (b) a rise in the unit value of a number of commodities (c) a broader and vastly diversified commodity composition and (d) a wider distribution pattern. Among the countries/regions to which exports registered a significant

rise in the Third Plan are the U.S.A., and East European countries and the countries of the ECAFE region. Exports to Africa also registered a good increase.

**Shri N. R. Laskar:** We are facing foreign exchange difficulties and the only way to tide over this is to develop our foreign trade with different countries in the world. In view of this I would like to know whether any target of exports has been fixed for the Fourth Plan and, if so, what is that.

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** Rs. 5,100 crores (old rupee) and Rs. 8,030 crores (new rupee).

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :** क्या सरकार ने इस बात पर गौर किया है कि महात्मा जो हमेशा यह कहा .

"That Government is the best which governs the least".

व्यापारियों का जो काम है सरकार ने उन के उस काम को बढ़ाने क्यों नहीं देती और स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन आदि व्यापार करने की संस्थाएँ सरकार क्यों खड़ा कर देती है क्योंकि जाहिर है कि व्यापारियों के बेटे आप से अच्छी तरह व्यापार का काम चला सकते हैं जब कि सरकार का काम तो चीन और पाकिस्तान का मुकाबला करने का और अपनी डिफेंस की तयारियाँ करने का है ? जिस काम का साधारण नागरिक कर सकते हैं उस में सरकार क्यों व्यर्थ में अपना टांग अड़ती है ?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** What has that to do with this?

**Shri Basappa:** May I know whether any attempts have been made to increase our trade with the East European countries or the West European countries and whether the MPs who visited these countries have given any suggestions for increasing our trade with these countries; if so, with what effect?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** We are grateful to the MPs for their constructive suggestions, but as far as East European trade is concerned, it is already on the increase and is registered under a five-year trade agreement entered into with all those countries.

**Shri Buta Singh:** As a result of devaluation have the prices of goods to be imported from and exported to USSR under the existing contracts been raised to the extent of 75.5 per cent; if not, why is there such a variation in the prices of goods to be imported and of those to be exported?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** It is all on the market level; it is a market operation. Price have no relation to contracts.

**Shri Buta Singh:** What is the percentage rise in prices of goods to be exported to and goods to be imported from USSR after devaluation? Is there any rise or not?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** I did not follow the point.

**Shri Buta Singh:** Does he say that there is no rise?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He cannot say that offhand.

**Shrimati Vimla Devi:** He said that he did not follow the question.

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** I do not follow the content of the question. What does the hon. Member desire to have?

**Shri Buta Singh:** My question is this: under devaluation the Government of India has raised the prices of the goods to be exported to USSR and those imported from the USSR. I want to know the variation in these two.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Have the Government of India raised the prices?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** There is none.

**Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** Last year when I asked a question about expanding trade with Latin American countries, the hon. Minister said that there was little scope for development

of trade there. But keeping in view the fact that China is casting its net wide on the Latin American countries, for both political and trade reasons, may I know what are we doing this year in order to set our foot firmly on the soil of Latin American countries?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** As far as the South American countries are concerned, the distance is so long and the transport and shipping facilities are so meagre that I cannot promise the House much advance in that direction.

**Dr. Ranen Sen:** Recently when our Commerce Minister, Mr. Manubhai Shah, had been to USSR, after signing the agreement he made a public statement after devaluation that the offer of trade made by the Soviet Union was very generous. In view of this statement and since it has been found that trade with socialist countries is beneficial to India, may I know what are the specific steps that are being taken to remove the bottleneck that stands in the way of more increase of trade between India and other socialist countries—Soviet Union and others?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** The hon. Member is slightly misunderstanding my statement on revaluation following devaluation. When the rupee was devalued with respect to foreign currency, automatically through the International Monetary Fund all the prices were readjusted to 157.5 per cent.

**Shri Buta Singh:** This was exactly what I wanted to know.

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** This is not price rise. This is a question of calculation, of conversion of rouble into rupee. When I went to the Soviet Union, it was agreed that all the export contracts in terms of the old rupee would be recalculated at 47.5 per cent of the original parity value

of the rupee, and with respect to import contract, it would be revalued at 57.5 per cent.

**Shri Buta Singh:** This was exactly what I wanted to know.

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** This is not called price increase. Again and again I am explaining that it is only a question of parity.

With respect to expansion of trade, already the trade with the Soviet Union is on the expansion and no further expansion is possible until the whole protocol is revised.

**श्री भगवत झा आजाद :** माननीय मंत्री ने बड़े विस्तार के साथ इन उपायों का उल्लेख किया जिनके कि कारण हमारा निर्यात प्रथम योजना का 600 करोड़ अभी 801 करोड़ के ऊपर आ गया तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सारे उपाय असफल नहीं हो गये ? अगर यह असफल न होते तो सरकार को अवमूल्यन का इतना बड़ा कठिन काम क्यों करना पड़ता ? अगर यह बात झूठ है तो अवमूल्यन के बाद क्या उन के निर्यात में वृद्धि हुई, अगर वृद्धि हुई तो उन के द्वारा किये गये उपायों के कारण हुई या अवमूल्यन के कारण हुई ?

**श्री रतन ई शाह :** बहुत से सवाल एक साथ आ गये । असफलता का कोई सवाल नहीं है । 600 करोड़ से 820 करोड़ होना जरूर सफलता है लेकिन उस में और सफलता मिलने के लिए कोई कदम लिया जाये तो पुराने काम को असफल कहना उचित नहीं है । जहाँ तक नये निर्यात का ताल्लुक है हम यह कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि जब तक प्रोडक्शन न बढ़े तब तक निर्यात के लिए सामान नहीं बढ़ सकता है इसलिए अब हमारी तबज्जह यह है कि उत्पादन को ज्यादा अहमियत दी जाये ।

**Dr. Ranen Sen:** I was asking about the other socialist countries also.

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** So many countries are connected with bilateral pacts; the five-year trade agreement is with all the eight socialist countries. The trade is going on smoothly with the escalation mentioned in the Third Plan.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware that the prices of even those goods which were imported before devaluation and at pre-devaluation prices have been marked up, and if so, whether this has the concurrence or the blessings of this Government, and if not, what Government have done about it?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** It is an automatic process, as I was mentioning. The marking up is not a voluntary phenomenon. When the parity of a currency with respect to the world currency changes, that is a *suo motu* phenomenon; it takes place automatically. In the case of these East European countries, the rupee cannot be devalued with respect to the rupee itself. There is a peculiar type of trade agreement with these countries, therefore, an understanding on both the sides was necessary. All the six socialist countries, namely Poland, Hungary, Rumania, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and East Germany—in the case of East Germany, it is still under discussion—have agreed to revaluation at 57.5 per cent on both sides; with respect to the Soviet Union 47.5 per cent is the extent of revaluation on our side and 57.5 per cent on their import side.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** I am speaking of the goods imported before devaluation at pre-devaluation prices. These have been marked up rather arbitrarily by those who were importing, and I am told that the STC has supported this marking up, which is without any reason altogether.

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** Where the payment is still due from the buyer

to the seller, naturally, the marking up will have to be put up with. Where the payment has already been made in the old rupee, there is no question of any marking up; if there are any such cases, and our attention is drawn to them, we shall look into the matter.

**श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :** क्या सरकार इस बात पर भी विचार कर रही है कि चूंकि हिन्दुस्तानियों की बहुत बड़ी तादाद अफ्रीका और साउथ ईस्ट एशिया आदि स्थानों पर है इसलिये उन से भी सम्पर्क स्थापित किया जाये ताकि हमारे व्यापार में अभिवृद्धि हो ।

**श्री मनुभाई शाह :** हमारा ताल्लुक तो काफी घनिष्ठ है, लेकिन माननीय सदन जानता है कि हमारे देश के जितने लोग दूसरे देशों में रहते हैं वहां पर उन की क्या हालत है । उन से बहुत ज्यादा तिजारत में इजाफा एक्स्पेक्ट करना वास्तविक नहीं होगा ।

#### Over-crowding in Third Class Compartments

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\*694. **Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:**  
**Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the over-crowding in the third class compartments even now; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to remove the same and to increase the amenities to the railway travellers?

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

(b) Consistent with the availability of resources by way of line capacity and stock, additional trains are being introduced besides extending runs of existing services and augmentation

of their loads. In addition, special trains are also run to clear seasonal rush of traffic.

**Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:** May I know whether there is any limit with regard to the issue of tickets to third class passengers, because generally what we see in the third class compartments is that there is overcrowding and as a result of the stampede women and children are subjected to injuries sometimes?

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** As the House is aware, there is no limit on the issue of tickets, but we do arrange special trains whenever there is any apprehension of a big rush; during 1965-66, 2035 special trains were run with a view to cope with the density of passenger traffic.

**Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:** With regard to the amenities to passengers, may I know whether Government are aware that there is a very great needs for sleeper coaches in all the third class trains for long-distance passengers?

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** At present, third class sleeper facility has been provided on 113 pairs of trains. There are about 605 such coaches on the broad gauge and 376 on the metre gauge.

**Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** In view of the fact that the ticketless travelers also add to the crowd in the third class, may I know what effective steps have been taken to stop these people getting into the third class compartments and adding to the discomforts of the passengers?

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** A special squad is deputed to check such persons as travel without tickets, and magisterial checking is also sometimes resorted to for that purpose.

**Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:** May I know whether it is a fact that in recent times, in the south section of the Sealdah Division of the Eastern Railway, the number of bogies which

was previously 8 has been reduced to 4, and this has caused serious overcrowding in the trains, as a result of which there have been a itations and consequent dislocation of trains.

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** As you know, there has been some agitation in West Bengal, but the entire agitation was not based on this only, passenger facilities.

**Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:** I did not say about agitation. I was referring to the reduction of capacity from 8 to 4 coaches.

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** It is a fact that 72 coaches were burnt due to different types of agitation in West Bengal and we are extremely short of coaches due to the burning of coaches. Therefore, there has been some rationalisation. But no passenger will be allowed to be stranded on the stations for lack of coach facilities. We shall see that suitable number of coaches are provided; a the same time, I would appeal to the House and to everyone outside, that the country should rise and see that such agitations do not lead to the burning of railway property.

**Dr. Ranen Sen:** I rise on a point of order. The reply just now given by the hon. Minister is totally misleading the House. My hon. friend was asking about the introduction of lesser-capacity electric trains in the southern section, where there were no electric railways previously and there was no burning of trains or railway coaches on that line. He is completely misleading the House. There instead of introducing 8-coach electric trains, they have introduced 4-coach electric trains as a result of which there is a 50 per cent loss of capacity on that line. Passengers are practically in a very difficult position. This has nothing to do with politics. Instead of answering that, he is digressing into politics and misleading the House. He should have answered the question straight.

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** We have seen these reports in the Calcutta English papers also. It is not a fact that the number of passengers who can be accommodated in those coaches will be less than the number which used to be accommodated in the earlier coaches. But as I have said, we shall see that nobody is allowed to remain without accommodation, and suitable arrangements will be made.

**Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:** Just now the hon. Minister stated that additional trains have been introduced to reduce over-crowding in third class compartments. May I know whether Government are aware that the Assam Mail which runs from Delhi to Dibrugarh is over-crowded, and is there a proposal from the Government side to run an additional train or dieselise that train to reduce overcrowding?

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** The Assam Mail was a new train introduced in the latter part of 1964. It has been very nicely patronised. But there is no proposal at the moment to haul it by electric or diesel traction. But two other trains are hauled by diesel traction.

**श्री काशीराम गुप्त :** 15 अगस्त को इलाहाबाद स्टेशन पर लाउड स्पीकर से एलान किया जा रहा था कि मुसाफिर लोग छतों पर न बैठें क्योंकि ऊपर बिजली के तार हैं और उन से खतरा है। इस से पता चलता है कि कितनी गम्भीर स्थिति है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या जो गाड़ियों के ऊपर बैठने की समस्या है उस को रेलवे मंत्रालय चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना में हल कर सकेगा, अथवा यह उस के बाद भी जारी रहेगी।

**डा० राम सुभग सिंह :** इस का असल में एक दूसरा कारण है। इलाहाबाद से कानपुर तक एलेक्ट्रिकेशन का काम चल रहा है। कलकत्ते से जो बाम्बे मेल आती है वह भी इलाहाबाद तक एलेक्ट्रिफाइड है और बिजली के ट्रैक्शन

से आती है। चूँकि वह एक नया सिलसिला शुरू हुआ था और किसी को मालूम नहीं था इसलिए यह होता है। लेकिन जहाँ तक छतों पर यात्रा करने की बात है वह पांच दस साल पहले की बात है। वह समस्या अब खत्म हो गई है। अभी हाल ही में कुम्भ का मेला पिछले साल हुआ था। उस वक्त भी कोई यात्री छत पर यात्रा करता नज़र नहीं आया होगा आपको।

**श्री मा० ला० वर्मा :** अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि 600 ट्रेनों में 113 में स्लीपिंग कोचिज हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि बाकी ट्रेनों में जो थर्ड क्लास के मुसाफिर सफर करते हैं उनके लिए स्लीपिंग कोचिज की व्यवस्था करने के लिए आप कौन से कदम उठा रहे हैं ?

**डा० राम सुभग सिंह :** चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में ब्राड गेज में 555 और मीटर गेज में 550 स्लीपिंग कोचिज इंस्ट्रुड्युस हो जाने की आशा है।

**श्री उ० सु० त्रिवेदी :** अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि छतों पर बैठ हुए लोग नज़र नहीं आए मैं अभी पन्द्रह बीस दिन पहले गुजरात से अहमदाबाद आ रहा था और क्लाल से महबाना तक बहुत आदमी छतों पर बैठे हुए थे। यह तो मैं आपको इनफार्मेशन देना चाहता हूँ। अब मैं अपना सवाल करना चाहता हूँ। पठानकोट एक्सप्रेस जो बम्बई से दिल्ली आती है और देहरादून एक्सप्रेस जो बम्बई से दिल्ली आती है इन दोनों गाड़ियों में स्लीपर कोचिज की संख्या बढ़ा देने से मामूली बीच के जो स्टेशन हैं और वहाँ से तीसरे दर्जे में बैठने वाले जो यात्री हैं उनको बिल्कुल सुविधा नहीं रह गई है। इसलिए अगर इन दोनों ट्रेनों में तीन तीन दूसरे थर्ड क्लास के कोचिज लग जायें और इनको डीज़ल से चलाया जाए तो लोगों को सुविधा हो सकती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस पर क्या गवर्नमेंट विचार कर रही है ?

**डा० राम सुभग सिंह :** जहाँ तक अहमदाबाद के महसूना का प्रश्न है वहाँ दो अक्टूबर से एक नई गाड़ी चलाई जाने वाली है। इस ओवर काउडिंग की दिक्कत को दूर करने के लिए। बम्बई से अमृतसर तक जो फ्रंटियर मेल आती है उसको भी दो अक्टूबर से दिल्ली तक डीजल द्वारा चलाया जाएगा।

**श्री उ० सु० त्रिवेदी :** फ्रंटियर मेल में आप टिकट नहीं देते हैं।

**डा० राम सुभग सिंह :** तीन तीन डिब्बे बढ़ा दिये जायेंगे चूँकि वह डीजल इंजन से चलेगी। हावड़ा से भी अमृतसर जो मेल ट्रेन जाती है उसको भी डीजल द्वारा मुगलसराय से अमृतसर तक और उधर इलेक्ट्रिसिटी से मुगलसराय से हावड़ा की तरफ चलाया जाएगा। उस में भी तीन डिब्बे बढ़ जायेंगे।

**श्री उ० सु० त्रिवेदी :** पठानकोट एक्सप्रेस और देहरादून एक्सप्रेस का मैंने कहा है। फ्रंटियर मेल में आप टिकट नहीं देते हैं। टिकट देने का भी इन्तजाम करोगे क्या?

He has not answered the question. My question is this. Once you say that tickets are booked from Bombay to Delhi only and from Delhi to Bombay only in the Frontier Mail, will you allow third class passengers to enter in the middle stations?

**डा० राम सुभग सिंह :** उसको देख कर हो सका तो बढ़ा दिया जाएगा।

**श्री ब्रज बिहारी महारथोत्रा :** थर्ड क्लास में ओवर काउडिंग होता है। उस में पंखे भी नहीं होते हैं और होते हैं तो अक्सर खराब रहते हैं। क्या सभी थर्ड क्लास के डिब्बों में आप पंखों की व्यवस्था करेंगे और साथ ही साथ यह भी देखेंगे कि वे चलते रहें?

**डा० राम सुभग सिंह :** हर थर्ड क्लास की यह हालत नहीं है। कुछ हैं जिन में नहीं है।

जिन कोचिज की वाकी उग पांच दरम से कम है उन में पंखों की व्यवस्था नहीं है। लेकिन और जो हैं उन में की जा रही है और अगले दिनों में कोई ऐसी कोच नहीं रहेगी थर्ड क्लास की जिसमें पंखा न हो।

#### Expansion of IISCO AND TISCO Plants

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\*695. Shrimati Renuka Ray:  
Dr. Ranen Sen:

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

(a) whether any agreement has been reached with the World Bank in regard to the expansion of the IISCO and TISCO Steel Plants; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Iron and Steel (Shri P. C. Sethi):** (a) IISCO have already executed a Loan Agreement with the World Bank on the 7th July, 1966, to meet the foreign exchange cost of their steel expansion programme from 1 million to 1.3 million tonnes of ingots per annum and also for importing spare parts and replacements.

So far as TISCO is concerned, although they have been permitted by the Government to negotiate a Loan with the World Bank to finance the foreign exchange cost of certain ancillary schemes to attain two million tonnes of ingot steel production per annum the loan is yet to be negotiated.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House in respect of the Loan negotiated by IISCO. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6926/66].

**Shrimati Renuka Ray:** In the statement laid on the Table of the House there is no detail as to whether the type of steel that is to be made in the expansion scheme is going to be all needed for the productive capacity of India itself, or whether some of it is going to be exported abroad in an international market where there is slump in steel.

**Shri P. C. Sethi:** There is no need to detail these things as far as this



detail these things as far as this agreement is concerned because this is an agreement between the World Bank and the IISCO regarding the loan. As far as production pattern is concerned, both the things have been taken into consideration because now the export of steel is also taken into consideration.

**Shrimati Renuka Ray:** In a slump market? Does the introduction of modifications and new techniques mean an increase in the employment potential in India or does it mean that due to rationalisation or some other reason the employment potential is going to be reduced and retrenchment is to take place?

**Shri P. C. Sethi:** This is a very slight increase in production from one to 1.3, I have no exact figures whether it will particularly increase employment potential.

**Shrimati Renuka Ray:** Does the Government not go into these details about the private sector? They do things without knowing what the results would be.

**The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh):** There is a question of retrenchment of any persons.

**Dr. Ranen Sen:** Some years back it was decided by the Government of India that in the steel production there should be no more increase of capacity in the private sector and now we find gradually with the backing of the Government of India, the World Bank has given loans to IISCO and TISCO for expansion. It means that the private sector is expanding in the steel industry whereas according to the Industrial Policy Resolution it was Government of India's position not to increase the capacity of the private sector. May I know why this Government is trying to flout this Policy decision and increase the capacity of the private sector?

**Shri T. N. Singh:** May I point out that so far as the expansion of the existing plants in the private sector

are concerned, this was covered by the Industrial Policy Resolution itself; that does not bar the expansion and that is why this marginal and other expansion had been allowed.

**श्री भागवत झा आजाद :** श्रीमती रेणुका राय के पूरक प्रश्न का स्पष्ट जवाब नहीं आया है इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब सरकार इतने बड़े कर्ज के लिए गारंटी दे रही है तो किस प्रकार के इस्पात का उत्पादन किया जाएगा, क्या उस इस्पात का उत्पादन किया जाएगा जिसकी देश को आवश्यकता है या उस इस्पात का उत्पादन किया जाएगा जोकि विदेशों को निर्यात किया जाता है ?

**श्री प्र० चं० सेठी :** मैंने कहा है कि जो लोन एप्रोपेट है उस में प्रोडक्शन पैटर्न नहीं दिया गया है। लेकिन इसका यह मतलब नहीं है कि प्रोडक्शन पैटर्न के उनके साथ डिमांड नहीं हुआ है। वह निश्चित है। चूँकि है। लेकिन इस समय मेरे पास पूरी जानकारी नहीं है कि उस में से कितना एक्सपोर्ट होगा और कितना यहां पर कन्ज्यूम होगा।

**श्री भागवत झा आजाद :** क्या यह सच नहीं है कि यह कम्पनी इतना बड़ा कर्ज लेकर जिस के लिए सरकार गारंटी रहेगी उस इस्पात का उत्पादन करेगी जोकि विदेशों को जाएगा और अपने देश की जो आवश्यकतायें हैं उन को पूरा नहीं करेगी ?

**श्री जे० ना० सिंह :** जितने स्टील प्लांट हैं प्राइवेट और पब्लिक सेक्टर दोनों ने उन में जो प्रोडक्शन होता है उस में से कुछ अंश दोनों का हो एक्सपोर्ट भी हो रहा है और यहां की जो जहिरियात हैं उनको भी वे मीटा कर रहे हैं। एक्सपोर्ट कर रहे हैं।

**श्री डा० दा० तिवारी :** नेशनल और इंटरनेशनल दोनों जहिरियात को पूरा करने के लिए स्टील की आजकल आवश्यकता है।

हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार एक्सपेंशन भी कर रही है और न ही लोहे की मिलें चालू करने की भी कोशिश कर रही है। जिन चीजों का हिन्दुस्तान में ग्लट हो गया है, जिन की बिक्री नहीं होती है, जिन को सबसिडी दे कर बाहर भेजना पड़ता है, उन चीजों का उत्पादन न करके ऐसे लोहे के सामान का उत्पादन करना जिसकी देश को आवश्यकता है और जहां ही जो बिक सकता है और जिस को सबसिडी दे कर बाहर न भेजना पड़े और घाटा न उठाना पड़े, क्या इस पर आपने या प्लानिंग कमिशन ने विचार किया है और अगर किया है तो किस निष्कर्ष पर आप पहुंचे हैं ?

**श्री बि० ना० सिंह :** मेरी समझ में गवर्नमेंट को या पब्लिक सेक्टर प्रोजेक्ट्स को भी बराबर इस बात की तरफ ध्यान अवश्य देना चाहिए। उस में कितनी सबसिडी है मैं समझता हूं कि ज्यादा सबसिडी की जरूरत नहीं पड़नी चाहिए और उम्मीद करता हूं कि ऐसी ही हालत आगे चलकर होगी। लेकिन साथ ही यह एकदम से कह देना कि किसी चीज का हमेशा ग्लट (अधिक उत्पादन) नहीं होगा, यह जरा मुश्किल है। आज तो दुनिया में, इंग्लैंड में और कई जगह स्टील का ग्लट है। यह खाली हिन्दुस्तान में नहीं है और जगह भी है।

**श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :** इस बात को दृष्टि में रखते हुए कि हम सेकेंड शिपयार्ड कोचीन में खोलने जा रहे हैं और हम को शिपयार्ड के वास्ते जितने स्टील की आवश्यकता होती है वह आज हम बाहर से स्टील प्लेट इम्पोर्ट करते हैं, तो क्या सरकार विचार करेगी कि हमारे जहाज को जिन स्टील प्लेटों की आवश्यकता है उस का उत्पादन भारतवर्ष में हो सके ?

**श्री बि० ना० सिंह :** हमारे ख्याल में हमारे यहां प्लेट का उत्पादन बढ़ाया जा रहा है और बढ़ भी रहा है। उस में और भी बातें

होती हैं। कुछ स्पेशल क्वालिटी स्टील की बात आ जाती है उसके उत्पादन में कमी होती है, उस के फैब्रिकेशन आदि के कारखाने कम हैं, इन सब वजहों से कुछ इम्पोर्ट करना ही पड़ता है।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Shri Dinen Bhattacharya.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Sir, I want to raise a point . . .

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Order, order. The Minister has started answering the question.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Before he answers, I want to make a point . . .

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Order, order.

12.00 hrs.

#### SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

#### Retrenchment of Workmen in Railway Electrification Project

+

**SNQ. 18. Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:**  
**Shri S. M. Banerjee:**  
**Shri Tridib Kumar**  
**Chaudhuri:**  
**Shri Umanath:**  
**Shri Mohammed Koya:**  
**Shri Biren Dutta:**  
**Dr. U. Misra:**  
**Shri Kolla Venkaiah:**  
**Shri Madhu Limaye:**  
**Shri H. N. Mukerjee:**  
**Shrimati Renu**  
**Chakravartty:**  
**Shri N. C. Chatterjee:**  
**Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:**  
**Shri Alvares:**  
**Shri Nambiar:**  
**Shri P. Kunhan:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Board have ordered for large scale retrenchment of workmen in the Railway Electrification project;

(b) whether any representation has been received for the absorption of the retrenched hands in the Open Line Works of the Railway;

(c) whether it is a fact that getting no response from the authority, Electrification Project Workers have started hunger strike in Calcutta and other places; and

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

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh):** (a) No, Sir. However, there has been some reduction in the staff strength on the Railway Electrification Project due to completion of works.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) In spite of the correct position having been explained by the Administration, some workers had gone on hunger strike.

(d) The matter was brought to the notice of State Government Civil authorities from the point of view of law and order.

**Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:** May I know whether it is a fact that already more than 8,000 workers employed in the railway electrification project have been retrenched and near about 7,000 are at the point of retrenchment and, if so, in view of the fact that every year two per cent normal vacancies occur in the railway, that is, to the tune of 26,000 normal vacancies occur in the view also of the fact that the Railway Ministry as per its report, wants to create 38,000 new posts every year, may I know what is the necessity of retrenching this railway electrification project workers who are all employees of the Railway Board also?

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** It is not a fact that 8,000 persons have been retrenched. He also mentioned about the likely retrenchment. The following figures give the approximate number of workers likely to be rendered surplus during the next six months:

Works Supervisors 51; Material Checkers, 62; Casual labour, 1,098. The total comes to 1,200 odd. Regarding recruitment against the vacancies that occur annually on the railways we are going to provide facility to the workers who will be retrenched.

**Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:** In view of the fact that there is dissatisfaction and agitation throughout West Bengal, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh among these railway electrification project workers as a result of which in Allahabad Division, the workers are on strike from the 25th last and in Calcutta they are going to launch a strike on this very demand that all these workers must be absorbed in the open line works, may I know—and I would appeal also—whether the Railway Ministry would for the present moment stop this retrenchment and meet the representatives of this railway electrification workers and assess the real position so that they may make some arrangement for the reabsorption of these employees?

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** It all depends on the electrification programme. At the moment, the work is in progress on 1350 track KMs of which 875 will be completed in the next two or three months leaving only about 480 track KMs on Howrah-Kharagpur section to be completed. Due to this lack of work facility, this surplus has arisen as if indicated. Hunger-strikes were resorted to both in Calcutta and Allahabad. But now there is no hunger-strike anywhere, either at Calcutta or at Allahabad.

**Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:** But a strikes are there.

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Strikers are there everywhere; I said, there are no hunger-strikes.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Is it a fact that the hunger-strike has been converted into a strike both in Howrah and Allahabad Division—in Allahabad, Kanpur, etc? Is it a fact that yesterday and day before, instead of solving this problem amicably by discussion across the table, there was brutal

lathi charge in Allahabad and both in Allahabad and Kanpur nearly 60 workers have been arrested? May I know whether the minister will have some sort of negotiations with the employees' representatives, so that the matter is properly discussed?

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Actually I have no information about the lathi charge at Kanpur or at Allahabad. I had information about the hunger-strike which has been called off. About negotiations, the hon. member is the President of one of the recognised unions of the S. E. Rly. and we usually meet through the recognised channel at proper levels. Some of the representatives also met the Prime Minister. The papers passed on by the Prime Minister to the Railway Minister have been very carefully scrutinised. We are doing our best to mitigate the difficulties of the workers.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will he meet a delegation..

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He has said, they are doing their best to mitigate the difficulties.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** I have heard it and I understand English. I only want to know whether he will meet a delegation of the employees and their representatives.

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** He is welcome to meet me or the senior Minister.

**Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:** It is not a question of mitigation, because that is nothing more than a pious formula. The Government should have information about the number of workers who would be surplus, the number that are going to be retrenched and the possibility of absorbing them in the works which are or which will be in progress in the railways. After all, you cannot suddenly throw out 7000 or 8000 workers on the streets. That is the extent

of mitigation that Government expects and has there been any examination of all the possibilities of absorbing these people so that they are not made totally unemployed?

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Yes, Sir. We have examined all the avenues that could provide job facilities to these employees. So far, about 800 men have been given alternative jobs on Open Line Works. Recently, alternative casual labour jobs were offered to 400 retrenched men in Sealdah Division. But, none of them has accepted the offer yet. Perhaps, they might accept it after some time. We have approached all the zonal railways and units to absorb these people whenever vacancies arise.

**Shri Umanath:** Among these retrenched workers there are certain technical people like electrical foreman, assistant electrical foreman, senior electrical charginan, senior draftsman etc. In their appointment order it is mentioned that while they are recruited for the electrification section, they may also be posted in South Eastern Railway or Eastern Railway in other vacancies. But, in spite of this specific mention of this provision in the appointment order, while posting them in the vacancies in the South Eastern Railways after retrenchment, they were shown as being re-employed after retrenchment, making them lose their past services, and they are given the minimum of the scale. In some cases, they have lost as much as seven years of service. May I know why they were not straightway transferred to the South Eastern Railways instead of retrenching them and re-employing them, which will mean their losing the past services?

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Some of them have been given this facility and posted in the South Eastern Railways.

**Shri Umanath:** Sir, my question has not been answered. Why were they not transferred instead of retrenching and re-employing them? Let him answer this question.

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** The hon. Member mentioned some condition. We are adhering to those conditions. In addition, we are giving them new facilities that could be provided to them.

**Shri Umanath:** Sir, on a point of order. I have asked a specific question which has not been answered. In their appointment order it is stated that apart from the electrification section they will be posted elsewhere in the South Eastern Railways. Now, why were they retrenched, making them lose their past service and grade, and then re-employed? Why were they not straightway transferred? What is the reason for not transferring them?

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Perhaps, these papers were not correctly produced by the workers before the railways. If there is any such condition, we are going to honour that condition. We would not violate any such condition.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** इस वक्त रेल विभाग में दो प्रकार की छटनी हो रही है। दिन प्रति दिन बिजलीकरण और डिजलीकरण की योजनायें के परिणामस्वरूप जैसे वाष्प शक्ति से चलने वाले इंजिन बनाने के कारखानों में—जैसे जमालपुर में वर्कशॉप है, उस में पहले 21,000 मजदूर काम करते थे, लेकिन आज वहां केवल 13,000 मजदूर रह गये हैं, इन में छटनी हो गई है, दूसरे बिजलीकरण की योजना के मातहत छटनी हुई है। तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से फिर पूछता हूं कि क्या वह अपने कार्यकाल में कोई 20-25 साल की बिजलीकरण और डिजलीकरण की ऐसी योजना बनायेंगे, जिसके मातहत यह छटनी नहीं होगी और सभी लोगों को काम मिलेगा? क्या सरकार इस तरह की योजनाओं पर विचार कर रही है?

**डा० राम सुभग सिंह :** बिजलीकरण और डिजलीकरण की योजनायें पंचवर्षीय

योजनाओं के मातहत बनती हैं। प्रत्येक पंचवर्षीय योजना में जो राशि रेल विभाग को दी जाती है, उसके अनुपात से इन दोनों की योजनायें हम बनाते हैं। लेकिन हमारा लक्ष्य यह जरूर है कि 20-25 वर्ष आगे क्या व्यवस्था हो उस को ध्यान में रखा जाय। जमालपुर में जो स्थिति पैदा हुई है, वह सही है, क्योंकि डीजल इंजिन के इन्ट्रोडक्शन से जो सहाय्यता मुसाफिरों को पैदा होती है, उसको भी ध्यान में रखना पड़ता है। इसलिये स्टीम एन्जिन की तरफ से जो सरप्लस स्टाफ होता है उसको इस में लाने की व्यवस्था है और लिये जा रहे हैं।

**Shri Nambiar:** In view of the fact that these thousands of workers were in service for the last twelve years, ever since 1954, may I know whether the Government would consider re-employing them against normal vacancies that are likely to occur in the railway workshops and loco-sheds in the Northern, Eastern and South Eastern Railways?

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** That is what I stated earlier. We have approached the zonal railways to provide employment to the workers who have been rendered surplus on account of electrification.

**Shri Nambiar:** Will they be absorbed in those vacancies? That is what I want to know.

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** They will be absorbed in the "likely" vacancies. But he should understand the meaning of the word "likely".

**Shri Hem Barua:** Since the demand of the surplus workers on the Railway Electrification Department is that the surplus workers should be re-em-

ployed or employed gainfully in other departments of the railways, why is it that Government has not considered this aspect of the case all these years, even though they have been working since 1954 as casual labour, which is a bad thing in itself?

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** That is precisely what we are doing. As I said, 800 workers have already been absorbed and 400 have been offered appointment out of a total of less than 4,000. The total is not 8,000, as mentioned by Shri Dinen Bhattacharya. Then, the likely retrenchment is not going to be 9,000 or 10,000, as has been made out in the representation to the Prime Minister but only about 1,200, as I stated here on the floor of the House.

**Shri Nambiar:** It comes to 5,200 and not 1,200.

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

##### Ancillary Industries Sub-Committee

\*696. **Shri Maurya:**  
**Shri Bagri:**  
**Shri Hukam Chand**  
**Kachhavaia:**  
**Shri Bade:**  
**Shri Wadiwa:**  
**Shri Chandak:**  
**Shri Parashar:**  
**Dr. Chandrabhan Singh:**  
**Shri J. P. Jyotishi:**  
**Shri Shiva Dutt Upadhyaya:**

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1522 on the 6th May, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the Ancillary Industries Sub-Committee has since submitted its report to Government;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when the report is likely to be submitted?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya):** (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6927/66].

##### H.M.T. Bangalore

\*697. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**  
**Shri S. C. Samanta:**  
**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**  
**Shri M. L. Dwivedi:**  
**Shri R. S. Pandey:**

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the watch factory at Bangalore is working only upto 50 per cent of its capacity;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether any steps have been taken to make it run to full capacity?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya):** (a) The Watch Factory of Hindustan Machine Tools Limited, Bangalore is working at present, at 75 per cent of its capacity.

(b) Non-availability of adequate foreign exchange for the import of essential raw materials and components.

(c) Within the overall availability and the inter-se priority of demands, efforts are being made to increase the foreign exchange allocation for the factory to enable it to step up its production.

मद्रास-हावड़ा एक्सप्रेस का पटरी से  
[उतर जाना]

\*698. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**  
**श्री भागवत झा आजाद :**  
**श्री सोनावने :**  
**श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :**  
**श्री तुलाराम :**

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :  
 श्री द० ब० राजू :  
 श्री श्रीकार लाल बरवा :  
 श्री राम हरलाल यादव :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 30 मई, 1966 को मारमपल्लि रेलवे स्टेशन (दक्षिण रेलवे) पर मद्रास हावड़ा एक्सप्रेस इंजन समेत पटरी से उतर गई;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इसके परिणामस्वरूप दो व्यक्ति घायल हुए ;

(ग) इस दुर्घटना के क्या कारण थे; और

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

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाम नाथ) : (क) गाड़ी के इंजन का टैंडर और इंजन से लगे 9 डिब्बे पटरी से उतर गये।

(ख) जी हाँ।

(ग) दुर्घटना रेल कर्मचारियों की गलती से हुई।

(घ) दुर्घटना के लिए जिम्मेदार ठहराये गये कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध अनुशासन सम्बन्धी उपयुक्त कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

#### Exports by S.T.C.

\*699. Dr. M. M. Das: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the value of exports by the State Trading Corporation has come down from Rs. 38.62 crores in 1963-64 to Rs. 16.74 crores in 1965-66;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that though the value of exports has come

down considerably, yet the value of imports by S.T.C. has gone up from 55.93 crores in 1963-64 to Rs. 79.88 crores in 1965-66, if so, the reasons therefore; and

(d) whether the main purpose for which the State Trading Corporation was set up is to step up the export trade of the country and how far this object has been fulfilled?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manbhai Shah): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6928/66].

#### Recruitment for Bokaro Plant

\*700. Shri P. R. Chakravarti:  
 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:  
 Shri Daljit Singh:  
 Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the 'model' order formulated by the Bihar Government prescribing recruitment preferences for the guidance of the private industrial units;

(b) whether Government have taken note of the increasing displeasure of prominent people of Bihar over the method of recruitment of the personnel for the Bokaro Steel Project; and

(c) whether Government have made suggestions to the industrial undertakings in the public sector operating in different areas regarding the recruitment preferences?

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) No, Sir. It is understood that no such model orders have been formulated by the Government of Bihar.

(b) and (c). A uniform policy has been prescribed for recruitment to all public sector undertakings under the Government of India. This policy was enunciated in a note placed on

the table of the House on 14-4-1961. Bokaro Steel Limited have been following this policy in their recruitment. A representative of the Bihar Government is also associated, as prescribed, in all selection committees.

#### Price of Coal

**\*701. Shri Kolla Venkaiah:** Will the Minister of Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee has been appointed either by Government or by the Coal Board to go into the revision of prices of coal and if so, when it was appointed;

(b) the reasons for the appointment of the Committee and the personnel of the Committee;

(c) whether any report has been presented by the Committee and if so, the main recommendations thereof; and

(d) the action taken by Government thereon?

**The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey):** (a) The Government of India appointed, on 26th March, 1966, a Study Group to:

(i) review the recommendations of the Coal Price Revision Committee in the light of the present day conditions; and

(ii) examine and report whether any revision in coal prices is called for.

(b) The conditions under which Coal Price Revision Committee (1958) made their recommendations have undergone considerable change. It was accordingly considered necessary to review the matter by appointing a Study Group. The personnel of the Study Group is given below:

#### Chairman

Shri A. B. Ganguli, Chairman,  
Calcutta State Transport  
Corporation, Calcutta.

#### Members

Shri K. S. Bhandari, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance, New Delhi.

Shri A. C. Bose, Coal Controller.

Shri A. B. Guha, formerly Adviser, Planning Commission.

#### Member-Secretary

Shri K. K. Dhar, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Mines and Metals.

(c) The Study Group has not submitted its report to Government so far.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Steel Plants

**\*702. Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:**  
**Shri Ravindra Varma:**

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

(a) whether the Planning Commission has suggested setting up of fifth and sixth steel plants in the public sector to utilise the potential that would be created by the Heavy Engineering Corporation at Ranchi; and

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

**The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh):** (a) and (b). It has been decided that, while setting up the fifth and sixth steel plants in the public sector, the fullest use will be made of machine building capacity available with the Heavy Engineering Corporation and other projects.

#### Recovery of Export Earnings from Pakistan

**\*703. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 494 on the 11th March, 1966 and state the further steps taken to recover the arrears of export earnings from Pakistan?



**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah):** Out of the amount of Rs. 126.49 lakhs due at present from Pakistan, 60 per cent is being adjusted against the credit balance of the National Bank of Pakistan with the State Bank of India. Against the remaining balance of 40 per cent, Government will be paid on pro-rata basis by the Custodian of Enemy Property who has taken over the assets and the liabilities of the National Bank of Pakistan.

### भिलाई में मजूरों की मजूरी

\*704. श्री बड़े :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री श्रीकार लाल बरवा :

श्री काशी राम गुप्त :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने में मजूरों को 1 रुपया 75 पैसे की दर से दैनिक मजूरी दी जाती है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इसी कारखाने के वही काम करने वाले नियमित मजूरों को 135 रुपये प्रति माह की दर से मजूरी दी जाती है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकारी उपक्रमों में दैनिक मजूरी पर रखे गये मजूरों के मामले में मजूरी की दर कम रखने के क्या कारण हैं ?

लोहा और इस्पात मंत्री (श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह) : (क) से (ग). यह सच है कि भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने में नाममात्र उपस्थित नामावली के अनियत मजूरों की दैनिक मजूरी 1६० 75 पैसे है । ऐसे अनियत मजूरों की मजूरी मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा ऐसे मजूरों के लिए निर्धारित की गई न्यूनतम मजूरी पर आधारित है ।

संचालन-कार्य में लग हुये स्थायी और अस्थायी कर्मचारियों की मजूरी लोहा और

इस्पात मजूरी बोर्ड की सिफारिशों के आधार पर मान्यता-प्राप्त यूनियन के साथ किये गये समझौतों द्वारा विनियमित की गई है । इसी प्रकार निर्माण कार्य में लगे हुये नियमित कर्मचारियों की मजूरी भी मान्यता-प्राप्त यूनियन के साथ किये गये समझौते द्वारा विनियमित की गई है । आजकल इन समझौतों के अन्तर्गत न्यूनतम वेतन पाने वाले अकुशल कामगार की कुल मासिक उपलब्ध मूल वेतन और मंहगाई भत्ते को मिलाकर- 135 रुपये हैं ।

### Export Oriented Spinning Mills

\*705. Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Shri Warior:

Shri Prabhat Kar:

Shri Kapur Singh:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have started taking any concrete steps for the establishment of the proposed export oriented spinning mills in the Public Sector; and

(b) if so, which are the places decided for the location of these mills?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The location of export-oriented spinning mills is under examination.

### Purchase of Indian Rolling Stock by France

\*706. Shri Surendra Pal Singh:

Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether during his recent visit to France, he discussed the possibility of France buying rolling stock from India;

(b) if so, the reaction of the French Government thereto; and

(c) how much worth of rolling stock France is expected to buy from India?

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

(b) The French Government agreed to examine the suggestion.

(c) It is too early to say anything definite.

#### Transportation of Coal

**\*707. Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have examined the suggestions made at the second meeting of the Coal Advisory Council held in May, 1966 in regard to the transportation of coal; and

(b) the steps being taken to remove the difficulties experienced by the consignors and consignees of coal?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath):** (a) and (b). The Members present made various suggestions/observations but it was decided to refer all matters pertaining to the Transport, Distribution and Controls to the Standing Committee on Transport, Distribution and Controls which was constituted at the meeting. This Standing Committee held its first meeting on 2nd August, 1966, the minutes of which are awaited.

2. The Minister of Mines and Metals, who presided, however, referred a few specific items for consideration of the Ministry of Railways, viz.

(i) Grant of higher priority for movement of soft coke.

(ii) Reduction of rail freight for soft coke especially in respect of long distance movement.

3. These proposals have been examined. There is no justification for upgrading the priority for movement of soft coke in so far as railways are concerned. As regards the second item, on receipt of specific proposals the Railways would be pre-

pared to consider giving relief in the matter of freight on soft coke only when it is moved in block rakes of BOX wagons and for those areas which are not presently served. These proposals are awaited.

#### Deposits of Lignite in Kutch

**\*708. Shri D. J. Naik:**  
**Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:**  
**Shri Panna Lal:**  
**Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**  
**Shri Brij Basi Lal:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a party of German Geologists surveyed the Kutch (Gujarat) area in connection with the deposits of lignite;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

**The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey):** (a) and (b). A team of German experts visited the lignite deposits of Kutch to study the prospects of mining and utilisation of these deposits. They did not conduct any survey but after studying the available technical reports on earlier lignite surveys recommended the preparation of feasibility study and thereafter a project report.

(c) The matter is under consideration of the Government of Gujarat.

#### Property of Pakistani Nationals

**\*709. Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Pakistani Nationals who returned to their Country after the Indo-Pakistan hostilities have been adopting illegal methods in disposing of their property in West Bengal;

(b) whether the Custodian of Enemy Property has drawn the attention of the West Bengal Government thereto; and

(c) the reply received from the West Bengal Government and the steps taken by them?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) to (c). Some transactions involving transfer of immovable properties in West Bengal are suspected to have been effected by Pakistani nationals. These have been brought to the notice of the West Bengal Government and their reply is awaited.

**M/s. Union Carbide**

**\*710. Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:**  
**Shri Madhu Limaye:**

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the plight of retailers and consumers and their exploitation by M/s. Union Carbide as a result of the virtual monopoly enjoyed by this concern in respect of battery cells and torches;

(b) whether Government are aware of their distribution policy of pushing the sales of their unwanted products like magic door eye in rural areas and gas light mantles in urban areas by making supplies of battery cells (Eveready), which are in very great demand, dependent upon the sale of these goods; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to set up in the public sector, or sanction in the private sector additional plants producing battery cells to break the monopoly of M/s. Union Carbide and to foster competition?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya):** (a) M/s. Union Carbide do not have any monopoly and the shortage has been due to part of their production having been diverted to Defence and export. Besides,

M/s. Union Carbide, M/s. Estrella Batteries are also manufacturing dry batteries.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) In addition to Union Carbide (India) Ltd., and M/s. Estrella Batteries licences have been issued to 2 other units and letters of intent have been given to 3 more units for a total capacity of 586.5 million numbers. Government therefore, do not propose to set up any unit in the public sector.

### **Find of Phosphate Deposits in Jaisalmer**

**\*711. Shri Panna Lal:**  
**Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**  
**Shri Brij Basi Lal:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that sizable Phosphate rock deposits were discovered in Jaisalmer (Rajasthan) bordering on Pakistan; and

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

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

(b) The deposit is under detailed exploration by the Geological Survey of India as a high priority in view of the importance of the mineral.

### **Import of Newsprint**

**\*712. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:**  
Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4250 on the 22nd April, 1966 and state:

(a) whether according to the agreement entered into by S.T.C. with the Scannews Association of Stockholm, Sweden, the Contractual C.I.F. price for newsprint Sheets was £60 (Rs. 802.80) per metric tonne;

(b) whether this price included export packing and if so, why buyers

were required to pay an extra three per cent for the purpose;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Chief Controller has stated that the contractual price was Rs. 825 per metric tonne, the Commerce Secretary has attributed the increase of Rs. 22.20 to fluctuation in the exchange rate and he himself has justified the increase (3 per cent) as being due to provision for tare; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken against those responsible for defrauding the licence holder?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) to (d). The State Trading Corporation had entered into an agreement with the Scannews Association of Stockholm, Sweden for the supply of newsprint both in reels and sheets during 1962-63 and the price for newsprint sheets was £60 per metric tonne. According to the contract, the purchaser would be allowed a special discount of £ 7 per metric tonne on reels. It was also provided that the price for sheets would be £7 per metric tonne higher than for reels which would in effect neutralise the discount allowed on reels. Apart from this, as the price was calculated only on the basis of gross for net weight, a provision for tare, etc. of 3 per cent was added to the license value, both for reels and for sheets. It was, however, found out later that this extra 3 per cent was not actually required in the case of sheets. The question as to whether the licence holder has been defrauded as a result of this addition of 3 per cent has been examined with reference to specific complaints and it was found that the agent had charged the licence holder only Rs. 6 per ton extra above the charges levied by the S.T.C. who were also directly supplying newsprint to consumers. This will show that the over-charging had no direct relation to the additional 3 per cent given in the licence value which was of the order of Rs. 25 per ton. It has also been found from the bills given by some of the agents that the Letter of Credit was opened

only for the value given in the contract between the Scannews Association of Stockholm and the S.T.C. and that no advantage has been taken of the wrong licence value to load the price so far as the licence holder is concerned.

### Essential Commodities

**\*714. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the items listed as essential for a common man;

(b) whether Government have any plan and programme for improving the availability of those commodities at reasonable rates;

(c) the steps proposed to be taken during the next two years; and

(d) what has been the price rise of those commodities from month to month since January, 1965?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) The following are the articles listed by Government as essential for common man:—

1. Foodgrains.
2. Kerosene & diesel oil.
3. Sugar.
4. All vegetable oils (Vanaspati).
5. Textiles.
6. Drugs.
7. Baby foods.
8. Soap.
9. Matches.
10. Cycle tyres & tubes (including cycle rickshaw tyres & tubes).
11. Paper & Stationery.
12. Electric lamps (GLS lamps & fluorescent tubes).
13. Soda ash.
14. Dry cells for torches.
15. Hurricane lanterns.

(b) and (c). The producers of these commodities have been asked to increase production and reduce prices by better management practices and higher productivity and all possible endeavour is being made to improve the availability of imported and indigenous raw materials for increased production.

The list of commodities brought under supervision of the Commissioner of Civil Supplies is constantly under review and is being enlarged by addition of more commodities as and when necessary. To improve distribution of essential commodities at reasonable rates, it is proposed to open more Consumer Cooperative Stores, including Department stores and strengthen the existing ones in various States. Two department stores have already started functioning in Delhi.

(d) Available information is given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-6929/66*].

#### **Dismantling of the Railway between Godhra and Lunavada**

\*715. **Shri U. M. Trivedi:**  
**Shri Hukam Chand**  
**Kachhavaitya:**  
**Shri Yudhvir Singh:**  
**Shri Bade:**  
**Shri Tridib Kumar Chau-**  
**dhuri:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to dismantle the Godhra-Lunavada section of the Western Railway;

(b) whether the views of the Taluka Panchayats and other local authorities have been taken into consideration; and

(c) whether strong representations against the proposal from Lunavada, Dohad, Godhra, Jhalod and Sehra Talukas have been received against this step?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A number of representations from the people of the area, against the reported proposal of dismantling of the Godhra-Lunavada N.G. section, have been received, but there is no

intention at present to dismantle this section.

#### **Allocation for Coal Mines in Assam**

\*716. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Coal Controller has, at a recent meeting called for fixing the allocation for the coal mines in Assam, cut their allocations drastically;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) how the allocations now fixed compare with the actual production of the different mines during the past three years?

**The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey):** (a) and (b). At a meeting held at Shillong on 23-4-1966, Coal Controller reviewed, in consultation with the State Government and the various producing units, the allocation to various collieries. The existing allocations were revised keeping in view the trend of demand and the need to avoid imbalance in the off-take of coal.

(c) A statement showing the actual production of coal by the different collieries in Assam for the past three years and their allocations in 1966 is laid on the table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-6930/66*].

#### **Retrenchment of Bhilai Steel Plant Engineers**

\*717. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**  
**Shri H. N. Mukerjee:**  
**Shri Kishen Pattnayak:**  
**Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that 19 engineers have recently been retrenched at Bhilai and that they have been declared below average and as such unfit for service;

(b) if so, whether this reason was intimated to the engineers concerned and whether they were given an opportunity to defend themselves; and

(c) whether they are being given alternative jobs elsewhere?

**The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh):** (a) The management of the Bhilai Steel Plant issued notices to nineteen engineers on the construction side dispensing with their services with effect from 15th July, 1966. This step was taken, as these engineers became surplus to Bhilai's requirements in view of the progressive contraction in construction work and not because they were unfit for service.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Ample opportunities were and are being given to the Construction supervisory staff including these engineers at Bhilai to secure alternative employment. In fact two of the nineteen engineers have secured appointment in the Coal Washeries Project. One engineer has been selected by N.M.D.C. Bailadilla with two advance increments; but has rejected the offer.

**मैसर्स अमोचन्द प्यारेलाल और सम्बद्ध फर्मों को हर्जाना दिया जाना**

\*718. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :  
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मैसर्स अमोचन्द प्यारेलाल और इन से सम्बद्ध अन्य फर्मों ने समय-समय पर सरकार से और "हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड" से हर्जाने के रूप में बड़ी-बड़ी राशियां वसूल की हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे प्रत्येक मामले का व्योरा क्या है और इन फर्मों को हर्जाने के रूप में पृथक्-पृथक् कितनी रकम दी गई है; और

(ग) क्या दोषी पदाधिकारियों को कोई दण्ड दिया गया है ?

लोहा और इस्पात मंत्री (श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

**मिलों को बिलेट की सप्लाई**

3388. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या लोहा और इस्पात मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार में कितने पुनर्बलन (रि० रोलिंग) मिलें हैं ;

(ख) इन मिलों में से कितनों को किस मात्रा में बिलेट सप्लाई की जा रही है तथा किन शर्तों पर ये बिलेट दिये जा रहे हैं ;

(ग) शेष मिलों को बिलेट न दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं तथा उनकी आवश्यकतानुसार उन्हें बिलेट सप्लाई करने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

लोहा और इस्पात मंत्री (श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह): (क) बिहार में पुनर्बलन मिलों की संख्या निम्नलिखित है :—

गोण उत्पादक 4

रद्दी लोहे की पुनर्बलन मिलें जो लोहा और इस्पात नियंत्रक के पास रजिस्टर्ड हैं 3

लघु उद्योग पुनर्बलन मिलें जो राज्य सरकार के पास रजिस्टर्ड हैं 8

(ख) 1965-66 के वर्ष में राज्य में स्थित गोण उत्पादकों को 16210 टन बिलेट दिए गए ।

(ग) लोहा और इस्पात नियंत्रक केवल रजिस्टर्ड पुनर्बलन मिलों को ही बिलेट का आबंटन करता है और चूँकि अभी तक राज्य में कोई पुनर्बलन मिल नहीं लगाई गई है, किसी अन्य मिल को बिलेट सप्लाई करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

### रेलवे स्टेशनों पर यात्री सुविधायें

3389. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन का ध्यान इस बात की ओर दिलाया गया है कि पूर्व रेलवे के बख्त्यारपुर राजगीर सेक्शन के रेलवे स्टेशनों पर प्रतीक्षालयों, पीने का जल, विद्युत् तथा स्नान-गृह की पर्याप्त व्यवस्था नहीं है ;

(ख) क्या इस रेलवे लाइन पर गाड़ियों के अधिकांश डिब्बों में प्रकाश अथवा जल नहीं है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि प्रथम श्रेणी के डिब्बों में पंखे सदा खराब रहते हैं और उनमें गड़ियां नहीं हैं तथा उनकी सफाई की ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता ;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि इंजनों में गड़बड़ी के कारण गाड़ियां कभी समय पर नहीं चलती हैं; और

(ङ) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) से (घ) तक का उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक हो तो इस बारे में क्या कार्रवाई की जा रही है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं । इस सेक्शन पर प्रतीक्षालय, पीने के पानी और स्नानघरों की जो व्यवस्था है वह पर्याप्त समझी जाती है । इस सेक्शन के नौ में से सात स्टेशनों पर पहले से बिजली मौजूद है और बाकी दो स्टेशनों पर बिजली लगाने के बारे में विचार किया जा रहा है ।

(ख) जी नहीं, गाड़ी के डिब्बों में रोशनी और पानी की व्यवस्था है । बख्तियारपुर स्टेशन पर गाड़ी में पानी भरने का प्रबन्ध है और बैटरी चार्ज करने वाला एक

सेट लगाने की भी व्यवस्था की जा रही है ।

(ग) जी नहीं, पंखों की देखभाल और उनके अनुरक्षण तथा गड़ियों की सफाई पर नियमित रूप से ध्यान दिया जाता है ।

(घ) जी नहीं । इंजन के कारण गाड़ियों के समय खोने का प्रतिशत बहुत कम है और कुल मिला कर गाड़ियों की समय की पाबन्दी (95%) है ।

(ङ) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

### H.M.T. Unit in Kerala

3390. Shri Imbichibava:  
Shri A. K. Gopalan:  
Shrimati Maïmoona Sultan:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government started a Hindustan Machine Tools Unit in Kerala;

(b) if so, when it started the production; and

(c) its total production in 1965-66 and the number of persons employed therein?

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

(b) Trial production commenced in October 1964, and commercial production in April 1965.

(c) 331 machines valued at Rs. 132 lakhs. The number of employees as on the 31st March 1966 was 2026.

### Department of Materials Planning

3391. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of Supply, Technical Development and Materials Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the report of the Five-man Committee appointed to make case studies and suggest how the new Department of Materials Planning

might be organised, has been received; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

**The Minister of Supply, Technical Development and Materials Planning (Shri K. Raghu Ramaiah):** (a) and (b). The Report of the Committee on Materials Planning, of which the membership had been enlarged to 10, has since been received. The Committee has furnished the forecast of estimates of the import requirements in respect of copper and rubber for each year upto 1970-71, taking into account the targets of demand and domestic availability of these commodities. The Committee has also made recommendations about the organisational set up necessary for handling the work entrusted to the Department of Materials Planning.

The recommendations made by the Committee are being examined by the Government.

#### **Rubber Cultivation in Kerala**

**3392, Shri M. K. Kumaran:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a rapid increase in the number of small holdings in rubber cultivation in Kerala;

(b) if so, whether there is any programmes to co-ordinate them through the formation of Co-operative Societies; and

(c) if so, at what stage the matter rests?

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

(b) and (c). The Rubber Board has been encouraging the formation of Co-operative Societies for the co-ordination of the activities of the small growers. So far 150 such Co-operative Societies have been organised; about fifty more are expected to

come up in the course of the next one year.

#### **Derailement of Bhusaval Bound Goods Train**

**3393. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:  
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 Bhusaval-bound goods train was derailed on the 12th July 1966 between Unchdih and Manda Road Railway Stations on the Jabalpur-Allahabad Section of the Central/Northern Railway; and

(b) if so, the details of the loss of life and property?

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

(a) Up Bhusaval Special goods train derailed between Unchdih and Meja Road stations on Moghalsarai-Allahabad section of Northern Railway on 11-7-66.

(b) There was no loss of life. The cost of damage to railway property was estimated at approximately Rs. 22,150/-.

#### **Export Contracts**

**3394. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have raised the invoice value of export contracts;

(b) if so, the implications of the order; and

(c) its effect on exports?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of India have advised all exporters to raise the invoice value of the contracts expressed in rupees, entered into before devaluation, with



countries other than those with whom there are rupee trade agreements, by 57.5 per cent.

(b) and (c). The Indian exporter would raise the value in terms of Rupees to the extent necessitated by devaluation. So far as the foreign buyer is concerned, he will not be put to any loss in terms of the currency of his country, and this would thus cause no hardship to him. This will ensure that Indian exporter will receive his payment in parity with the currency value of the Rupee and the foreign buyer will pay the same amount in foreign currency. This will also ensure that there is no avoidable loss in this country's foreign exchange earnings.

#### **Goods Handling Contract Agreements**

**3395. Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:  
Shri Madhu Limaye:**

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

(a) whether goods handling contract agreements contain provision for arbitrating claims in case differences arise between the contractors and the Railway authorities

(b) whether it is the practice of the Railway Administration to start litigation on arbitrator's awards;

(c) whether it is a fact that vast sums have been spent on litigation involving the award in respect of the claim of Binod Bihari Singh, ex-Goods Handling Contrator (*vide* Misc. Case No. 38 of 1961 in the Court of 2nd Sub-judge, Patna and Appeal No. 326 of 1962 in the High Court of Patna);

(dd) if so, the total amount spent by the Railways on litigation in respect of this matter so far and whether this sum exceeds the arbitration award of about Rs. 82,000; and

(e) whether the Railway Authorities intend reviewing their policy in regard to litigation in respect of arbitration awards in the light of the wastage involved?

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

(b) No, except in very exceptional cases.

(c) No.

(d) So far Rs. 4,297½ only.

(e) Each case is carefully examined, obtaining legal opinion before a decision is taken to contest the award of an Arbitrator.

#### **Deposits of Graphite in Kerala**

**3396. Shri M. K. Kumaran:** Will the Minister of **Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Geophysical Survey in the Trivandrum District of Kerala has revealed large deposits of graphite of high quality;

(b) the main recommendations made by the Geological Survey of India in this regard; and

(c) whether any steps have been taken to follow up the recommendations?

**The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey):** (a) to (c). The Geological Survey of India carried out systematic geophysical investigations for graphite at a number of places, e.g. Velland, Kuttichel, Chenga, Kizathingal, Aryanad, Venganoor, Chengalloor and Puliarkonam, in Trivandrum district during 1958-63. The occurrence of the mineral was located in the form of lenticular bands. A systematic programme of drilling to prove the deposits was recommended by the Geological Survey of India and drilling operations were started in April 1956 in the Chenga block at Velland. The investigations are in progress.

#### **Halt Station between Garh Baruari and Supaul Stations**

**3397. Shri Kishen Pattanayak:  
Shri Madhu Limaye:**

**Shri Hukam Chand**  
**Kachhavaia:**  
**Shri Bade:**  
**Shri Yudhvir Singh:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been made to Government about opening a Halt Station between Garh Baruari and Supaul on the North Eastern Railway;

(b) if so, whether the matter has been investigated; and

(c) the conclusions reached?

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

(b) and (c). The proposal is under examination.

#### **Industrial Units run by Panchayats**

**3398. Shri B. N. Kureel:**  
**Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:**

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have appointed a Study Team to go into the working of the industrial units run by Panchayats in Orissa and U.P.

(b) if so, the details of the Study Team;

(c) the scope of study; and

(d) the expenditure involved on the scheme?

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

(b) and (c). A team consisting of four official representatives of Planning Commission, Ministries of Industry, Food, Agriculture, Community Development & Cooperation and the Khadi & Village Industries Commission has been set up to study the working of Panchayat industries in Orissa, Gujarat, Maharashtra, and Uttar Pradesh and to suggest measures for strengthening the existing units and

the pattern for such industries which could be followed in other States, including the type of industries, the appropriate organisational arrangements therefor and the role of the Panchayati Raj institutions.

(d) The expenditure involved will mainly be on the travelling allowance of the members.

#### **Cashew Industry in Kerala**

**3399. Shri Vasudevan Nair:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cashew Industry in Kerala State is facing a crisis due to the uncertainties of getting raw nuts from the African countries; and

(b) the steps being taken to arrange an uninterrupted supply of raw nuts?

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

(b) Import of rawnuts is freely allowed under Open General Licence. Measures are also being taken to increase indigenous cashewnut production. Introduction of better collection methods to avoid wastage is also engaging the attention of the Government.

#### **Railway Traffic between Hardwar and Rishikesh**

**3400. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the railway traffic between Hardwar and Rishikesh has been restored;

(b) if so, since when; and

(c) the reasons for the suspension of services?

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

(b) Since 5-8-1966.

(c) The traffic remained suspended between Hardwar and Rishikesh due to the collapse of a 1 x 10 ft. girder-bridge on Raiwala—Rishikesh branch on 25-7-1966 due to flood waters of SUSWA river finding way through this small bridge.

#### **Chamarajanagar-Satyamangalam and Salem-Bangalore Railway Lines**

**3401. Shri Siddiah:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) when the last Engineering and Traffic surveys of Chamarajanagar-Satyamangalam-Coimbatore and Salem-Bangalore Railway lines were conducted; and

(b) the broad outlines of the Survey Report regarding the financial prospects of the proposal?

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

(a) Preliminary Engineering and Traffic surveys for the Chamarajanagar-Satyamangalam-Coimbatore line were carried out in 1948-49 and for the Salem-Bangalore line in 1957. A Final Location Survey for the Salem-Bangalore line was carried out in 1962.

(b) The Survey reports revealed that the Chamarajanagar-Coimbatore link would yield a return of only 0.04 per cent in the sixth year on a capital cost of Rs. 4.45 crores. The Salem-Bangalore link was expected to yield a return of 5.54 per cent in sixth year on a capital cost of Rs. 7.16 crores.

#### **उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं की चोर-बाजारी**

**3402. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :** क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि दिल्ली में राशन व्यवस्था और अन्य नियंत्रणों के बावजूद उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं की चोर-बाजारी में लगातार वृद्धि हुई है ;

(ख) चोर-बाजार में कौन-कौन सी मुख्य वस्तुएं बेची जा रही हैं और इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) स्थिति को सुधारने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

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

(क) और (ग). एक विवरण सभा-पटन पर रखा गया है। (पुस्तकालय में रखा। देखिये संख्या-6931/66]

#### **Assault on Railway Guard**

**3403. Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a report in the Calcutta Press on the 28th May, 1966 to the effect that three Policemen of Railway Protection Force were caught redhanded when they were extracting rice from a wagon near Bellaghata Railway Bridge on the 27th May, 1966;

(b) whether these wagon-breakers assaulted the Guard of the goods Train when he tried to stop them and the guard was rescued by the local people;

(c) whether the guard had to be removed to the hospital; and

(d) the steps taken in the matter?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh):** (a) to (d). The correct position is that on 27-5-66 train No. 711 Up stopped at Sarkarbazar Railway Bridge at about 05-05 hrs. due to failure of an electric engine ahead. Three Railway Protection Force men of Armed Wing were on patrolling duty. The Guard complained to the Government Railway Police who had come on receipt of information of this incident, that he noticed Railway Protection Force staff extracting rice from a wagon. There was a scuffle between the Railway Protection Force

staff and the Guard in which the latter sustained some minor injuries. No member of the public was present at that time. On the other hand the Railway Protection Force staff reported that they noticed some criminals removing rice and when chased they caught one person who was subsequently found to be the Guard of the train. No action was taken on the complaint of Rly. Protection Force staff and all three Railway Protection Force Rakshaks were arrested by the Govt. Railway Police Sealdah, who have registered a case No. 153 dt. 27-5-66 u/Ss 461/379/332 IPC which is still under investigation.

#### Expansion of Cardamom Cultivation

**3404. Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:**  
**Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to grow cardamom on an extensive and intensive scale in the country in the Third Five Year Plan period; and

(b) the tentative programme of expansion and intensive cultivation of cardamom during the Fourth Five Year Plan?

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

(a) The programme for development during the Third Five Year Plan envisaged—

(i) increase of area under production;

(ii) distribution of 9 lakhs of seedlings;

(iii) plant protection measures; and

(iv) establishment of a layout of demonstration plots in Mysore.

(b) The tentative programme for the Fourth Plan envisages—

(i) an extension of acreage by

about 6000 acres and production by 500 tonnes;

(ii) intensive programme of eradication of Katte disease in a total area of 11,500 acres and allied plant protection measures; and

(iii) distribution of 78.3 lakhs of seedlings and 18.75 tonnes of fertilizers.

#### Payment of Bonus by Singareni Collieries

**3405. Shri Kolla Venkaiah:** Will the Minister of Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) the amount that has to be paid by the Singareni Collieries Company Ltd., to the workers and other employees during 1964-65 and 1965-66 according to the Bonus Act;

(d) whether the management has made any representation to Government for sanction of increase in the selling price of coal to meet the demand for bonus, and if so, when;

(c) the action taken by Government in the matter; and

(d) whether the management has distributed the bonus to workers?

**The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey):** (a) The amount paid for the year 1964-65 was Rs. 17,91,213. For the year 1965-66, the bonus payable by the Company is estimated at Rs. 20 lakhs.

(b) Indian Mining Association, of which Singareni Collieries Company is a member, made a representation to this effect in July, 1965.

(c) Government sanctioned an increase of 40 paise per tonne, with effect from 24th December, 1965 on the selling price of coal.

(d) Bonus for the year 1964-65 was paid in December, 1965.

Bonus for 1965-66 is payable by the 30th November, 1966.

### Export of Films

**3406. Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian films shown outside the country during the last two years; and

(b) the foreign exchange earned thereby?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) and (b). The figure for number of films shown outside the country is not available, but exports of Indian films during 1964-65 and 1965-66 stood at 36.23 lakh metres and 68.42 lakh metres valuing Rs. 198.89 lakhs and Rs. 170.38 lakhs respectively.

### Bridge at Kolaghat

**3407. Shri S. C. Samanta:**  
**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**  
**Shri M. L. Dwivedi:**  
**Shri Subodh Hansda:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the construction work of the Railway bridge at Kolaghat on Rupnarain River on National Highway No. 6; and

(b) whether it is according to the schedule and will be completed by 1967?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath):** (a) The Railway bridge at Kolaghat on Rupnarain River, which is under construction, is not on the National Highway No. 6. The piers and abutments have been completed and the erection of girders is in progress.

(b) Yes, The Bridge is expected to be completed by December, 1966.

### Oil Milling Industry

**3408. Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the unutilized idle capacity of oil milling industry in our country has increased recently and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether it has been suggested to Government that it should import oilseeds instead of oil in order to utilize the idle capacity in this industry and if so, the reasons for not accepting the suggestion?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya):** (a) Yes, Sir, the reason being the growth of a large number of small units.

(b) No, Sir.

### Development of Ancillary Industries

**3408. Shri Madhu Limaye:**  
**Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:**  
**Shri Bagri:**  
**Shri Kishen Pattnayak:**

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission have collected the latest information about the development of ancillary industries;

(b) whether the development of these industries and their production in Punjab have suffered a setback after the Indo-Pak conflict last year; and

(c) if so, the efforts made to rehabilitate and expand these industries in Punjab and elsewhere?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya):** (a) to (c). Information about the development of ancillary industries has been collected through surveys conducted by certain Universities, the Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi and the National Council of Economic Research, New Delhi. The Standing Ancillary Industries Committee appointed by the Small Scale Industries Board has also set up

Regional Ancillary Industries Sub-committees in all the industrially developed States with a view to collecting information about the scope of development of ancillary industries in their respective regions. Many of these Regional Sub-committees have submitted their reports and the State Directors of Industries and the Directors, Small Industries Service Institutes concerned are taking measures to promote the growth of ancillary industries as recommended in the reports.

The production of ancillary and other small scale industries in Punjab suffered a temporary setback during the Indo-Pak conflict in 1965. But, these industries have since resumed normal working.

The Government of Punjab, in consultation with the Centre, have taken various steps to rehabilitate the small scale industries including ancillary industries. These include (1) additional financial assistance; (2) a special scheme to participate in Government Stores Purchase Programme; (3) special allocations of certain raw materials; (4) deferment of Central and State taxes; and (5) deferment of collection of instalments of loans due to Government, National Small Industries Corporation, etc.

#### Price Stabilisation Board

**3410. Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the idea of setting up a Price stabilisation Board is still under consideration or has been abandoned; and

(b) whether a statement giving the genesis of the idea and the reasons for the final conclusion of Government will be laid on the Table?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) Government do not have under consideration any proposal to set up a Price Stabilisation Board.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Air-Conditioned Passes for Trade Union leaders and Railway Officials

**3411. Shri Madhu Limaye:**

**Shri Bagri:**

**Shri Kishen Pattnayak:**

**Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of trade union officials who have at present been given (i) zonal class I air-conditioned passes on the various railway zones, and (ii) all-India passes;

(b) the number of Railway Officers entitled to travel by I class/Air-conditioned class throughout the country;

(c) whether a demand for air-conditioned passes was made by some Members;

(d) whether Government have considered the withdrawal of the above facilities from people;

(e) whether they have also considered the total abolition of class I air-conditioned accommodation and its replacement by class III chair cars; and

(f) if the answer to parts (d) and (e) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor?

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

(ii) Four.

(b) 612 Administrative Officers while on duty only.

(c) Yes.

(d) Not from those referred to in part (b) above. Withdrawal from those referred to in part (c) does not, arise as demand was not accepted.

(e) No.

(f) Regarding part (d), it is not considered correct to withdraw the facility of Air-conditioned Travel allowed to Administrative Railway officers on duty. Officers of similar status in other Departments of Central Government and of State Governments, are entitled to Air-conditioned travel on duty.

Regarding part (e), the provision of Air-conditioned class accommodation on Railways is in accordance with the Government's present policy and the demand for travel in this class.

#### Powerloom Enquiry Committee

3412. Shri Madhu Limaye:

Shri Bagri:

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Shri P. C. Borooah:

Shri Sarjoo Pandey:

Shri Jashvant Mehta:

Shri Kishen Pattnayak:

Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1025 on the 25th February, 1966 and state:

(a) whether Government have finalised their decision on the report of the Powerloom Enquiry Committee;

(b) whether the unauthorised looms that have come into existence will be issued licences after imposing on them some penalty; and

(c) if not, whether these looms will be forcibly closed down and the reaction of Government to the resulting unemployment and loss of production?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. The decision of the Government has been published in the form of a Resolution in the Gazette of India Extraordinary dated 2nd June, 1966. Copies of the Government Resolution as well as the Report of the Powerloom Enquiry Committee have already been placed on the Table of the House.

(b) All unauthorised looms which were installed upto 28th February, 1966, are being regularised on application to the Regional Offices of the Textile Commissioner without any penalty being imposed on them. All Powerlooms whether they are authorised or unauthorised have to pay a fee of Rs. 100/- per powerloom for obtaining Tex-mark permits from the Textile Commissioner.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Development of Industries in Bihar

3413. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Shri Madhu Limaye:

Shri Kindar Lal:

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Shri Kishen Pattnayak:

Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chief Minister of Bihar complained in December last that the prospects of the industrial development in Bihar are bleak;

(b) whether Government are aware that Bihar is the poorest State in the whole country in terms of per capita income; and

(c) the steps taken to improve the prospects of industrialisation of Bihar in the Fourth Plan period?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya):** (a) to (c). The prospects of Industrial development in Bihar are not bleak; in fact, the prospects are good considering mineral and other resources of the State.

It is a fact that from the point of view of per capita income Bihar is one of the poorest States.

The Fourth Five Year Plan has not yet been finalised, but the need for balanced development of industries in the various parts of the country is always kept in view.

### Import of Books

**3414. Shri Bagri:**  
**Shri Madhu Limaye:**  
**Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:**  
**Shri P. C. Borooah:**

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to further liberalise the import of books into the country;

(b) whether any representation has been received from writers and institutions engaged in intellectual pursuits in this regard; and

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

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) The import policy for books has already been liberalised. The quota for established importers has been enhanced from 75 per cent to 150 per cent. Supplementary licences will be further issued to established importers for import of technical books, etc. Import licences to Actual Users such as Libraries, educational and technical institutions will be issued freely.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

### Cashew Export Promotion Council

**3415. Shri Bagri:**  
**Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:**  
**Shri Madhu Limaye:**  
**Shri Maurya:**  
**Shri Kishen Pattnayak:**

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4647 on the 29th April, 1966 and state:

(a) whether Government have since taken any action on the petition submitted by some South Indian Cashew-nut Manufacturers regarding the functions of the Cashew-nut Export Promotion Council; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) and (b). Government have since appointed new Chairman of the Cashew Export Promotion Council. The Council is now functioning smoothly.

**रेलवे बोर्ड के अध्यक्ष की विदेश यात्रा**

**3416. श्री विभूति मिश्र :**

**श्री क० ना० तिवारी :**

**डा० लक्ष्मीमल्ल निषधी :**

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे बोर्ड के अध्यक्ष, अमरीका, इंग्लैंड और जर्मनी में रेलवे सामान तथा रेलवे के कार्यकरण की जांच करने के लिये उन देशों में गये थे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी इन देशों की यात्रा के परिणाम स्वरूप कितनी सहायता मिली तथा उसकी शर्तें क्या हैं ;

(ग) भारत तथा उन देशों की रेलवे के कार्यकरण में क्या अन्तर है ; और

(घ) भारत की रेलों के कार्यकरण में क्या-क्या सुधार किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है ?

**रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री ( डा० राम सुभग सिंह ) :** (क) जी हां, यह यात्रा मुख्यतः अमरीका में भारतीय रेलों के लिए ऋण के सम्बन्ध में वार्तालाप करने के उद्देश्य से की गयी थी । वापस आते समय वे विदेशों में तैनात रेल अधिकारियों की तकनीकी सिम्बन्धियों के काम का निरीक्षण करने और जर्मन फेडरल रेलवेज और रेल उपकरण निर्माताओं से विचार-विमर्श करने के उद्देश्य से इंग्लैंड और जर्मनी में रहे । इस अवसर पर उन देशों में रेलवे का परिचालन और उनका काम भी देखा ।



(ख) विश्व बैंक से सम्बद्ध अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संस्था से 680 लाख अमरीकी डालर के बराबर ऋण लिया गया है । इस ऋण की शर्तों का उल्लेख 19-8-66 को लोक-सभा में पूछे गये अतारंकित प्रश्न 2776 के उत्तर में दिया जा चुका है । वाराणसी के डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाने के लिए ऋण लेने के उद्देश्य से वाशिंगटन स्थित निर्यात आयात बैंक से भी बातचीत की गयी, किन्तु इसके बारे में अभी अन्तिम निर्णय नहीं हुआ है ।

(ग) और (घ). जहां तक रेल-पथ और उपस्कर के उपयोग का सम्बन्ध है, भारतीय रेलों की किसी अन्य रेल प्रणाली से बखूबी तुलना की जा सकती है । लेकिन, चूँकि यातायात में आगे कोई वृद्धि नहीं हो रही है और मूल दक्षता में बहुत बड़ी वृद्धि करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है, इसलिए वे रेलें अपने संचालन कार्य में यांत्रिकीकरण और कम्प्यूटरों के उपयोग के कार्यक्रम को बढ़ाने के साथ-साथ गाड़ियों को बहुत तेज रफ्तार से चलाने का भी प्रयत्न कर रही है । ऐसा करने का उद्देश्य यह है कि कर्मचारियों की लागत और अन्य खर्चों में कमी हो जाये और सड़क तथा हवाई परिवहन के साथ बढ़ती हुई प्रतियोगिता का मुकाबिला करने के लिए रेल सेवा में सुधार हो । एक के बाद दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में तेजी से बढ़ते हुए यातायात को सम्भालने के लिए भारतीय रेलों ने आधुनिक तकनीक अपनाये हैं, और भविष्य में उन्हें वे और अधिक अपनायेंगे । ऐसा करने में इस बात का पूरा ध्यान रखा जाता है कि इस के लिए कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा उपलब्ध है और आवश्यक उपस्कर के निर्माण के लिए देश में कितनी क्षमता है । सवारी पार्सल और माल गाड़ियों के सेवा-स्तर में सुधार की दिशा में इन विदेशी रेलों ने जो उदाहरण प्रस्तुत किया है, भारतीय की विभिन्न परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए जहां तक संभव होगा, उसका भी अनुकरण किया जायेगा ।

### लोहा और इस्पात कारखाने

3417. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या लोहा और इस्पात मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बहुत से लोहा और इस्पात कारखानों की औद्योगिक क्षमता पूरी तरह प्रयोग नहीं की जा रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन कारखानों के नाम क्या हैं तथा कितनी क्षमता का पूर्ण उपयोग किया गया है ; और

(ग) इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

लोहा और इस्पात मंत्री (श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह) : (क) जी, हां । (ऐसा अनुमान है कि लोहा और इस्पात कारखानों से अभिप्राय है पुनर्बेलन मिलों, वायर ड्राइंग इकाइयां, टिन प्लेट निर्माता आदि आदि ) ।

(ख) सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है और एकत्र की जा रही है ।

(ग) सभी कारखानों को पूर्ण क्षमता पर चलाने के लिए, देशीय कच्चे माल की सप्लाई पर्याप्त नहीं है । पीछे विदेशी मुद्रा की कमी के कारण आयात पर भी रोक लगा दी गई है ।

### रेलवे कर्मचारियों को बर्दियों की सप्ताई

3418. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :  
श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :  
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) या यह सच है कि वाराणसी सैक्शन के रेलवे कर्मचारियों को आपात तथा मितव्ययता के नाम पर बर्दियां देनी बन्द कर दी गई हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस से वर्गवार किनने कर्मचारी प्रभावित हुये हैं ;

(ग) किनने समय तक वदियां नहीं दी जायेंगी तथा इससे किननी धनराशि की बचन होगी ;

(घ) क्या इस प्रकार बचाई गई धन राशि को प्रतिरक्षा कोष में दिया गया है ; और

(ङ) क्या इस कटौती के विरुद्ध कुछ कर्मचारियों द्वारा कोई प्रदर्शन किया गया था, और यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं । रेलों पर वर्दी सम्बन्धी जो पुराने नियम हैं उनके अनुसार वदियों की सप्लाई की जा रही है ।

(ख) से (ङ) . सवाल ही नहीं उठता ।

उज्जैन-आगर छोटी लाइन का बदला जाना

3419. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :  
श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :  
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में उज्जैन-आगर छोटी रेलवे लाइन को मीटर गेज अथवा बड़ी लाइन में बदलने का सरकार का विचार है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह कार्य कब तक पूरा होने की संभावना है, ; और

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) का उत्तर नकारात्मक हो, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

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

(ख) मवाल नहीं उठता ।

(ग) इस खण्ड पर यानायात बहुत कम है और इस पर और अधिक पूंजी लगाने की आवश्यकता नहीं पड़ेगी ।

कांगड़ा में सीमेंट का कारखाना

3420. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :  
श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :  
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) या यह सच है कि 4 मई, 1966 के 'नवभारत टाइम्स' में प्रकाशित समाचार के अनुसार भारतीय सीमेंट निगम का विचार कांगड़ा क्षेत्र में सीमेंट का एक बड़ा कारखाना स्थापित करने का है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उस क्षेत्र में कच्चा माल आसानी से और सस्ती दर प मिल जायेगा ; और

(ग) यह कारखाना-कहां पर स्थापित किया जायेगा ; इस पर कितना खर्च होगा और यह कब चालू हो जायेगा ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री द० संजीवैया) :  
(क) से (ग) . पंजाब सरकार इस समय सीमेंट ग्रेड के चूने के पत्थर के भंडारों के क्षेत्र का निश्चित रूप से पता लगाने के काम में लगी हुई है । जब तक इस बारे में निर्णय नहीं हो जाता तब तक सीमेंट कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि० का कांगड़ा क्षेत्र में सीमेंट का तत्काल ही कोई कारखाना स्थापित करने का विचार नहीं है ।

सिमूलतला श्री लाहवन के बीच रेलगाड़ी का पटरी से उतर जाना

3421. श्री हुकम चन्द कछाय :  
श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :  
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :  
श्री विद्वनाथ पाण्डेय :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मई, 1966 के प्रथम सप्ताह में सिमूलतला तथा लाहवन स्टेशनों के बीच एक मालगाड़ी के लगभग 26 डब्बे पटरी परसे उतर गये थे, जिस के परिणाम स्वरूप वहां सब रेल सेवाएं स्थगित करनी पड़ी थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो गाड़ी के पटरी से उतर जाने के क्या कारण थे; और

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

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाम नाथ) : (क) दुर्घटना 2-5-66 को हुई ।

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

(ग) दोषी कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध अनुशासन सम्बन्धी उपयुक्त कार्रवाई की जा रही है ।

निजामुद्दीन रेलवे स्टेशन पर दुर्घटना

3422. श्री हुकम चन्द कछाय :  
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 15 मई, 1966 के "हिन्दुस्तान" में प्रकाशित यह समाचार सच है कि नई दिल्ली क निजामुद्दीन रेलवे स्टेशन पर,

मई, 1966 में एक व्यक्ति गाड़ी के नीचे आ गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण थे, और

(ग) वह व्यक्ति कहां का रहने वाला था ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में र.उप-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) श्री (ख) जी हां । वह आदमी निजामुद्दीन रेलवे स्टेशन यार्ड में कोयला चुनते समय अचानक एक शटिंग इंजिन से कुचल गया ।

(ग) मृत व्यक्ति मुरादाबाद जिले के जैटव ग्राम का रहने वाला था ।

#### Train Collisions

3423. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) how many collisions between trains and Motor vehicles have taken place at level crossings on all the Railways since May, 1966; and

(b) the compensation paid to the victims?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) During the period 1st May, 1966 to 31st July, 1966, 13 such accidents occurred on the Indian Government Railways.

(b) One claim for compensation for Rs. 2,528-20 has been received and the same is under examination. However, an amount of Rs. 6,500.00 has been paid as *ex-gratia* to the victims.

#### Import of Textile Machinery

3424. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether India still imports textile machinery; and

(b) if so, when India will be self-sufficient in this respect?

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

(a) and (b). The bulk of the machinery requirements of the textile industry is now produced in the country. Unavoidable import is limited to such items as are either not manufactured indigenously or the production of which is not adequate. According to a recent calculation the local import content for a composite textile mill of 25000 spindles and 500 looms would be of the order of 22.5 percent.

#### Textile Mills

**3425. Shri R. Barua:**

**Shri R. S. Pandey:**

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the total number, with names and other particulars, of textile mills which have closed down during 1966 so far on account of financial crisis and other difficulties;

(b) the total number of textile mills taken over by the Union or the State government during the above period; and

(c) whether Government have taken any initiative to remove the hardships of the textile industry?

**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-6932/66].

#### Annual Conference of All-India Manufacturers' Organisation

**3426. Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 26th annual conference of the All-India Manufacturers' Organization was held in New Delhi in May 1966;

(b) if so, the observations and suggestions made therein for the revival of India's economy; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya):** (a) to (c). The 26th Annual Conference of the All-India Manufacturers' Organisation was held at New Delhi on the 28th and 29th May, 1966. The various observations and suggestions made in the said conference are contained in the June, issue of the All-India Manufacturers Organisation's publication "Industrial India", a copy of which is available in the Parliament Library. These observations and suggestions have been taken note of.

#### Accident near Chandil Station

**3427. Shri P. C. Borooah:**

**Shrimati Savitri Nigam:**

**Shri Hukam Chand**

**Kachhavaia:**

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**

**Shri Sonavane:**

**Shri Raghunath Singh:**

**Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:**

**Shri Braj Bihari Mehrotra:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two goods trains collided near Chandil Railway Station on the Raj Kharswan-Anara section of the South Eastern Railway on the 25th May, 1966;

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

(c) the action taken against the persons responsible for the accident?

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

(a) The accident occurred between Subaranarekha 'B' Cabin and Chandil station on Adra-Chakradharpur section.

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

(c) As the driver who was responsible for the accident got killed, no action could be taken against him.

**"Drink More Tea" Campaign  
in Britain**

**3428. Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Ceylon with five African countries have launched a "Drink More Tea" Campaign in Britain;

(b) what is the Indian share therein; and

(c) the success achieved by the campaign?

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

(b) £ 187,500 per annum for three years.

(c) The campaign has been launched with effect from October, 1965, and is a phased programme, spread over a period of three years. It is rather early to assess the success achieved by the campaign. Initial reactions seem favourable.

**Violation of Price Control Order  
on Cloth**

**3429. Shri Kolla Venkaiah:  
Shri Yashpal Singh:**

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cloth dealers have been violating the Price Control Order on certain popular varieties of cotton fabrics produced by Bombay and Ahmedabad cloth mills;

(b) if so, the different varieties of cloth sold over and above the controlled prices;

(c) the rates at which these varieties were blackmarketed; and

(d) the action taken against the cloth dealers who violated the control prices?

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

(a) to (d). By and large controlled cloth is sold throughout the country at the prices statutorily fixed. A few instances where fine and superfine varieties were charged by retailers at prices above the stamped prices had been reported and in all such cases, the State Governments concerned as well as the Enforcement Branch of the Textile Commissioner's Office carry out inspections and raids periodically and take action to bring the offenders to book.

**Government Subsidy to Singareni  
Collieries**

**3430. Shri Kolla Venkaiah:** Will the Minister of Mines and Metal be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government sanctioned any subsidies during 1964-65 and 1965-66 to the Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd. for sand stowing and if so, the amount sanctioned;

(b) whether there was any delay in sanctioning the amount and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the amount sanctioned is adequate to meet the expenditure incurred for sand stowing and if not, the reasons for not increasing the subsidies?

**The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey):** (a) A sum of Rs. 6,27,967.14 has been paid to the Singareni Colliery Company on account of sand stowing done during 1964-65. A supplementary billing instruction for Rs. 41,767.09 for the year 1964-65 has been issued to the Company for which the bill is to be submitted by the Company. As regards 1965-66, a sum of Rs. 6,02,931.61 has been paid to the Company on account of stowing done upto November, 1965. In addition, billing instructions for Rs. 1,74,996.52 for the period December, 1965 to February, 1966 has been issued to the Company for which bills are to be submitted by the Company.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Assistance payable is equal to the actual expenditure incurred by the collieries subject to certain ceiling rates fixed for the purpose. These rates are revised from time to time taking into account the various factors which have a bearing on stowing costs.

#### **Manufacture of Tractors and Power Tillers**

**3431. Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:**  
**Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Tractors and Power Tiller Units for which licences have been issued in India both in the Public and private sectors;

(b) whether Government are aware that there are not sufficient number of workshops with spare parts to attend to the repairs of these heavy agricultural machinery; and

(c) the action taken to make available more facilities to manufacture tractors and power tillers and to establish workshops or common facility centres to facilitate repairs?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya):** (a) 5 Units for the manufacture of Agricultural tractors and 2 units for the manufacture of Power Tillers have so far been licensed in the Private Sector. In addition a proposal to set up a unit in the public sector for the manufacture of agricultural tractors in the 20 HP range is also under consideration.

(b) The manufacturers have established a net work of workshops for after-sale repairs and maintenance in areas where their products are in use. They are expanding their Sales and repair facilities progressively. The manufacturers and importers of agricultural tractors are also required to furnish to the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation the details of facilities available with them and their dealers for after-sale services. These facilities are got checked up through the

State Governments. If any of the dealers is found to possess inadequate facilities, the manufacturer/importer concerned is asked to improve the arrangements to the satisfaction of the State Governments.

Adequate spare parts are made available to the workshops by the manufacturers.

(c) The manufacturers of agricultural tractors and Power Tillers have recently been allowed to expand their production capacity. Letters of Intent have also been issued to 4 other firms in the private sector for the manufacture of Power Tillers. It has further been agreed in principle to allow the Government of Punjab and U.P. to set up plants for the manufacture of Power Tillers. Some of the State Governments have themselves set up workshops and service stations for the after-sale service and repair of agricultural tractors.

A draft pilot scheme for the establishment of workshops and service-stations for offering repairs facilities for agricultural tractors and Power Tillers has also been prepared by the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development & Cooperation and circulated to the State Governments for their comments. This scheme will be considered further by that Ministry after getting the comments of all the State Governments.

#### **Development of Indian Trade**

**3432. Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:**  
**Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the impact of the recent ECAFE Conference held in New Delhi on the Indian Trade; and

(b) the action taken on the decisions that relate to the development of our trade?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) and (b). The U.N. ECAFE at its 22nd Session held in March-April, 1966 in New Delhi adopted a number of resolutions relating to a wide range of subjects such as, regional trade co-operation, eco-

conomic development and planning Asian Highway, Asian Trade Fair, Asian Development Bank etc. All these resolutions have a bearing directly or indirectly, on the development of trade of the countries in the region as a whole including India. None of these resolutions, however, relates specifically to the development of India's trade as such.

2. The salient features of the main resolutions adopted at the ECAFE Session held in New Delhi were:—

- (i) Regional Trade & Economic Co-operation.
- (ii) Establishment of Asian Development Bank.
- (iii) Establishment of Asian Industrial Development Council.
- (iv) Asian International Trade Fair.
- (v) Establishment of Asian Institute for Training and Research in Statistics.
- (vi) Development of Agriculture.
- (vii) Progress of Asian Highway.
- (viii) Progress of Development of Irrigation Project on the Mekong basin.
- (ix) Eradication of Illiteracy.

3. In addition to the above, the developing countries of the ECAFE Region made a joint declaration requesting the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to call a meeting of all the 77 developing countries at a suitable place this year so that before the second Session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development meets in 1967, the question of concrete steps and programmes can be thought out by the 77 countries for expansion of their export trade and removal of various trade barriers against the export of their goods which they are now experiencing in the markets of the developed countries of the world.

4. A copy each of the following documents have already been placed in the Library of the House for information of the Hon'ble Members:—

- (1) the agenda for the 22nd Session of ECAFE.
- (2) draft Annual Report of the Commission for the year 1965-66 to the ECOSOC which contains the recommendation/suggestions of the Commission on different items of agenda.
- (3) resolutions adopted at the 22nd Session of the ECAFE; and
- (4) Report of the Indian delegation to the 22nd Session of ECAFE.

दिल्ली से झांसी होकर इलाहाबाद के लिए रेलगाड़ी

3433. श्रीमती सावित्री निगम : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बृन्देलखण्ड के लोगों ने उनके मंत्रालय को एक ग्राम्यावेदन भेजा है जिसमें अनुरोध किया गया है कि दिल्ली से झांसी होकर इलाहाबाद के लिए एक एक्सप्रेस रेलगाड़ी चलाना आरम्भ किया जाये ताकि इस क्षेत्र का पिछड़ापन दूर हो सके; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) इस प्रार्थना की जाच की गई है और झांसी और मानिकपुर के रास्ते दिल्ली तथा इलाहाबाद के बीच एक गाड़ी चलाने का औचित्य नहीं पाया गया है । यातायात सम्बन्धी औचित्य की कमी के अलावा इस तरह की एक गाड़ी चलाने के लिए फिलहाल इस मार्ग के कुछ खण्डों पर लाइन क्षयता और दिल्ली/नई दिल्ली स्टेशनों पर पर्यन्त सुविधाएँ भी उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ।

**Ticketless Travel on N.E. Railway**

**3435. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the sections of the North Eastern Railway in Uttar Pradesh where the largest number of ticketless travellers have been found during 1965: and

(b) the steps taken in the matter?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh):** (a) Bhatni-Varanasi and Nanpara-Katarniaghata sections.

(b) More surprise checks by headquarters squads and Special Railway Magistrates are being conducted in addition to regular checks by Travelling Ticket Examiners.

**Attack on a Goods Train near Moradabad**

**3434. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 20 dacoits broke open eight wagons of a goods train between Moradabad and Dalpatpur Stations on the Northern Railway on the night of the 3rd and 4th May, 1966 and threw out stocks of grains and bales of cloth; and

(b) if so, the details of the incident and the action taken in the matter?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh):** (a) and (b). The correct position is that on the night of 27th April, 1966 (and not on 3rd or 4th May, 1966), eight wagons attached to 532 Dn. goods train were victimised by criminals at Km. No. 1390/13 between Kathgarh and Dalpatpur railway stations. The criminals stopped the train by applying vacuum from the spare Brake Van attached in the middle of the train. The Guard as well as engine crew did not interfere due to fear but later on raised an alarm when some villagers arrived, but by that time the miscreants had escaped. On receipt of information, Government Railway Police

and Railway Protection Force staff immediately rushed to the spot and recovered some consignments worth Rs. 1140 out of property worth Rs. 1885 removed. Government Railway Police, Moradabad registered a case on Crime No. 172 under Sections 353/323/379/511/395 I.P.C., which is still under investigation. Seven persons of the gang have since been arrested by the Police.

Joint patrolling by Railway Protection Force and Government Railway Police has been introduced in the section. Two Railway Protection Force Rakshaks have been posted at Dalpatpur Station to keep watch over criminals. Surveillance over active and suspected criminals by the Government Railway Police and the Railway Protection Force has been intensified.

**Participation in Industries Abroad**

**3436. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have accorded approval to about 40 proposals from 28 Indian Industrialists for participation in joint ventures abroad; and

(b) if so, the names of the Industrialists, the nature of industries proposed to be set up and the terms thereof?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The following 27 Indian parties are participating in the approved overseas joint ventures:

Messrs.—(1) Birla Bros. (P) Ltd., Calcutta (2) Standard Pencil Factory, Madras (3) H.L. Malhotra & Sons (P) Ltd., Calcutta (4) Bombay Soap Factory, Bombay (5) Duncan Bros., Calcutta (6) Indian Consortium (Parties to be decided later) (7) The Raymond Woollen Mills Ltd., Bombay (8) Bengal Enamel Works, Calcutta (9) Karamchand Premchand, Ahmedabad (10) Rainbow Ink and Varnish Co.



(P) Ltd., Bombay (11) The Premier Lighting Industries (P) Ltd., Bombay (12) Indian Hume Pipe Co., Bombay (13) Mrs. Sarla Somani, Bombay (14) Kamani Metals & Alloys Ltd., Bombay (15) Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd., Bombay (16) Cosmos Indian Rubber Works (P) Ltd., Bombay (17) Jay Engg. Works, Calcutta (18) Hero Cycle Industries, Ludhiana (19) General Industries, Calcutta (20) Golcha Ltd., Jaipur (21) Ahmed Oomerbhoy, Bombay (22) Godrej & Boyce Mfg. Co., Ltd., Bombay (23) Inter Trade Corporation, Visakhapatnam (24) Anil Hardboards Ltd., Bombay (25) Indian Tool Manufacturers Ltd., Bombay (26) R. M. Goculdas, Bombay and (27) K. T. Dongre & Co., Bombay.

These projects include the establishment abroad of two light Engineering goods factories; two cotton textile

Indian participation in all the above projects has been allowed by way of exporting indigenous machinery, equipment, structurals, technical know-how, etc., from India towards Indian share capital in the projects concerned.

#### Foundry in Muzaffarnagar, U.P.

3437. Shri Kindra Lal:

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 789 on the 25th March, 1966 and state the progress made so far regarding the setting up of a Foundry at Muzaffarnagar in Uttar Pradesh?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya):** The company has purchased the necessary land and construction of the factory buildings has started. Necessary licence for the import of capital equipment has been secured and it has been reported that mills; two woollen textile mills; a solvent extraction plant; a palm-kernel crushing plant; a Pencil fac-

tory; two razor blade factories; a soap factory; a plastic processing plant; a clock assembly plant; sugar industry; an enamelware factory; a gripe water factory; two pharmaceutical plants; a printing inks manufacturing plant; a light engineering complex; a pipe factory; a plant for the manufacture of non-ferrous semis; trailer industry; a factory for the manufacture of electric motors & transformers; a sewing machine producing plant; a bicycle factory; a factory for the manufacture of electro-static tea leaves/stalk separator machines; a wool factory; a factory for the manufacture of refrigerators, air-conditioners and air-coolers; three asbestos cement products plant; a vanaspati plant; steel furniture industry; a Zinc-Oxide Project; a Hardboard Factory; a plant for the manufacture of twist drills; a hose pipe factory and a factory for the manufacture of fluorescent fixtures and accessories.

orders for the supply of imported plant and machinery have been placed on the foreign suppliers. An order for the supply of furnace has been placed on indigenous suppliers and the delivery is expected shortly. Sanction for the electrical power supply needed has been obtained.

#### Machine Tool Factory in M.P.

3438. Shri Maurya:

Shri Bagri:

Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1515 on the 6th May, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the details and the time schedule regarding the construction of Machine Tool Factory in Madhya Pradesh have been finalised; and

(b) if so, the progress made in this regard

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

(b) Does not arise.

#### Export of Iron Scrap to Japan

3439. Shri Subodh Hansda:

Shri S. C. Samanta:

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**  
**Shri M. L. Dwivedi:**

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Japan is importing Indian iron scrap;

(b) if so, since when;

(c) whether the export is made against some other imports to India; and

(d) if so, what are those articles?

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

(b) Japan has been importing iron and steel scrap from India for many decades as will be seen from the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6933 (i)/66].

(c) and (d). Prior to 26th July, 1965 scrap was being exported to Japan from India on 100 per cent barter basis against the import of steel, the categories of which were decided by the Iron and Steel Controller. After the above date, the barter was replaced by an Export Promotion Scheme which provided for 60 per cent import entitlement against export of scrap. The items permitted for import against this entitlement are contained in the list laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6933 (ii)/66]. This incentive import scheme was abolished on the 6th June, 1966 as a result of devaluation.

#### **Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation**

**3440. Shri Subodh Hansda:**  
**Shri S. C. Samanta:**  
**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**  
**Shri M. L. Dwivedi:**

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation has been able to increase the export of Indian goods;

(b) if so, the amount of credit given in 1965-66 against the amount of export; and

(c) whether the credit is available to only exporting firms or to manufacturers also?

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**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) to (c). The Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation promotes export of Indian goods by assisting the exporters in finding export finance through its policies and financial guarantees. Exporters as well as manufacturers are able to get financial facilities from the banks. In the year 1965 bank advances to the export sector against ECGC's guarantees and policies amounted to as much as Rs. 38.44 crores as compared to Rs. 22 crores in 1964 and Rs. 8 crores in 1963.

The facilities provided by ECGC are applicable to the exporters and manufacturers alike.

#### **Hindustan Zinc Limited, Udaipur**

**3441. Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will the Minister of Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Zinc Limited Udaipur has made any appreciable progress since its acquisition by Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the main problems and immediate prospects of the undertaking?

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

(b) The liabilities of the undertaking of the Metal Corporation of India, prior to its acquisition by the Central Government on 22nd October, 1965, amounting to Rs. 4.5 crores have been discharged. The shaft-sinking work stopped under the previous management, has since been recommenced. Lead lining work of the zinc smelter has also been resumed. Arrangements to obtain power and water supply through the Government of Rajasthan are being finalised. The construction of the zinc smelter had been suspended due to the Metal Corporation of India not having the necessary financial resources. The matter has since been negotiated with the French firm and their agreement for continuing the technical assistance has been secured.

(c) The main problems are:

(i) completion of the construction of the zinc smelter; and

- (ii) development of the mine and increasing the ore production.

It is expected that the Project would go into production early.

### चमड़े का निर्यात

3442. श्री रामसेवक यादव : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1965 से लेकर मार्च, 1966 तक चालू वर्ष में चमड़े का निर्यात किया गया और क्या यह निर्यात पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में अधिक हुआ है ;

(ख) मारे गये और मरे हुए जानवरों की खालों के मूल्य में क्या अन्तर है ; और

(ग) क्या मारे गये जानवरों की खालों पर मरे हुये जानवरों की खालों की अपेक्षा अधिक लाभ होता है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) :

(क) 1964-65 में 20389000 किग्रा चमड़े के हुए निर्यात की तुलना में 1965-66 में 19995000 किग्रा चमड़े का निर्यात हुआ जो 394000 किग्रा कम था ।

(ख) तथा (ग). आमतौर पर मरे हुए जानवरों की खालों तथा चर्म की अपेक्षा मारे गये जानवरों की खालों तथा चर्म से 40 से 50 प्रतिशत तक अधिक मूल्य मिलता है ।

### Working of N.C.D.C.

3443. Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Will the Minister of Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether an appraisal of the all round performance and working country has entered the Fourth Five of the National Coal Development Corporation has been made, when the Year Plan; and

- (b) if so, the main points thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) and (b). Appraisal of performance of a public undertaking is a continuous process. Reports of the working of the National Coal Development Corporation are being placed on the Table of the House every year. The main points of the latest appraisal made by the National Coal Development Corporation are as follows:—

- (i) The production of coal was below the target originally expected for the Third Plan period but was sufficient to meet the actual demand.
- (ii) Adequate capacity has been built up for meeting the anticipated demand for non-coking coal in the next one or two years.
- (iii) The production of coking coal is likely to go up from the present level of about 3 million tonnes per annum to about 12 million tonnes per annum by the end of the Fourth Plan period.
- (iv) Productivity has gone up and cost of production has gone down as compared to those in the previous years.
- (v) There is likely to be a profit for the year 1965-66.

### पंजाब में उद्योगों का स्थानान्तरण

3444. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान 7 जून, 1966 के 'हिन्दुस्तान' तथा 'नवभारत टाइम्स' में लगे इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि पंजाब के लगभग 125 उद्योगपति अपने उद्योग उत्तर प्रदेश में ले गये हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से नध्यों का सत्यापन करने के बाद इसके कारणों का पता लगाया है; और

(ग) पंजाब के किन-किन जिलों से ये उद्योग राज्य से बाहर ल जाये जा रहे हैं; और क्या इसे रोकने के लिए सरकार का कोई कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

**उद्योग मंत्री (श्री डी० बा० संजीवय्या):**

(क) और (ख). सरकार ने पंजाब से उत्तर प्रदेश में उद्योगों के हटाये जाने के बारे में दिनांक 7-6-66 के "हिन्दुस्तान" में प्रकाशित समाचार को नोट कर लिया है। इस समाचार की पुष्टि करने के सम्बन्ध में सम्बंधित राज्य सरकारों तथा अन्य अधिकारियों से सूचना मांगी गई थी लेकिन पंजाब के वर्तमान उद्योगों में से किसी भी उद्योग को उत्तर प्रदेश में हटाए जाने की सूचना उनसे नहीं मिली है।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

**रेलवे स्टेशनों पर याई में खड़ी रेलगाड़ियों में कुलियों द्वारा सीटों पर अवैध रूप से कब्जा**

3445. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बम्बई, कलकत्ता, दिल्ली तथा मद्रास आदि बड़े नगरों में कुछ कुली तथा पेशावर लोग यात्रियों से 4-5 रुपये लेकर स्टेशन याई में खड़ी गाड़ियों में चले जाते हैं और उन यात्रियों के लिए कपड़ा फैला कर सीटों पर कब्जा कर लेते हैं जिसके कारण दूसरे यात्रियों को स्थान प्राप्त करने में कठिनाई होती है ;

(ख) क्या कुछ स्टेशनों पर ये पेशावर लोग ऐसा स्टेशन अधिकारियों से साठगांठ करके कर रहे हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो ऐसे कार्यों को रोकने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

**रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभद्र सिंह) :** (क) और (ग). इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ शिकायतें मिली हैं। ऐसे अनाचार को रोकने के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय बरते गये हैं :—

1. लाइसेंसदार भारिक/समाज-विरोधी तत्व याई में खड़े किये गये अनारक्षित डिब्बों की सीटों/शायिकाओं पर कब्जा न करें, इस उद्देश्य से याई की ओर के प्लेटफार्मों पर रेलवे सुरक्षा दल और सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस के कर्मचारी तैनात किये गये हैं।

2. जब गाड़ी याई में हो या जब उसे प्लेटफार्म पर लाया जा रहा हो, तो उस समय लाइसेंसदार भारिक/समाज-विरोधी तत्व तीसरे दर्जे की अनारक्षित सीटों/शायिकाओं पर कब्जा न करें, यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए विशेष अभियान चलाये जाते हैं।

3. कुछ स्टेशनों पर रेल को प्लेटफार्म पर लगाने तक ऊंचे दर्जे के डिब्बों को भी ताला लगा कर बन्द रखा जाता है।

4. जो लाइसेंसदार भारिक इस तरह के काम करते हैं उनके विरुद्ध कड़ी कार्रवाई की जाती है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

#### **Export of Machine Tools to U.S.S.R.**

3446. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Soviet Union has expressed a desire to import Indian machine tools;

(b) if so, the types of machine tools required by them; and

(c) the country's capacity to export goods to the best choice of importers?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah).** (a) to (c). During

the course of talks held in New Delhi relating to expansion of Indo-Soviet trade during the period 1966—70, the Soviet side agreed to step up considerably the import of Indian engineering goods. India is manufacturing a fairly large variety of machine tools, in regard to which the Soviet Union is a net importer. The Soviet Organisation concerned with machine tools have indicated that they are interested mainly in special purpose, high precision machine tools such as gear-cutting machines, vertical drilling machines, etc. The exporters of such machine tools have been advised to contact the Soviet Organisation to explore the possibilities of exports from India. Up to the present moment no concrete results have been achieved.

#### **Development of N.C.D.C. Mines**

**3447. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**  
**Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**  
**Shri Daljit Singh:**

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

(a) whether the Soviet Union has agreed to assist India in developing coking coal mines belonging to N.C.D.C.;

(b) whether the Soviet mining experts have studied the data of the N.C.D.C. on the various projects;

(c) whether the Indian equipment will be utilised by the Soviet experts; and

(d) the estimated increase of coking coal as a result of the Soviet assistance?

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

(c) The Indian equipment will be used to the extent manufactured indigenously.

(d) The total target capacity of new mines posed for Soviet aid is 6.5 million tonnes. Assistance has also

been sought for the expansion of two existing mines with an additional coal programme of about 2.0 million tonnes.

#### **Multi-Metal Deposit in Rajasthan**

**3448. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**  
**Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:**  
**Shri P. C. Borooah:**  
**Shri Baswant:**  
**Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**  
**Shri A. N. Vidyalankar:**  
**Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:**  
**Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:**

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

(a) whether a multi-metal deposit has been located in the Dariba-Rajpura area of Rajasthan by the Geological Survey of India;

(b) the main constituents of the ore-bodies and the estimated ore reserves in Dariba deposits; and

(c) whether exploratory mining has been undertaken to get a better picture of the size, shape and the grade of the ore?

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

(b) The main constituents of the ore-bodies are copper, lead and zinc and the ore reserves have been estimated at 9.45 million tonnes with an average of 5 to 6 per cent metal content.

(c) A scheme for exploratory mining is under preparation.

#### **Control Room for keeping watch on Prices**

**3449. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:**  
**Shri D. D. Mantri:**

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

(a) whether Control Rooms for keeping a strict watch over prices of essential commodities and to regulate them, have been established; and

(b) if so, their organisational set-up and the working experience so far?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6934/66].

### Bran Oil

**3450. Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an enormous possibility of extracting bran oil from bran; and

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

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

(b) The steps taken by the Government to encourage the production of Rice Bran Oil are as follows:

- (i) The Government of India have delicensed the Solvent Extraction Industry and the entrepreneurs are free to set up solvent extraction plants for the extraction of Rice Bran Oil without the necessity of obtaining an industrial licence under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951.
- (ii) Arrangements have been made for the fabrication of both batch type and modern continuous solvent extraction plants in the country.
- (iii) There is no excise levy on Rice Bran Oil.
- (iv) Prior to 6th June, 1966, there was a tax credit of 2 per cent under import entitlement of 3 per cent against the export of de-oiled Rice Bran. This was abolished with effect from 6th June, 1966 in common with other Export Promotion and

Tax Credit Schemes. Though there is a levy of export duty on de-oiled groundnut cake/meal with effect from 6th June, 1966 de-oiled Rice Bran has been exempted from such levy. This is an additional incentive for the development of the Rice Bran Oil Industry.

### Discovery of Flourspar, a mineral in Rajasthan

**3451. Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ore of flourspar, a scarce mineral has been discovered in the Southern hilly ranges of Dungarpur in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the utility of this scarce mineral for aluminium, steel and chemical industries; and

(c) whether any plan has been prepared for its exploitation?

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

(b) The mineral is amenable to beneficiation to yield both metallurgical and acid grade flourite concentrate for utilisation in the aluminium, steel and chemical industries.

(c) The deposit is proposed to be exploited in the State sector by the Government of Rajasthan during Fourth Plan. A project report is being prepared.

### Industrial Development Corporation

**3452. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**  
**Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:**

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the manner of functioning of the Industrial Development Corporation in some States is causing a drain on the Central resources;

(b) how far it is true that in many cases the Industrial Development Corporation has undertaken to assist projects involving substantial financial commitment which could, however, not be met from their own resources; and

(c) the specific suggestions made by the Finance Ministry to the State Governments for strengthening the financial position of the Industrial Development Corporations?

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

(c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

#### **Insurance Scheme for Passengers**

**3453. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:  
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:  
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the suggestion to introduce an insurance scheme for railway passengers by setting apart a percentage of the Railways' daily earnings;

(b) how far the utter demoralisation of the Railway employees and overwork were responsible for the recent train accidents; and

(c) the steps taken to revise the outdated working schedule of the Engine Drivers?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh):** (a) The matter of insurance of rail passengers is under consideration.

(b) Demoralisation and overwork have not been found to be the cause of the recent train accidents.

(c) The working schedules of engine drivers are not outdated, for these are reviewed from time to time keeping

in view the provisions of the House of Employment Regulations.

#### **Sale of Cars**

**3454. Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:** Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report published in the "Statesman" (Calcutta Edition), dated the 23rd June, 1966 under the heading 'Exception to Every Rule' to the effect that a Central Government Officer transferred from Calcutta has been permitted to sell his car ignoring the Government regulation that a car cannot be resold within two years of its purchase;

(b) whether he advertised for the sale of the car;

(c) whether, approached by the State Trading Corporation's representative, he demanded Rs. 24,000 as the price for the car which was purchased for about Rs. 16,000; and

(d) in how many other cases such permission has been granted?

**The Minister for Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya):** (a) Yes, Sir. The Central Government Officer concerned, who was transferred from Calcutta, submitted a representation on 24th May, 1966 that as in his new assignment he would have the use of a Government car he may be permitted to sell his Fiat car which he had bought against an allotment from the Central Government quota in July 1965. He was accordingly permitted to sell the car. Grant of such permission is provided for in the Motor Cars (Distribution and Sale) Control Order.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) We have no information whether any representative of the State Trading Corporation approached the officer. It would, however, appear that on an enquiry by the Deputy Transport Commissioner, Government of West Bengal, he was informed that the officer expected an amount not less than Rs. 24,000 for the car.

(d) Since 1st January, 1966 and till to date, 20 Government officers have been granted permission by the Controller of Motor Cars, Government of India, New Delhi to sell their cars within the period of two years.

#### Rise in Cost of Steel Production

3455. Shri A. P. Sharma:  
Shri P. C. Borooah:  
Shri D. J. Naik:

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

(a) whether the committee constituted to go into the rising cost of the steel production in the country has submitted its report;

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

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

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

(b) The Summary of conclusions and recommendations made in the Report is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6935/66].

(c) The Report was submitted to Government only recently and it is at present under consideration.

#### घाना को जूतों का निर्यात

3456. श्री बड़े :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री काशी राम गुप्त :

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि घाना को जूतों का निर्यात करने की काफी गुंजायश है;

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

(ग) इस प्रस्ताव को कब तक अन्तिम रूप दे दिया जायेगा ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) :

(क) से (ग). स्थानीय उत्पादन तथा भुगतान सन्तुलन की कठिनाइयों के कारण घाना को हमारे जूतों के निर्यात करने की गुंजायश बहुत कम है। अपने स्थानीय जूता उद्योग की रक्षा के लिए घाना ने जूतों पर लिये जाने वाले आयात प्रशुल्क को 33.1 प्रतिशत से बढ़ा कर 66.2 प्रतिशत कर दिया है। घाना के आयातक 180 दिनों की ऋण सुविधायें भी मांगने हैं जिन्हें भारतीय आयातक देने में असमर्थ है।

#### Bus-Train collision near Jullundur in July, 1966

3457. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:  
Shri P. C. Borooah:  
Shri Bade:  
Shri Hukam Chand  
Kachhavaia:  
Shri Sonavane:  
Shri Y. D. Singh:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether a passenger train ran into a bus near Nasrula, on Jullundur-Hoshiarpur railway line on the 4th July, 1966;

(b) if so, in what circumstances; and

(c) the number of persons killed or injured in the accident?

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

(a) and (b). On 4th July, 1966 at about 18.32 hrs. while train No. 12 JH was running between Khurdpur and Nasrula stations, a Punjab Roadways bus attempted to cross the unmanned level crossing at Km 27/11-12 in the face of the approaching train. Before the bus could clear the level crossing the train engine collided with rear portion of the bus.



(c) As a result of the accident 3 persons were killed and 11 sustained injuries.

#### Production of Cement

**3458. Shri M. R. Krishna:** Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total fall in the production of cement since the imposition of power cut on the Cement factories; and

(b) how Government plan to meet the demand for cement for the construction of national projects?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya):** (a) The shortfall in production of cement on account of power-cuts during the period from April to July, 1966 has been estimated to be of the order of about 1 lakh tonnes.

(b) Fifty per cent of total production of cement is already reserved for supply to Government departments. Whenever any of them do not get adequate supplies consequent upon a shortfall in production due to power cut in their area, alternative arrangements for supply from other areas are immediately made to ensure uninterrupted supply of cement to their projects.

#### Attempted Sabotage on Western Railway

**3459. Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that one Locking Fitter under C.S.I. Western Railway, Kota had complained to him in writing on the 16th June, 1966 about an attempted sabotage by certain Muslim employees of the Signal Department of the Western Railway, Kota Division, in collusion with A.S.M. Morak to wreck Military Special and if so, the action taken on the complaint;

(b) whether the complaint was enquired into, and if so, through what agency; and

(c) the punishment awarded to the staff involved in the said attempt including the above A.S.M.?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh):** (a) Yes, but the complaint was made to the Union Home Minister on 16th June, 1965.

(b) Yes. The complaint was enquired into by the Police and the Railway authorities.

(c) Since it was found that the complaint was not correct and was the outcome of a private quarrel amongst the staff and due to strained relations between the Station Master and the Asstt. Station Master the question of punishment did not arise. However, the Station Master and the Asstt. Station Master have been transferred from that station to prevent further friction between them.

#### गंगापुर रेलवे स्टेशन पर स्लीपरो को जला दिया जाना

**3460. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गत जून के तीसरे सप्ताह में गंगापुर रेलवे स्टेशन (पश्चिम रेलवे) पर रखे हुए नये स्लीपरो में आग लगा दी गई थी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो आग लगने के कारण कितने स्लीपर जल गये तथा उनका मूल्य कितना था ?

**रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) :** (क) जी नहीं ! लेकिन आग 6/7 जुलाई, 1966 की रात को लगी जिसमें गंगापुर रेलवे स्टेशन के निकट रेल-पथ निरीक्षक के कार्यालय में रखे हुए कुछ नये स्लीपर नष्ट हो गये।

(ख) आग में नष्ट हुए स्लीपर्स की कीमत लगभग 26,000 रुपये आंकी गई है।

**रेलवे कुलियों की मांगें**

3461. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पश्चिम तथा उत्तर रेलवे के कुलियों ने हाल ही में सरकार के सामने कुछ मांगें रखी हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा उनके स्वीकार न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) उत्तर रेलवे के रेल-भारिकों से हाल में कोई मांग नहीं मिली है। लेकिन, पश्चिम रेलवे में अहमदाबाद के रेल-भारिकों से एक अभ्यावेदन मिला है।

(ख) और (ग). एक बयान सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल टी० 6936/66]।

**नेवेली परियोजना सम्बन्धी प्रतिवेदन**

3462. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या ज्ञान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने नेवेली परियोजना सम्बन्धी प्रतिवेदन स्वीकार कर लिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है; और

(ग) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में इसके लिए क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है ?

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

(क) माननीय सदस्य का संकेत संभवतः उस परियोजना रिपोर्ट की ओर है जो नेवेली थर्मल पावर स्टेशन के द्वितीय विस्तार के सम्बन्ध में सोवियत संस्था (मैसर्स टैकनोमो एक्सपोर्ट मास्को) द्वारा दी गई है।

(ख) विस्तार का उद्देश्य 100 मेगावाट के दो एककों को लगा कर नेवेली की विद्युतशक्ति उत्पन्न करने की क्षमता 400 मेगावाट से बढ़ा कर 600 मेगावाट किये जाने का है।

(ग) वर्तमान संकेतों के अनुसार यह विस्तार मार्च, 1969 तक पूर्ण हो जाने की आशा है।

**Committee on cost of production of Steel**

3463. Shri Jashvant Mehta: Will the Minister of Iron and Steel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Committee on the cost of Steel Production has recommended the amalgamation and absorption into the public sector of coal mines; and

(b) if so, whether Government have accepted their recommendations?

**The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh):** (a) While considering the problem of ensuring adequate supplies of coking coal to the Steel industry in the long term, one of the possible solutions suggested by the Committee is the amalgamation of the small collieries in the private sector and their development in the public sector.

(b) The report was submitted to Government only recently and it is at present under consideration.

**Corruption in Personnel Branch of Northern Railway, Delhi**

**3464. Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Clerks of the Personnel Branch of the Delhi Division of the Northern Railway are openly taking bribe for transfers or cancellation of the same and these Clerks are not being transferred to any other Department for years;

(b) whether this corruption is in the knowledge of the Railway Administration; and

(c) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to eradicate such corruption?

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

(b) No.

(c) Complaints of this nature as and when received are fully investigated into and action taken against the staff as necessary.

During the last one year two complaints against the Clerical staff of Personnel Branch of the Divisional Office, Delhi, were received in the Vigilance Branch which are under investigation.

**Complaints against Station Masters**

**3465. Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that points were raised in some of the Railway meetings held during the last Budget Session and complaints received that nearly all the Station Masters on big stations earn money by corrupt means from the Canteens, Parcel Offices and other sources;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the sub-letting of canteens is a burden on the passengers;

(c) whether any enquiries have been made in this regard; and

(d) if so, the result thereof?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh):** (a) No. However, complaints against individual Station Masters are received from time to time making allegations of corruption.

(b) Presumably the word Canteen refers to Refreshment Rooms/Stalls etc. run by contractors at Railway Stations/Trains. Subletting of these contracts is prohibited. Tariff Rates for edibles, meals, coffee, etc. served therein are fixed by the Zonal Railway Administrations and passengers cannot be charged above such fixed rates.

(c) and (d). Specific complaints against Station Masters as and when received are thoroughly investigated and disciplinary action taken against Station Masters found guilty. Similarly, specific instances of sub-letting of Refreshment Rooms/Stalls reported are looked into thoroughly and appropriate action as per the terms of the contract is taken in proved cases of sub-letting of such contracts.

**Looting of a Wagon near Bombay**

**3466. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**  
**Shri Dighe:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a wagon of a goods train was broken open and copper ingots valued about Rs. 14,000 were looted by the hut dwellers between Kolwada and Vadala Stations in Bombay on the 5th July, 1966; and

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

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

(b) On receipt of information about the commission of offence, Railway Protection Force staff rushed to the spot and carried out searches in the creek and some bushes near the Railway tract, as a result of which 132 copper ingots valued Rs. 13,200/- were recovered. The services of Railway Protection Force Dog 'Rexy' were also utilised in tracking down 4 of the suspected criminals responsible for the theft.

Government Railway Police, Kurla arrested the four suspected criminals and registered a case on Crime No. A-105/66 U/S 461/379 and 34 I.P.C. As a preventive measure, the section is being patrolled by Railway Protection Force Armed Wing staff.

#### **Railway engines used between Guntur and Repalle**

**3467. Shri M. N. Swamy:  
Shri Umanath:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway engines used between Guntur and Repalle (Southern Railway) have out-lived their life; and

(b) if so, the reasons for their continued use without replacement?

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

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Attempt to defraud Railways in Jamalpur Area**

**3468. Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:  
Shri Madhu Limaye:  
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:  
Shri Brij Basi Lal:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the attempt

made by certain contractors, with the connivance of the Railway Officers to defraud the Railways of brass worth Rs. 20,000 (20 maunds) and Rs. 30,000 (2 tons, 400 Kg) in June, 1966 in the Jamalpur area;

(b) whether it is a fact that wagons loaded with this brass were apprehended at Jhajha and Jamalpur yard by the Railway Protection Force and other agencies;

(c) whether it is also a fact that brass weighing 30 maunds was found at Gate No. 6 of the Railway Workshop at Jamalpur in May, 1966;

(d) whether a theft was also committed at the Tool and Tinplate Stores, Jamalpur in July, 1966; and

(e) if so, the action taken against the Officers involved in this racket?

#### **The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh):** (a) A case of attempted

theft of Railway property of 1.4 metric tonnes scrap copper plates and pipes and 0.9 metric tonnes scrap bronze costing Rs. 5179.91 P., in which the purchasers of condemned locos and boilers M/s. Bhagwandas Mangal Prasad and 3 Railway officials are strongly suspected to be implicated was foiled on 5th July, 1966 in a surprise check of a wagon loaded by M/s. Bhagwandas Mangal Prasad.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes, at Gate No. 7 and not at Gate No. 6.

(d) Yes.

(e) No big officer has so far been suspected to be involved in the case. On the other hand the surprise check was ordered by the officer incharge of the workshops.

Three Railway employees in the case of attempted theft on 5th July, 1966 at Jamalpur have been arrested by the Police. The arrested employees are a Chageman, a Stock Verifier and an Asstt. Store Keeper.

Six Railway employees in the case of attempted theft on 29-5-66 at Gate No. 7, referred to in reply to part 'c' above, have also been arrested by police. The arrested employees are two Railway Protection Force Rakshaks and four crane staff. All the cases of attempted theft are under police investigation.

#### **Transfer of Staff in Chakradharpur Railway Division**

**3469. Shri H. C. Soy:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the Chakradharpur Division of the S. E. Railway, there is a large number of Office Assistants and other Railway Staff at Divisional Headquarters who are working there at same places for a period of 10 to 15 years and are never transferred, whereas comparatively new-comers are transferred much sooner; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh):** (a) and (b). Yes. Office staff are not subject to periodical transfers. However, when it becomes necessary to transfer an employee of the Divisional Office, the juniormost employee is generally transferred out with the result that Seniors continue to remain in that office.

#### **Export of Peacock Feathers**

**3470. Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the export of peacock feathers to other countries has gone up in 1965-66 and, if so, by what quantity;

(b) the approximate number of peacocks killed for collecting these feathers; and

(c) the foreign exchange earned thereby during the above period?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) Yes, Sir. There has been an increase of about 2,000 kgs. as compared to 1964-65.

(b) No information is available as only shed feathers are exported.

(c) Rs. 1.38 lakhs in 1965-66.

#### **Trade with U.S.S.R.**

**3471. Shri U. M. Trivedi:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have entered into an agreement with the Soviet Union to pay more for the imports from that country and to get less for the exports to that country;

(b) if so, the total loss to be suffered as a result of that agreement; and

(c) whether such an agreement has been entered into with any other country with rupee payment arrangement?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) and (b). The Indian importer, by his own contractual obligations, had to pay 57.5% more to U.S.S.R. on his current contracts after devaluation since the Soviets had incorporated a parity clause in almost all their export contracts. In their contracts with Indian exporters the U.S.S.R. had agreements in which our sellers had obligation to pay export duty. There was also no exchange variation clause in these contracts. Thus, legally the Soviet buyers were not obliged to pay extra to Indian exporters over the original value of the contracts in pre-devaluation rupees, while they would have received extra payments on all their export contracts uniformly. The Indian exporters would have been obliged to accept heavy losses, which according to the agreement signed on 11th July 1966, has been neutralised to the extent of 47.5%. On the other hand, the Indian importer,

by his own contractual obligation, was liable to pay 57.5%. Thus there is no loss as such to the Indian exporters and there is a gain to the extent of 47.5% to the Indian economy.

(c) Similar agreements have been concluded with Yugoslavia, Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Bulgaria with the slight difference that the mark-up for both imports and exports is 57.5%.

#### **Amenities on the Rupar-Nangal Dam Railway Section**

**3472. Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4685 on the 29th April, 1966 and state the further progress made in providing passenger and staff amenities on the Rupar Nangal section of the Northern Railway?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh):** The following passenger amenity and staff amenity works have been planned to be taken up during the current financial year:

- (i) Providing shed over passenger platform at Nangal Dam.
- (ii) Providing flush type latrines in I & II class waiting rooms.
- (iii) Improving goods and parcel facilities at Nangal Dam.
- (iv) Providing shed over passenger platform at Anandpur Sahib.
- (v) Extension to waiting hall at Kiratpur Sahib.
- (vi) Provision of ground hydrants for washing rakes at Nangal Dam.
- (vii) Providing III class waiting hall measuring 2000 sq. ft. at Nangal Dam.
- (viii) Providing Porch outside the station, Cloak room & Left luggage office, book stall,

more benches on platform and separate office for Station Master at Nangal Dam.

- (ix) Providing common sanitised latrines urinals and bathing facilities at Nangal Dam.
- (x) Providing 6" dia boring to instal 4" dia tube well at Anandpur Sahib.
- (xi) Providing 6" dia boring to instal 4" dia tube well at Bhanupali.

Estimates for items (i) to (iv) above have been sanctioned and the estimates for other items are being processed. Work at item (x) has since been completed.

In addition to the above a proposal to provide additional platforms at Nangal Dam is being considered for inclusion in the Works Programme for 1967-68 subject to availability of funds.

#### **Essential Commodities and Foodgrains Control Order**

**3473. Shri Shiv Charan Gupta:**  
**Shri P. C. Borooah:**  
**Shri M. Rampure:**

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether any raids were carried out in July, 1966 by the Delhi Administration on foodgrains dealers and others under the Essential Commodities and Foodgrains Control Order;

(b) if so, the quantity of essential commodities recovered in these raids; and

(c) the names of persons arrested in this connection and the nature of offence against each of them?

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

(b) A quantity of about 307 bags of foodgrains and 207 litres of Kero-

sene Oil were recovered during these raids.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6937/66].

### Technical Supervisors

**3474. Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:**  
**Shri Siddiah:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in 1947 the pay scales of most of the categories of employees on the Railways were restored to the pre-1931 grades, which were withdrawn in view of the economic slump in the country in the post-1931 era; and

(b) whether one of the most important categories of Technical Supervisors in the Railways has been denied the same and that even today (after the merger of Dearness Allowance in 1957-59 Pay Commission Award) their grades are lower than the pre-1931 level in spite of their increased responsibilities and their services being so vital to the country?

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

(b) In view of (a) above, the question of denial of pre-1931 scales of pay to Technical Supervisors does not arise.

Whereas it is a fact that pre-1931 scales of pay of some of the Supervisors were higher than the existing authorised scales of pay, the successive Pay Commissions took this into account while considering allotment of revised scales to this category of staff.

### Incentive Scheme

**3475. Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the

incentive scheme is resulting in huge profits to the Railway Administration, and if so, whether the benefits of the said scheme have been denied to the Foremen working in the Railway Workshops who are largely responsible for the success of the said scheme; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b). The Railway workshops have been able to achieve certain economies partly as a result of the incentive scheme and partly because of scientific organisation and planning both of which were introduced simultaneously.

The supervision provided in Railway workshops ranges from the level of Mistry and Chargeman to the level of Works Manager and in some cases Dy. Chief Mechanical Engineer. Although the coordination and active assistance from Supervisors at all levels is necessary for the success of the incentive scheme, it is obvious that participation in the profits arising out of the efforts of direct workers can be extended only upto a level in the ladder of supervision.

The incentive scheme adopted on Indian Railways provides for only the first line supervisors, who are in direct control of the particular sections or gangs, namely, Mistries and Chargemen to participate in the scheme. The reasons for this are:—

- (i) at higher levels of supervision the link with the efforts of the direct workers becomes more remote.
- (ii) There are a large number of documents that have to be prepared to calculate the incentive bonus of workers. In an organisation it is necessary to provide for the checking of such documents by an impartial authority not himself participating in the bonus scheme. In Railway work-

shops this function can best be discharged by the supervisor in charge of each Shop viz., the Foreman or his assistant.

#### Technical Supervisors

3476. Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:  
Shri Siddiah:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the fact that a large number of experienced technical supervisors have left the Railways to take up better jobs in other Government Undertakings or in the private sector;

(b) if so, the figures for the last five years;

(c) whether the Railways allow their technical staff to leave for better prospects outside; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to retain the experienced technical staff?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh):  
(a) and (b). Only 292 technical Supervisors have left the Railways during the last 5 years.

(c) Yes, subject to certain conditions.

(d) In view of the number not being large the need for taking special steps does not arise.

#### निर्यात गृह

3477. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा:  
क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने के उद्देश्य से कुछ व्यापारी फर्मों को 'निर्यात गृहों' के रूप में मान्यता दी गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या कितनी है; और

(ग) उन्हें क्या विशेष सुविधायें प्रदान की गई हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) :

(क) जी, हां ।

(ख) अभी तक 87 फर्मों को "निर्यात गृहों" के रूप में मान्यता दी गई है किन्तु यह मान्यता केवल 83 निर्यात गृहों के बारे में ही वैध है ।

(ग) मान्यता प्राप्त निर्यात गृह नीचे दी गई सुविधाएं पाने के हकदार हैं :—

(1) विदेशों में उनके प्रतिनिधियों द्वारा व्यावसायिक दौरा करने के लिए विदेशी मुद्रा की एकमुस्त निकासी ।

(2) बाजार सर्वेक्षण तथा निर्यात प्रचार करने और विदेशों में होने वाली प्रदर्शनियों में भाग लेने के लिए सहायक अनुदान (सहायक अनुदान संहिता के अधीन) :

(3) उन मामलों में सहायक अनुदान संहिता के अधीन सहायक अनुदान देना जहां दो अथवा अधिक निर्यात गृहों द्वारा एक संयुक्त कार्यालय स्थापित किया जाय अथवा जहां निर्यात गृह और अनुमोदित संयुक्त जैसे निर्यात संवर्धन परिषद द्वारा संगठन रूप से एक विदेश कार्यालय स्थापित किया गया हो ।

(4) ऐसी अन्य सहायता अथवा सुविधाएं जो कि सरकार द्वारा समय समय पर दी जायें ।

#### Operators of I.B.M. Data Processing Machines in the Railway Department

3478. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:  
Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Operators working Sophisticated I.B.M. Data Processing



Machines and integrating Accounts work with statistics are drawing the old Rs. 15 as special pay arbitrarily fixed 20 years ago when the Power Samas Tabulating Machines were introduced in the Railway offices;

(b) the salary given to similar operators in other Central Government offices like the Ministry of Food and Agriculture or Union Public Service Commission, State Bank of India and other public sector projects; and

(c) whether the Railway Board are considering the revision of pay scales of these Machine Operators?

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

(a) The special pay of Rs. 15 per month allowed to operators working on Power Samas and Hollerith etc. machines was extended to Operators of IBM Data Processing machines on their being brought into use on some of the Indian Railways about 10 years ago. The question of special pay of Rs. 15 per month granted to operators working on the various types of machines such as Punches, Verifiers, Sorters, Tabulators, Book Keeping machines, Calculating machines etc. was reviewed in 1961 on the suggestion of the Jagannadha Das Pay Commission and the said special pay was allowed to continue. This special pay has been continued after the integration of accounts work with statistics on IBM machines.

(b) The information is being collected from other Central Government offices and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) No.

#### **Agnigondala Copper Project in Andhra Pradesh**

**3479. Shri Vasudevan Nair:**  
**Shri Warrior:**  
**Shri Prabhat Kar:**

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

(a) whether Government have decided to hand over the management of

the Agnigondala Copper Project in Andhra Pradesh to an American firm;

(b) if so, whether the American firm will have only minority share participation in the project; and

(c) the reasons for giving over the management to this foreign firm?

**The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey):** (a) No Sir.

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

#### **Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi**

**3480. Shri Subodh Hansda:** Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi propose to set up a Pig Iron Complex with the collaboration of the State Government;

(b) if so, the number of such units to be set up;

(c) which States will collaborate with the H.E.C.; and

(d) whether these units will be taken up during the Fourth Five Year Plan?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya):** (a) to (d). The Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd. have no proposal from any State Government so far for the setting up of a Pig Iron Complex. The Corporation have, however, approached the Governments of Maharashtra and Punjab to collaborate in the setting up of Pig Iron Plants at Chanda, and Hissar respectively. Negotiations have also been initiated with M/s. Orissa Industrial Development Corporation for undertaking the work of their Talchar Project on a turn-key basis. This includes production of coke, pig iron and fertilisers. No definite understanding has yet been reached.

**Detention of Train at Kaimganj****3481. 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 17 Up Kanpur-Kasganj (N.E.R.) Passenger train was detained on the 29th July, 1966 at the Kaimganj station for about two hours due to the threatening attitude adopted by some irritated passengers; and

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

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh):** (a) and (b). Presumably the reference is to the detention of 117 Up Kanpur-Kasganj Passenger at Kaimganj station on 28-7-1966 which was held up there for a little over an hour due to pulling of alarm chain and threatening attitude adopted by some passengers towards the guard of the train. With the assistance of Local Police authorities, one of the miscreants was arrested at the station and the train eventually left there under police escort. A case under sections 121/108/113 Indian Railways Act is under investigation by the Government Railway Police.

**Export Promotion Scheme****3482. Shri Madhu Limaye:****Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:****Shri Bade:****Shri D. C. Sharma:****Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:****Shri Alvares:****Shri Prabhat Kar:****Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:****Shri Tulsidas Jadhav:****Shri S. M. Banerjee:****Shri Tridib Kumar****Chaudhuri:****Shri Maurya:****Shri Indrajit Gupta:****Shri Bagri:****Shri A. V. Raghavan:****Dr. U. Misra:**

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) which of the firms, companies 1516(ai) LS—8

have exported goods up-to-now under the Export Promotion Scheme;

(b) how much foreign exchange has been (i) earned by these firms, (ii) is outstanding in their names and (iii) how much has been recovered by Government;

(c) whether these firms were given any incentive licences against these exports;

(d) how many of these firms are in existence today;

(e) what was their capital credit and what was their business before they were given these licences; and

(f) the action proposed to be taken to get back (i.e. recover) the foreign exchange earned by these firms?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) All the exporters of the country exported goods under the provisions of Export Promotion Schemes and different export programmes.

(b) All the exporters of India are exporting and no firm-wise details are kept either of their individual exports or of their individual earnings. The Reserve Bank of India keeps a general watch on all export earnings, whether under any schemes or otherwise and any defaulters are followed up and punished for recovery of the outstanding or penalised for default. So far the overall examination shows that out of about 3 to 4 lakhs exporters of the country, less than 200 exporters or so had partially or wholly defaulted. Out of a total earning of over Rs. 6800 crores of export in the last ten years or so, it is found that the total non-recovery during this period would amount to less than Rs. 6 crores. The defaulting firms have been black-listed and some cases are being considered for prosecution where evidence of concrete criminal action is available.

(c) to (f). Regarding incentive licences, details of all import licences issued are published in the Weekly Bulletin of the CCI & E. Where the

firms have not recovered foreign exchange as given in (b), either their values of incentives are being deducted from their further import licences or they are being considered for prosecution for non-recovery in addition to blacklisting. No details regarding the capital or other particulars of these firms or other exporters or business houses are being maintained by Govt. If the Hon'ble Members desire to know any details regarding particular firm/firms, the Ministry can make efforts to collect such specific details.

कुरुक्षेत्र में गेटमैन की हत्या

3483. श्री बड़े :

श्री युद्धवीर सिंह :

श्री हुकम चन्व कछवाय :

श्री श्रीकार सिंह :

श्री सोलंकी :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 18 और 19 जुलाई, 1966 के बीच की रात्रि को कुछ शरारती लोगों ने उत्तरी रेलवे की कुरुक्षेत्र पड़ताल चौकी पर गेटमैन की हत्या कर दी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है; और

(ग) उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी हां। गेटमैन कुरुक्षेत्र पड़ताल चौकी पर नहीं, बल्कि कुरुक्षेत्र और थानेसर सिटी स्टेशनों के बीच, फाटक नं० 64 के पास, कतल किया हुआ पाया गया।

(ख) अब तक दो व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं और तीसरे व्यक्ति को गिरफ्तार

करने की कोशिश की जा रही है, जो फरार है।

(ग) कुरुक्षेत्र की सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस ने भारतीय दंड संहिता की धारा 302 के अन्तर्गत आपराधिक मामला दर्ज कर लिया है। मामले की अभी जांच हो रही है।

#### Shoe and Chappal Industry in Bareilly

3484. Shri Kishen Pattnayak:

Shri Madhu Limaye:

Shri Hukam Chand

Kachhavaia:

Shri Bade:

Shri Yudhvir Singh:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the crisis in the non-leather shoe and chappal industry in Bareilly;

(b) whether a large number of shoe-makers have been thrown out of work; and

(c) whether any assistance is being given to the, shoe-makers for their rehabilitation?

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

#### Salt Cess

3485. Shri Kishen Pattnayak:

Shri Madhu Limaye:

Shri Hukam Chand

Kachhavaia:

Shri Bade:

Shri Yudhvir Singh:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government impose on the salt pans in Bassein Taluka Thana District, (Maharashtra) some kind of a salt cess;

(b) whether it is a fact that some of the villages in the salt pan (Mithagar) area are faced with acute difficulty of drinking water;

(c) whether any proposal or request from those villages is under consideration of Government that a part of the said salt cess be given to these village Panchayats for making provision for drinking water; and

(d) if so, when a decision will be taken in the matter?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya):** (a) Yes, Sir. Cess on salt is levied in all licenced salt factories under the Salt Cess Act 1953 exemption being granted to co-operative societies and the salt works covering not more than 4.04686 hectares in area.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). A contribution of Rs. 2.5 lakhs from out of the cess proceeds has been sanctioned by the Government of India for implementation of the water supply scheme by the Maharashtra Government.

#### Spun Silk Factories

**3486. Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of spun silk factories in India State-wise;

(b) whether they are working at profit or loss and the extent thereof;

(c) whether there is a demand for more spun silk factories and, if so, at what places; and

(d) whether there is sufficient waste silk to feed the existing spun silk factories?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi):** (a) Two—one at Channapatna in Mysore State and the other at Jagi Road in Assam.

(b) Information for the last three years is given below:—

Year	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	Government Spun Silk Mills, Channapatna	Assam Spun Silk Mills, Jagi Road
	Profit or loss	Profit or loss
1963-64	4.05 Profit	4.99 Loss
1964-65	4.00 "	0.12 Profit
1965-66	Not available	0.44 "

(c) Yes, Sir. The Government of Bihar and West Bengal has proposed to set up one spun silk mill each in their respective States.

(d) Yes, Sir.

#### Clerks Grade I in Railway Accounts Deptt. in Jodhpur and Bikaner Divisions

**3487. Shri P. L. Barupal:**  
**Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the Railway Accounts Department in Jodhpur and Bikaner Divisions of the Northern Railway, Clerks Grade I are recruited only directly and Graduates already working in the Department with 2 to 5 years experience are not given the chance; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

#### राजस्थान के खाड़ी गांव में लिग्नाइट का परिष्करण

**3488. श्री प० ला० बाबूपाल :**  
**श्री धुलेश्वर मोना :**

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

(क) राजस्थान के जिला बीकानेर में खाड़ी गांव में लिग्नाइट का जो परिष्करण

आरम्भ किया गया था उसके क्या परिणाम निकले; और

(ख) अब तक लिग्नाइट के परिष्करण पर कितनी घन राशि खर्च हुई है तथा उसके परिणामस्वरूप कितनी मात्रा में लिग्नाइट प्राप्त होने की आशा है ?

खान तथा घातु मंत्रग (श्री सु० कु० डे):  
(क) लिग्नाइट का कोई विधायन नहीं किया गया था। खारी ग्राम में किये गये अनुसंधानों से लिग्नाइट जम्मशिला की उपस्थिति सिद्ध हुई है।

(ख) इन अनुसंधानों पर अब तक 1,35,000 रु० व्यय किया जा चुका है। 3.5 मि० टन लिग्नाइट संचयों के होने का अनुमान है।

**भटिंडा और नोखा के बीच विशेष रेलगाड़ियां**

3489. श्री प० ला० बारूपाल :  
श्री घुलेश्वर मोना :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान के बीकानेर जिले में प्रसिद्ध जम्दाजी मेला देखने के इच्छुक यात्रियों की सुविधा के लिए रेलवे प्रशासन का विचार भटिंडा और नोखा के बीच विशेष रेलगाड़ी चलाने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) और (ख). जी नहीं। जम्बा जी के मेले के अवसर पर यातायात इतना नहीं होता कि विशेष गाड़ियां चलाने की आवश्यकता हो। फिर भी यदि इस अवसर पर पर्याप्त यातायात

हूँगा तो इस खण्ड पर चलने वाली गाड़ियों में अधिक डिब्बे लगाये जायेंगे।

**उत्तर रेलवे में असिस्टेंट पर्सनल अधिकारी**

3490. श्री प० ला० बारूपाल :  
श्री घुलेश्वर मोना :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर रेलवे प्रशासन ने असिस्टेंट पर्सनल अधिकारियों के रिक्त स्थानों पर नियुक्ति करने के हेतु मई, 1962 में एक अन्तिम तालिका बनाई थी, जो अन्त में जुलाई, 1963 में घोषित कर दी गई थी ;

(ख) तालिका में से कितने व्यक्तियों को असिस्टेंट पर्सनल अधिकारी नियुक्त किया जा चुका है तथा कितने व्यक्तियों के नाम अब भी तालिका में हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि तालिका के बनाये जाने के बाद तीन कर्मचारियों को अन्य रेलवे प्रशासनों तथा अन्य स्थानों से उत्तर रेलवे में उनका तबादला करके असिस्टेंट पर्सनल अधिकारी के पदों पर नियुक्त किया गया था; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

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

(ख) 8 व्यक्ति पेनल पर रखे गये हैं और इन सबको सहायक कार्मिक अधिकारी के रूप में नियुक्त कर दिया गया है। अब पेनल पर कोई व्यक्ति नहीं है।

(ग) जी हां।

(घ) स्थानान्तरण प्रशासकीय आधारे पर कुछ वर्तमान पदों को भरने के लिए किया गया था।

**Coaches Attached to Sealdah Electric Trains**

3491. Dr. Ranen Sen:  
Shrimati Renu  
Chakravarty:  
Shri Prabhat Kar.

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the Southern Suburban Section of the Eastern Railway, the number of coaches attached to Sealdah Electric Trains are few, resulting in discontentment among the commuters; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to run adequate number of coaches in the suburban trains in the Southern section of Eastern Railway from Sealdah?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). With the running of Electric Multiple Unit coaches having almost double the accommodation of ordinary conventional type of coaches, the number of coaches on some of these electric trains on the Southern Suburban section of Sealdah Division of Eastern Railway was reduced without affecting the overall accommodation available to the suburban commuters. With the introduction of electric trains, the number of trains have been increased providing greater facilities to suburban commuters. This resulted in slight revised pattern of services, in adjusting to which some discontentment was felt among the passengers.

With the experience gained after introduction of electric trains from 25th July, 1966, some minor adjustments, such as, provision of additional stoppages, introduction of additional services etc., have already been made to suit public convenience and the commuters are now generally satisfied with the revised pattern. Extension of electric traction to other sections is in progress, and the services will further improve.

**पावर कंट्रोलर और असिस्टेंट लोको फोरमैन**

3492. श्री पु० द० सिंह :  
डा० लक्ष्मीमल्ल सिन्हा :  
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :  
श्री काशीराम गुप्त :  
श्री बड़ै :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बातें की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वोक्त रेलवे चयन बोर्ड, इलाहाबाद के माध्यम से 1963 में नियुक्त किये गये पावर कंट्रोलरों और असिस्टेंट फोरमैन (गड़ियों पर चलने वाले) को, जो 5 वर्ष की प्लेट प्लेट ड्यूटी पूरी कर चुके हैं, सी और बी ग्रेड के ड्राइवर के पद के लिये उपयुक्त समझा गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि कुछ ऐसे व्यक्तियों को भी जो उपरोक्त शर्तें पूरी नहीं करते थे इन्टरव्यू के लिये बुलाया गया था ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि वाराणसी मंडल के कर्मचारियों ने इसके विरुद्ध संबंधित अधिकारियों से शिकायत की है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं। "सी" और "बी" ग्रेड ड्राइवरों की अपेक्षा पावर कंट्रोलर और सहायक लोको फोरमैन (रनिंग) ऊँचे ग्रेड में हैं। अतः "सी" और "बी" ग्रेड ड्राइवरों के रूप में उनकी पदोन्नति का सवाल नहीं उठता।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता।

(ग) ऐसी कोई शिकायत नहीं मिली है।

(घ) सवाल नहीं उठता।

# S.Ms.&A.S.Ms. on Southern Railway

**3493. Shri Manoharan:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received by Government from the Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters of Southern Railway regarding the question of their seniority and if so, when and the action taken thereon;

(b) whether it is a fact that the military people among the Station Masters were given undue seniority over others contrary to the directions from the Ministry of Home Affairs and Railway authorities at Madras;

(c) whether the Railway Board are aware about a writ petition in this connection filed by one of the Assistant Station Master in the Kerala High Court and the Judgment thereof; and

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

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh):** (a) Yes, representations were received by the Railway administration from these staff from time to time and were given due consideration.

(b) No.

(c) and (d) Yes. Action as required in the Judgment is being taken by the Railway Administration.

## Over-Bridge Near Berhampur Railway Station

**3494. Shri Mohan Nayak:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways Board have sanctioned any amount for the construction of an over-bridge near Berhampur Railway Station on the South Eastern Railway; and

(b) if so, when the work will be taken up?

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

(a) No, as no specific proposal for this work is forthcoming from the State Government.

(b) Does not arise.

**दिल्ली से भुवनेश्वर तक शायिकाएं (स्लीपिंग बर्थ्स) तथा स्थानों का आरक्षण**

**3495. श्री मोहन नायक :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली से भुवनेश्वर तक सीधे चलने वाले तीसरे श्रेणी के डिब्बों में यात्रियों के लिये शायिकाओं तथा स्थान आरक्षण की व्यवस्था नहीं है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार तीसरी श्रेणी में लम्बी यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों की कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिये आवश्यक सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने के प्रश्न पर विचार कर रही है ?

**रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) :** (क) और (ख) दिल्ली और भुवनेश्वर के बीच पहले और तीसरे दर्जे का एक मिला-जुला डिब्बा चलता है। इस डिब्बे के तीसरे दर्जे के भाग में केवल बैठने की जगहों की व्यवस्था है, इसलिए इस डिब्बे में यात्रियों के लिए शायिकाओं की व्यवस्था करना व्यावहारिक नहीं है। फिर भी रेल प्रशासनों को हिदायत दी गयी है कि तीसरे दर्जे वाले भाग में केवल 500 किलोमीटर से अधिक यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों के लिए जगहें आरक्षित की जायें।

**रेलवे प्लेट फार्मों पर शोध**

**3496. श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि समालका, दमाण, वावरपुर, कोहण्ड, घरोडा तथा बाजीदा रेलवे स्टेशनों पर गाड़ियों की प्रतीक्षा करने वाले यात्रियों को ठण्ड, गरमी तथा वर्षा से बचाने के लिये प्लेटफार्मों पर शैडों की व्यवस्था करने का विचार है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन शैडों के कब तक बन जाने की संभावना है ; और

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) का उत्तर नकारात्मक हो, तो शैडों की व्यवस्था न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

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

(ख) संवाल नहीं उठता ।

(ग) प्लेटफार्म पर छत लगाने के सम्बन्ध में रेलों जिस मानदण्ड का अनुसरण करती हैं, उसके अनुसार इन स्टेशनों के वर्तमान यात्री-यातायात के लिए प्लेटफार्मों पर छत लगाने का औचित्य नहीं है । लेकिन गाड़ियों की प्रतीक्षा करने वाले यात्रियों की जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए इन स्टेशनों पर तीसरे दर्जे के प्रतीक्षालयों की व्यवस्था कर दी गयी है और फिलहाल यह व्यवस्था पर्याप्त समझी जाती है ।

#### Change of Headquarters of Upper Class Conductors from Waltair to Khurda Road

3498. Shri M. S. Murti: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Headquarters of the Upper Class Conductors was changed from Waltair to Khurda Road;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Waltair Divisional authorities were consulted before taking a decision;

(d) whether any representations were received from the public and the staff; and

(e) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). Yes, this has been done in the interest of efficiency and economy.

(c) Did not arise as the posts were controlled from Headquarters.

(d) Yes.

(e) The matter was reconsidered but there was no justification to modify the previous orders.

#### Import Entitlements Licences for Finished Steel

3499. Shri Kajrolkar:  
Shri Siddiah:

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

(a) whether the exporters of scrap from Bombay are obtaining their import entitlement licences for steel items against scrap export from the Iron and Steel Controller at Calcutta;

(b) if so, the reasons for not issuing such licences through the Deputy Iron and Steel Controller, Bombay; and

(c) whether Government propose to review the position and enable the Iron and Steel Controller Bombay to issue such import licences to scrap exporters from Bombay (Western Region)?

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

(b) As the licences are issued on the recommendation of the Metal Scrap Trading Corporation, whose office is located at Calcutta, the issue of licences for import of steel items against export of scrap has been centralised at the office of the Iron and Steel Controller, Calcutta. This arrangement has worked satisfactorily. It also reduces the risk of issuing more than one licence as a result of the same recommendation of the M.S.T.C.



(c) No, Sir.

### Issue of Import Licences for Finished Steel

3500. Shri Kajrolkar:  
Shri Siddiah:

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

(a) whether the Deputy Iron and Steel Controller, Bombay is not issuing licences against import applications of scrap exporters who are allowed to import certain items of finished steel as entitlement against their scrap exports; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) As the licences are issued on the recommendation of the Metal Scrap Trading Corporation, whose office is located at Calcutta, the issue of licences for import of steel items against export of scrap has been centralised at the office of the Iron and Steel Controller, Calcutta. The arrangement has worked satisfactorily. It also reduces the risk of issuing more than one license on the basis of the same recommendation of the Metal Scrap Trading Corporation.

### Copper Conductor Plant

3501. Dr. Chandrabhan Singh:  
Shri U. M. Trivedi:  
Shri Shiva Dutt Upadhyaya:  
Shri Wadiwa:  
Shri Parashar:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Madhya Pradesh State Industries Corporation have requested for the grant of industrial licence for the manufacture of covered copper conductor plant as an ancillary to the Heavy Electricals, Bhopal for which a letter of intent was issued earlier;

(b) if so, the present position of the case and the nature of difficulty experienced by Government in the matter of granting the licence; and

(c) when the matter is likely to be finalised?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The facts are that a letter of intent was issued in October, 1964 to the Madhya Pradesh State Industries Corporation Ltd., for a capacity of 1200 tons per annum of paper covered strips (covered copper conductor), as an ancillary to the Heavy Electricals, Bhopal. The Licence was to issue after they had finalised arrangements in respect of the following to the satisfaction of Government:—

1. Foreign Collaboration.
2. Import of plant and Machinery and
3. Issue of Capital.

The M.P. Industries Corporation were negotiating with firms in Japan and France for Foreign Collaboration/ import of plant and machinery and have submitted their proposals for foreign collaboration/Import of plant and machinery only recently for approval. These proposals are at present under scrutiny by the Technical Advisers (D.G.T.D.). The Industrial Licence will issue as soon as these pending issues are settled to the satisfaction of Government.

असवल बोहर स्टेशन पर 1-डी० आर०  
शटल गाड़ी

3502. जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 4 अगस्त, 1966 को उत्तर रेलवे के असवल बोहर रेलवे स्टेशन पर 1-डी० आर० शटल गाड़ी के साथ हुई घटना के बारे में शिफायत तथा नित्य वाली संस्था सेल्फक द्वारा भेजा गया निवेदन प्रपन्न हो गया है ;

(ख) क्या उक्त घटना की कोई जांच की गई है और इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या परिणाम रहा ?

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

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में की गयी जांच से यह साबित हुआ है कि यह घटना गाड़ो का इंजन खराब हो जाने के कारण हुई । दोषी कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध अनुशासन सम्बन्धी कार्रवाई शुरू हो गई है जिसकायत में जिन दूसरी बातों का जिक्र किया गया है उनके सम्बन्ध में भी कार्रवाई की जा रही है ।

#### Railway Cash Found Missing

3503. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:  
Shri Brij Easi Lal:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that rupees 20,000 belonging to the Western Railway were found missing from the cash box when it was being unloaded off a Bhatinda-Bikaner train at Bikaner Railway Station on the 8th August, 1966; 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 the cash belonged to Northern Railway and the amount of loss involved was Rs. 15,713.79P and not Rs. 20,000. This was noticed at Bikaner station on 7.8.66 and not on 8.8.66.

(b) The case was reported to Government Railway Police, Bikaner who arrested two suspects in this connection. The case is still under police investigation. A Departmental Com-

mittee is also enquiring into the matter.

#### Shelling and Peeling of Cashew

3504. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the process of mechanical shelling and peeling of cashew has recently been patented by an Italian firm;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the cashew-growing East African countries from where major portion of cashew is imported into India are going in for Italian invention;

(c) if so, whether the Cashew Board has considered its implications; and

(d) whether steps have been taken for growing cashew in our own country so that we may not depend on imports?

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

(c) There is no Cashew Board, but the Government have considered the implications.

(d) Yes, Sir.

#### Geological Survey of India

3505. Shri Balkrishna Wasmik: Will the Minister of Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large scale transfers are likely to be effected in the Exploration Wing of the Geological Survey of India at Nagpur thus reducing the number of employees in the Nagpur office; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) and (b). Consequent on the decision to transfer the Prospecting Wing of the Indian Bureau of Mines to the administrative control of the Geological Survey of India and set up an integrated organisation for exploration of minerals.

the erstwhile Indian Bureau of Mines staff based at Nagpur will be deployed over a number of Circle offices, Regional offices and the investigation projects in accordance with the scheme of re-organisation, the details of which are being worked out. This will necessarily involve transfer of the staff concerned.

**Application of Mines Act to Geological Survey of India**

**3506. Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of Mines and Metals be ed to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the employees of Indian Bureau of Mines (Geological Survey of India Exploration Wing) perform various tasks of drilling and mining;

(b) if so, whether the Mines Act is applied to this Department; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

**The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey):** (a) Technical staff of the Exploration Wing of the Geological Survey of India are employed primarily on prospecting jobs which involve drilling operations and in certain cases also exploratory mining.

(b) and (c). The Provisions of Sections 7, 8, 9, 44, 45 and 46 of Mines Act relating to inspection of mines, working hours and employment of children and women only are applicable to prospecting operations of the Exploratory Wing of the Geological Survey of India. The Mines Act, however, applies in entirety to the staff engaged on Exploratory Mining.

**Field Establishment Allowance to Workers of Geological Survey of India**

**3507. Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Class IV employees of the Geological Survey of India (Exploration Wing) are being paid Field Establishment Allowance;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Class I employees of the same Wing are paid the allowance; and

(d) if so, the reasons for this discrimination?

**The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey):** (a) and (b). Under the existing orders this allowance is paid to Class I, II & III officers only on specific conditions. The principle behind the grant of this allowance is that these employees should be provided with financial assistance to engage the services of peons or orderlies to help them in the performance of their duties in the field. This concession has not been extended to Class IV staff in view of the above intention and purpose of the allowance.

(c) and (d). The allowance is not admissible to all Class I officers but only to those who are posted to field duties for a continuous period of more than 30 days.

**House Rent Allowance to Employees of Geological Survey of India**

**3508. Shri A. K. Gopalan:**  
**Shri Imbichibava:**  
**Shri Kolla Venkaiah:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the employees of the Geological Survey of India (Exploration Wing) posted in the field formerly used to draw house rent and city compensatory allowances at full rates;

(b) whether it has been stopped recently; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

**The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey):** (a) Yes, Sir. The present employees of the Exploration Wing of the Geological Survey of India were in receipt of house rent and city compensatory allowances at full rates while on field duty until

the date of their transfer from the Indian Bureau of Mines to Geological Survey of India.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. There has been no stoppage of these allowances in case of these officers. Only the rate was reduced to  $\frac{2}{3}$ rd of the full rate to ensure conformity to the rules applicable to Geological Survey of India staff. However, Government is considering the proposal for the restoration of these allowances to full rates to all employees posted to field duties.

#### **Employees of the Indian Bureau of Mines**

**3509. Shri A. K. Gopalan:**  
**Shri Imbichibava:**  
**Shri Kolla Venkaiah:**

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

(a) the number of Muster Roll employees on daily wage basis employed in the Indian Bureau of Mines (now Geological Survey of India—exploration Wing);

(b) the period of their employment;

(c) whether Government proposed to regularise them; and

(d) if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor?

**The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey):** (a) 3,260.

(b) The information is being collected.

(c) and (d). The appointment of Muster Roll Staff against regular vacancies depends on the number of such vacancies being available and the persons concerned fulfilling the requirements of the recruitment rules for the various posts, preference being given to contingent staff. During Third Five-Year Plan period, out of a total number of 888 Class III & IV posts, 281 posts were filled by candidates from among the Muster Roll Employees. Absorption of muster

roll employees against regular posts in similar manner will be considered from time to time.

#### **Wages for Employees of Indian Bureau of Mines**

**3510. Shri A. K. Gopalan:**  
**Shri Imbichibava:**  
**Shri Kolla Venkaiah:**

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

(a) the minimum wage paid to the Muster Roll Employees of the Indian Bureau of Mines (now Geological Survey of India—Exploration Wing);

(b) the date from which these wages are paid to them; and

(c) whether Government propose to increase the rate of wages?

**The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey):** (a) and (b). The information is being collected.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

#### **Merger of Indian Bureau of Mines with the Geological Survey of India**

**3511. Shri Imbichibava:**  
**Shri A. K. Gopalan:**  
**Shri Kolla Venkaiah:**

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

(a) whether the merger of the Indian Bureau of Mines with the Geological Survey of India is complete;

(b) whether the employees of the former Indian Bureau of Mines get all the chances of promotion and confirmation; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

**The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey):** (a) to (c). There has been no merger of Indian Bureau of Mines with the Geological Survey of India. Only the Prospecting Wing of the Indian Bureau of Mines has

been transferred to the administrative control of the Geological Survey of India where it will be integrated with the organisation responsible for preliminary exploration of mineral deposits. Detailed implications of these organisational exchanges are being worked out. Efforts will, however, be made to ensure that, as far as possible, the prospects of promotion and confirmation of the staff effected by the transfer are not adversely affected?

### Export of Onions

**3512. Shri Muthiah:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether in conformity with letter No. 14/43/64-Export dated the 25th March, 1965, issued by his Ministry, Government would recognise both the Chambers in Tuticorin and in Bombay as established exporters of onions to Ceylon;

(b) whether a Price Fixation Committee comprising the Tuticorin and Bombay exporters is proposed to be formed; and

(c) whether Tuticorin and Bombay Chambers will carry on the export trade of onions on 50:50 basis?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) No, Sir. In view of the further developments, it was not considered necessary to do so.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

### Silica Sand Deposits in Orissa

**3513. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**  
**Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**

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

(a) whether any survey has been made recently in Orissa to locate deposits of Silica Sand in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to utilise the material?

**The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey):** (a) No, Sir.

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

### Overbridge at Kesinga and Rayagada Stations

**3514. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**  
**Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of constructing overbridges at Kesinga and Rayagada Railway Stations (S.E. Railway) has since been considered and finalised; and

(b) if so, when the work will be started?

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

(a) (i) The site of the road overbridge at Kesinga station has been finalised and the design and plans for the bridge structure is now being prepared by the Railway. After these are approved by the State Government, detailed estimates will be prepared by the Railway and sent to the State Government for acceptance and allocation of funds, before the work can be physically taken in hand. (ii) The proposal for road overbridge at Rayagada is yet to be finalised by the State Government.

(b) It is too early to indicate at this stage.

### Railway Lines in Orissa

**3515. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**  
**Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the matter of construction of the Railway Lines in the Third Plan period in Orissa State, along with the estimated costs and the outlays incurred; and

(b) the railway programme in the Fourth Five Year Plan in the State?

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

(a) Lines constructed in III Plan in Orissa.

(i) Sambalpur--Titlagarh BG—cost Rs. 14.59 crores approximately.

(ii) Bimlagarh-Kiriburu BG—cost Rs. 5.93 crores approximately.

In addition to the above lines, a part of the new line between Kottavalasa and Bailadilla which is now under construction, also falls in Orissa State. The estimated cost of this line is Rs. 55.32 crores and an overall progress of 94.80 per cent has been achieved upto end of July, 1966.

(b) Proposals for construction of new lines during the Fourth Plan are yet to be finalised.

#### Small Scale Industries in Orissa

**3516. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**

**Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons sent abroad for training in the Small Scale Industries from Orissa during the last one year; and

(b) the names of countries to which they were sent?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya):** (a) and (b). One person was sponsored for training abroad in the Small Industries Administrators Course held in Japan from 21-6-65 to 14-8-65 under the Asian Productivity Organisation Programme.

#### New Stations on S.E. Railway

**3517. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**

**Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new stations pro-

posed to be opened on the South Eastern Railway during 1966-67; and

(b) the details thereof?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath):** (a) and (b). In all, 44 stations are proposed to be opened on the South Eastern Railway during 1966-67. Of these, 38 will be on the new line under construction between Kottavalasa and Kirandul. The remaining 6 stations are proposed to be opened—3 between Nergundi and Raj Athgarh and the other 3 on the new line being constructed between Raj Athgarh and Barang—in connection with the doubling of Nergundi-Khurda Road section on a new alignment. In addition, a passenger halt station has also been sanctioned to be provided between Bhilai and Kumhari stations in Madhya Pradesh during 1966-67.

#### Corruption Cases on South Eastern Railway

**3518. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**

**Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the number and nature of corruption cases pending at present on the South Eastern Railway?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh):** Number of corruption cases pending on South Eastern Railway as on 22-8-66: 166

#### NATURE OF THESE CASES

- |   |    |
|---|----|
| 1. Demand and acceptance of illegal gratification:  | 34 |
| 2. Securing employment and promotion etc. on false declaration and submission of false certificate: | 9  |
| 3. Fraudulent drawal and misuse of Passes and Privilege Ticket Orders:                              | 9  |
| 4. Misappropriation of Railway cash and materials etc.  | 26 |

8. False maintenance of muster rolls, manipulation of official record, drawal of false travelling allowance etc :	12
6. Violation of Service Conduct Rules and departmental procedural orders:	20
7. Obtaining employment on impersonation:	3
8. Drawal of house rent allowance on production of false certificate:	1
9. Disproportionate assets:	13
10. Exchange of Railway tickets against faked Rail warrants in respect of Orissa Government:	1
11. Execution of work below specification by Railway Contractors or excess issue of materials or employment of excess labour:	10
12. Carrying of unbooked luggage by unauthorised persons in trains:	1
13. Miscellaneous:	18
<b>Total:</b>	<b>166</b>

#### Import of Watches

**3520. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:  
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of watches imported during the last four months; and

(b) the total foreign exchange spent during the same period?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The import of watches has been totally banned from April, 1965. The imports during the four months ending April, 1966, as given below largely represent smuggled watches which were confiscated, and include only a

few that might have been imported against licences issued prior to the ban.

	Number	Value (Rs.)
Wrist watches	219	11,462
Stop „	702	15,048
Other „	400	11,967
<b>Total :</b>	<b>1,321</b>	<b>Rs. 38,477</b>

सौराष्ट्र में माल डिब्बों की मांग

3521. श्री बड़े :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री दाजी :

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे बोर्ड ने सौराष्ट्र की तीन कैमिकल फैक्टरियों अर्थात् टाटा, सौराष्ट्र कैमिकल्स तथा धेनेन्द्र कैमिकल्स द्वारा वैगनों की बार बार की गई मांग की ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन फैक्टरियों की दैनिक मांग 76 वैगन की है और रेलवे बोर्ड उन्हें केवल 20 वैगन ही उपलब्ध करता है ;

(ग) क्या वैगनों की कमी के कारण 1 करोड़ 50 लाख रुपये का सोडा, फ़ैक्टरी के निकट पड़ा हुआ है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इस समस्या को अविलम्ब हल करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ताकि देश को एक करोड़ रुपये की हानि न उठानी पड़े ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम मुभग सिंह ) : (क) जी नहीं ; इसके विपरीत इन फैक्ट्रियों से जाने वाले कास्टिक सोडा और सोडा ऐश का संचलन का दर्जा बढ़ाकर उसे अधिमार्ग यातायात अनुसूची की "डी" श्रेणी प्रदान की गयी है ।

(ख) और (ग): जनवरी से जुलाई, 1966 की अवधि में दैनिक औसत लदान 46 मालबडिब्बे था। सूखे की गम्भीर स्थिति, मैसूर, व महाराष्ट्र सीमा सम्बन्धी उपद्रव, उत्तर प्रदेश में सड़कपरिवहन की हड़ताल और असम में रेल पथ में टूट फूट, भूमिस्खलन और अभूतपूर्व भारी बाढ़ के कारण बहुत से माल डिब्बों का इस्तेमाल न हो सका और इसकी बजह से इस वर्ष जून और जुलाई में लदान पर असर पड़ा। अगस्त, 1966 में (19 तारीख तक), दैनिक लदान बढ़कर 75 माल डिब्बे हो चुका है और इस आधार पर उस तारीख को केवल एक पखवाड़े की बकाया मांगें पूरी होने की शेष थीं।

(घ) लदान की वर्तमान गति बनाये रखने की कोशिश की जा रही है ताकि न केवल बकाया मग पूरी की जा सके, बल्कि माल डिब्बों की नयी मांग भी साथ साथ पूरी होनी रहे।

मैकेनिकल डिपार्टमेंट, वाराणसी के कर्मचारी

3522. श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री बाजी :

श्री बड़े :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मैकेनिकल डिपार्टमेंट, वाराणसी के कर्मचारियों को, जो कार्य करते हुए जख्मी हो गये थे, चिकित्सा के लिए बिना वेतन अवकाश मंजूर किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) गत तीन वर्षों में अब तक इस प्रकार कितने व्यक्ति जख्मी हुए हैं ; और

(घ) उनको कितना मुआवजा दिया गया है ?

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

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता।

(ग) पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के 497 और डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाने के 277 कर्मचारी घायल हुए थे। इनके अलावा, डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाने के 35 नैमित्तिक मजदूर घायल हुए और एक मर गया।

(घ) सभी नियत कर्मचारियों को, जन्हें इयटी पर लगी चोटों के कारण अस्पताल में इलाज कराना पड़ा, वेतन सहित अस्पताली टूट्टी दी गयी। केवल उस एक व्यक्ति को तब तक के रूप में 1274 रुपये दिये गये जो अपनी जीविकोपार्जन क्षमता खो चुका था।

जो 35 नैमित्तिक मजदूर घायल हुए, उन्हें पाक्षिक भुगतान के रूप में कुल मिलाकर 829 रुपये 80 पैसे दिये गये। मृत नैमित्तिक मजदूर के मामले में कर्मकार क्षतिपूर्ति आयुक्त के पास 3,000 रुपये की रकम जमा कर दी गयी है।

रेलवे लेखा विभाग के कर्मचारी

3523. श्री बड़े :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रेलवे लेखा विभाग के कर्मचारियों को, जिन्होंने दिसम्बर, 1957 में परिशिष्ट-2क परीक्षा पास कर ली थी परन्तु जिन्हें रेलवे बोर्ड से 14 जनवरी, 1958 के पत्र के अनुसार पदोन्नति नहीं दी गयी थी, बाद में रियायत देने और 1 अप्रैल, 1956 से उनकी पदोन्नति करने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह रियायत बिना किसी पक्षपात के उन सभी कर्मचारियों को दी गई थी जिन्होंने दिसम्बर, 1957 में हुई परीक्षा पास कर ली थी और जो पिछली बार पदोन्नत किये गये व्यक्तियों से सीनियर थे ; और



(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और उन व्यक्तियों को जिन्हें पदोन्नति नहीं दी गई पदोन्नति देने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) (क) उन वरिष्ठ कर्मचारियों की शिकायत दूर करने के लिए, जिन्होंने मई, 1957 और दिसम्बर, 1957 में परीक्षा II क परीक्षा पास की, लेकिन जिनके लिए रिक्त स्थान उपलब्ध नहीं थे, क्योंकि उनसे कनिष्ठ कर्मचारियों द्वारा उन से पहले परीक्षा पास कर लेने के कारण, सभी रिक्त स्थान भर चुके थे, 1-4-56 से ग्रेड I के क्लर्कों के अधिसंख्यक पद सजन करने का विनिश्चय किया गया ताकि वे कर्मचारी जो 1-4-56 से स्थायी क्रमोन्नत पदों पर पुष्ट किए गये अन्तिम व्यक्ति से वरिष्ठ हों, उन्हें भी 1-4-56 से पुष्ट किया जा सके और उस तारीख से उन्हें बकाये का भुगतान किया जा सके ।

(ख) और (ग). यह रियायत केवल ऊपर (क) में उल्लिखित कर्मचारियों को दी गयी है जबकि वे कर्मचारी, जिन्होंने 31-12-57 से पहिले परीक्षा II-क परीक्षा पास की थी और 1-4-56 से सजित स्थायी क्रमोन्नत पदों पर पुष्ट किये गये कनिष्ठतम कर्मचारी से भी कनिष्ठ थे, इस रियायत से होने वाले लाभ के अधिकारी नहीं रहे क्योंकि वे क्रमोन्नत पदों पर स्थायी कनिष्ठतम कर्मचारियों से वरिष्ठ होने की बुनियादी शर्त को पूरा नहीं करते थे । इसके फलस्वरूप, इन कर्मचारियों के लाभार्थ कोई कदम उठाने का सवाल ही नहीं उठता ।

### **Ban on creation of Posts in Railway Offices**

**3524. Shri Rajdeo Singh:  
Shri Bal Krishna Singh:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) when the current ban on the creation of posts in Railway Offices was first imposed; and

(b) how many posts of all grades of Officers, and Class III and IV staff (other than on Construction Work) were created since the ban and the expenditure involved?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh):** (a) From 6-2-1960.

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

### **Northern Railway Headquarters Office**

**3525. Shri Rajdeo Singh:  
Shri Bal Krishna Singh:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are a number of officials in the Personnel, Stores, and General Branches of the Northern Railway Headquarters Office, who have, against all normal practices, been retained for more than eight years in one or other capacity; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The seniority of staff working in the Personnel, Stores, and General Branches of the Headquarters Office, upto a certain level, is kept separate from other Units. In view of this no transfers can be made from the Headquarters Units. In cases, where the seniority is combined beyond a certain level, transfers are effected

as and when necessary, in the interest of service.

**Public Relations Organisations of Northern Railway**

**3526. Shri Rajdeo Singh:  
Shri Bal Krishna Singh:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the proportion of Hindi and English newspapers and journals read every day in the Public Relations Organisations of the Northern Railway;

(b) whether it warrants an equal number of journalists to be posted in Hindi as in English; and

(c) if not, the reasons for posting of present number of English and Hindi Journalists?

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

(a) All important newspapers and journals in English, Hindi and other languages published in the areas served by the Northern Railway are scanned in its Public Relations Office. The number of English and Hindi papers subscribed by the Public Relations Office is 15 and 5 respectively.

(b) No.

(c) The scrutiny of newspapers and journals is only one part of the obligation in the daily routine of the Public Relations Office of the Railway. The posts of Journalists and Reporters are created keeping in view the necessity and justification of the work involved.

**Hindi Staff on Railways**

**3527. Shri Rajdeo Singh:  
Shri Bal Krishna Singh:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ban on the creation of new posts in Railway Offices is applicable to fields relating to pro-  
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gress of Hindi in Railway Offices also; and

(b) if so, the strength of the Hindi Staff in the Headquarters and various Divisional Offices of the Zonal Railway?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh):** (a) Yes. The ban on creation of new posts applies to all ministerial staff including staff for Hindi work.

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

**Translation Work on Railways**

**3528. Shri Rajdeo Singh:  
Shri Bal Krishna Singh:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that only one Translator has been provided in each of the Zonal Offices of the various Railways for effecting implementation of all the Railway Board's directives and for doing translation work also;

(b) whether it is a fact that no supervisory staff has been provided to supervise this work; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh):** (a) No. Depending on the quantum of work offering, adequate number of English-Hindi Translators have been appointed at the headquarters offices of all zonal Railways.

(b) No. The translation work is supervised by Hindi Superintendents.

(c) Does not arise.

**Import of Raw Cashew-nut**

**3529. Shri Mohammed Koya:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the approximate value of the import of raw cashew-nut this year;

(b) to what extent it has increased due to devaluation and whether this will effect cashew industry and if so, to what extent; and

(c) whether this will result in the retrenchment of any worker and if so, the steps taken to see that nobody is thrown out of employment?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) The Cashew Export Promotion Council, Ernakulam has estimated import of 1,80,000 tonnes raw cashewnuts valued at over Rs. 21 crores during 1966.

(b) The value of the import is likely to increase by about Rs. 4 crores in 1966.

(c) No such results are expected.

#### **Export of Cashew-nuts to U.S.S.R.**

**3530. Shri Mohammed Koya:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether India had entered into any contract with the Soviet Union to supply cashew-nuts; and

(b) how far this commitment will increase in value due to devaluation?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) and (b). The export trade is continuous and is going on under Indo-Soviet Trade Agreement. Devaluation would not make any material change in that.

#### **Class IV Employees of Loco Workshops**

**3531. Shri P. Kunhan:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Class IV Employees of Loco Workshops, Charbagh, and Carriage and Wagon Shops, Alambagh in Lucknow on the Northern Railway are subjected to deduction in their pay as pool rent over and above the quarter rent;

(b) if so, the monthly amount thus deducted; and

(c) whether the Railway Board issued a circular in 1957 in which such deduction was disapproved?

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

#### **Suspension of Clerical Staff in Locomotive Works, Lucknow**

**3532. Shri P. Kunhan:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of clerical hands employed at Locomotive Works, Charbagh (Northern Railway), Lucknow have been superseded by their juniors;

(b) if so, the number of persons so affected during 1965-66; and

(c) the reasons for taking this decision?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh):** (a) No. The clerical staff in question are borne in separate seniority groups, viz. Establishment and Non-Establishment and there has been no supersession in their respective groups except on grounds of unsuitability.

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

#### **Ayats in Indoor Hospital, Northern Railway, Charbagh (Lucknow)**

**3533. Shri P. Kunhan:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ayats working in Indoor Hospital, Northern Railway, Charbagh, Lucknow were asked to work for 12 hours a day during January-July, 1962;

(b) under whose orders this extra work was taken from these Ayats; and

(c) whether they were paid wages for the extra work?

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

**Over-bridge at Level Crossings in Anakapalle Town (S. Railway)**

**3534. Shri M. S. Murti:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct a subway or an over-bridge at the level-crossings in Anakapalle Town and near Narasapatnam Railway Station on the Southern Railway; and

(b) if so, when the construction is likely to be taken up?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath):** (a) (i) for the level-crossing at Anakapalle Station, some representations were received from the public as well as from the local Municipality, for constructing a road over/under-bridge and they were requested to approach the State Government, who have to sponsor such schemes and also bear their cost of the work. So far, no such proposal has been received from the State Government.

(ii) For the level crossing at Narasapatnam Road Station—the State Government has already been apprised of the feasibility of providing a road over-bridge at Waltair end, but no final decision has so far been communicated by the State Government indicating the priority for the work and the year in which they would be able to provide funds towards their share of the cost as per extant rules.

(b) Does not arise.

**Shortage of Wagons at Stations on the Kangra Valley Section of the Northern Railway**

**3535. Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a great shortage of wagons in the Kangra Valley section and the foodgrains of the Co-operative Societies to the Rail Head agencies in the Kangra district are not being booked; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in the matter?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh):** (a) and (b). Due to various limitations inherent on a Narrow Gauge Hill section, booking of goods traffic has always had to be regulated to stations on the Pathankot-Bajinath Paprola-Jogindernagar Narrow Gauge section according to a quota system. With the transfer of more locomotives to this section in 1965 the goods quota was increased from 13 to 17 B.G. wagons daily in June, 1965. This quota has, however, had to be reduced to 14 B.G. wagons daily from the middle of August this year as the experience of the working of the higher quota had revealed that under the present pattern of traffic on the section some more Narrow Gauge wagons would be required. Orders have been issued for the transfer of additional wagons for this purpose.

Within the present limitations, however, a special quota is allotted for movement of foodgrains and there are no outstanding demands of this traffic at present.

**Broad-gauge line from Rampur to Kathgodam**

**3536. Shri Buta Singh:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rail traffic to Kathgodam, the rail terminus to Nainital,

for both passengers and goods, is much delayed due to the absence of a direct broad-gauge line;

(b) whether it is a fact that a survey was carried out for opening of a broad-gauge line from Rampur to Kathgodam and the scheme had been accepted for inclusion in the Third Five Year Plan; and

(c) if so, the reasons for non-implementation of the scheme so far and when it is proposed to be taken up?

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

(a) Movement of passenger and goods traffic to Kathgodam is not handicapped for want of broad gauge facilities.

(b) and (c). Reconnaissance Engineering and Traffic Surveys for a broad-gauge link from Rampur to Haldwani (near Kathgodam)—57 miles/92 Kms—were carried out in 1956-57. The line, was then estimated to cost Rs. 2.84 crores, and was found to be unremunerative. It was, therefore, not included in the Third Five Year Plan. As the conversion of the existing M.G. line cannot be justified on traffic or financial grounds, there is no prospect of this proposal being taken up for consideration even in the Fourth Five Year Plan.

#### **Misuse of Railway Concession Tickets**

**3537. Shri N. Dandekar:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether complains have been received from several quarters regarding the misuse of Railway Concession Tickets by the Professors and Teachers of the Punjab University, Chandigarh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken in this regard?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh):** (a) Yes, one such complaint was received.

(b) The complaint was from Shri Balu Ram, Member Zila Parishad, Fatehabad, District Hissar (Punjab) alleging misuse by Dr. D. N. Shukla, Professor and Head of the Department of Sanskrit, Punjab University, Chandigarh, of a First class concession ticket No. 17720 dated 24th August, 1965 ex-Chandigarh to Bangalore issued on the authority of concession order No. 200718 dated 21st August, 1965 issued by the Divisional Superintendent, Delhi, in favour of Shri Madan Mohan of the Department of Sanskrit, Punjab University, for attending the All India Session of the Sanskrit Vishwa Parishad at Bangalore.

(c) The Booking Clerk found responsible for the error has been debited with Rs. 181, which represents the amount less collected.

The Registrar, Punjab University has been asked to make necessary enquiries and his reply is awaited.

#### **Effect of Devaluation on Exports**

**3538. Shri Heda:**  
**Shri M. Rampure:**

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether a study has been made of the effects of devaluation and simultaneous announcement of withdrawal of the Export Promotion Scheme on those commodities whose export was being carried out under the former Export Promotion Scheme;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Export Entitlement gave them far better scope than 57 per cent as provided by the devaluation; and

(c) the remedial measures being taken so that the export of these commodities is restarted and markets developed after several year's labour are not lost?

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

(b) In some cases it did.

(c) The statement outlining selected immediate programmes to help and develop exports, have been already laid on the Table of the House on Tuesday, the 16th August, 1966.

#### **Ore Mines in Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh**

**3539. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Shri Solanki:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that about 300 miles in Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh are idle and the production of ore has dropped to 450,000 tonnes from 900,000 tonnes produced in 1957, as stated by the Secretary of the Mineral Industry Association; and

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

**The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey):** (a) No such statement of the Secretary, Mineral Industry Association, has come to the notice of the Government. However, it appears that the reference to the mines relates to manganese ore mines in the States of Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra. During the period 1961 to June, 1966, 15 mines were closed permanently in the two States and production in 169 mines was discontinued temporarily, 117 mines were, however, reopened. The production of manganese ore in these two States in 1957 was 607,600 tonnes and in 1965 it rose to 609,900.

(b) There has been a distinct revival in demand for manganese both in the internal market and the export market. Government have taken a decision to canalise all export trade in manganese through Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Ltd., and secure the optimum benefit in terms of price and sale of all

grades of Indian manganese ore. The devaluation of rupee is also expected to improve the competitive position of our manganese ores in the international market. It is hoped that these incentives will encourage the mine-owners to restart production from some of the mines where closure was not due to exhaustion of reserves.

#### **Kerala Circle of Geological Survey of India**

**3540. Shri Vasudevan Nair:** Will the Minister of **Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to abolish the Kerala Circle of the Geological Survey of India;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the abolition of the Kerala Circle will adversely affect the geological survey work in the State; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to ensure the continuation of the survey work in Kerala?

**The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey):** (a) to (d). The organisational pattern of the Geological Survey of India being functional has to be reviewed from time to time with a view to meeting the changing requirements of work and programmes of investigation assigned to the Department. In 1961, the work of the Geological Survey of India was decentralised on a regional pattern; the entire charge was divided into three regions and each region was placed under a Regional Director. Recently the working of the Geological Survey of India was again reviewed and it was found that the present workload in four circle offices, including Kerala, did not justify the continuance of the administrative set up at circle headquarters and whatever supervisory functions were necessary in respect of the field parties working in these areas, could be easily transferred to and taken over by the contiguous circle offices.

This reorganisation will not, in any way, affect the working of the field parties engaged on Geological Survey of India programmes of mineral investigation now in progress or those to be taken up in the future.

#### Chargemen of Northern Railway

**3541. Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Board have received a representation from the Chargemen of the Northern Railway against the inequitable fixation of their seniority vis-a-vis trainee Journeymen/Journeymen of Northern Railway recruited after the 14th April, 1952 consequent on the merger of the two categories of posts;

(b) if so, for how long this representation has been pending with Railway Board; and

(c) when the decision is expected to be communicated to the Chargemen of the Northern Railway?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh):** (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

#### Repair of H.M.T. Watches

**3542. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:** Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the watches received for repair at the Delhi Office of the H.M.T. are sent to Bangalore for repairs;

(b) if so, how long it takes to repair a watch;

(c) whether there are instances where it has taken more than three months to repair a watch; and

(d) if so the reasons therefor?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya):** (a) Only such of those watches as require major replacements are sent to Bangalore.

(b) Normally 25 to 30 days.

(c) and (d). Longer time is taken in cases where Customers delay in communicating their approval to the repair charges.

#### Wire Drawing Machines

**3543. Shri D. D. Mantri:** Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that machinery for producing wires thinner than 20 SWG are not manufactured in India; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not permitting the import of such machinery from abroad for producing wires thinner than 22 SWG in India instead of importing such wires?

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

(b) Import of machines capable of drawing wires thinner than 22 SWG is allowed when essentiality of such import is fully established.

#### Steel and Alloy Steel Wires

**3544. Shri R. Barua:** Will the Minister of Iron and Steel be pleased to state:

(a) the present production of different sizes and qualities of steel and alloy steel wires in India;

(b) what type of steel and alloy steel wires and in how much quantity and value were imported in India during the last year;

(c) whether India still imports wires thinner than 22 SWG and if so, what are the difficulties in producing such wires in India; and

(d) whether it is a fact that fine wires are drawn by WET process?

**The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh):** (a) Production of various types of wires in the country

during 1965-66 is given below:

	(Tonnes)
Black wire	57,442
Galvanised wire	
(i) Telegraph	445
(ii) Others	27,678
High carbon	22,083
Total	107,648

(b) The quantity and value of the various types of steel and alloy steel wires imported during 1965-66 are furnished below:

Category	Quantity in tonnes	Value in thousand Rs.
Electrode Quality	585	810
Galvanised W.r.	18,512	19,725
Others not of high carbon alloy steel	13,406	15,837
Of High Tensile quality	4,128	5,044
Others of High Carbon Steel	5,357	9,899
Others of allow steel	386	1,734
Total	42,374	53,049

(c) India still imports wire thinner than 22 SWG partly because the production is not enough to meet the demand and partly because some of the special qualities are not produced in the country.

(d) Generally speaking and in majority of cases, fine wires are drawn by WET process.

#### Steel Casting Industry

3545. **Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that electric arc furnaces upto the steel casting capacity of 10 tons are manufactured in India;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in spite of the steel casting industry

being delicensed the furnace manufacturers still need priority sanction from Government for the sale of their furnaces; and

(c) if so, the relief accruing to the steel casting industry on its being put on the list of delicensed industries?

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

(b) and (c). The necessity of obtaining a priority sanction any longer, by furnace manufacturers for the sale of furnaces is under consideration.

#### Import of Galvanised Wire

3546. **Shri Ku. Sivapppraghassan:** Will the Minister of Iron and Steel be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and value of galvanised wire being imported in India from different countries;

(b) whether Government do not grant permission for producing galvanised wire in India on account of shortage of lead and zinc which are imported from abroad;

(c) whether it is a fact that lead and zinc needed for producing galvanised wire do not cost more than 5.7 per cent of the value of galvanised wire; and

(d) whether the import of galvanised wire instead of import of zinc and lead means unnecessary wastage of foreign exchange and the steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

**The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh):** (a) A statement showing import of Galvanised wire into India from different countries during 1965-66 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6938/66].

(b) to (d). Further capacity for galvanised wire is not being created at present not only on account of shortage of lead and zinc but also because of want of sufficient foreign



exchange for the import of the requisite quality of wire rods. Certain specific types of galvanised wire have been imported taking into account the indigenous capacity for production of such wire. The general position is being reviewed from time to time

#### Loss at Durgapur Steel Plant

3547. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**  
**Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:**  
**Shri Hukam Chand**  
**Kachhaviya:**  
**Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:**  
**Shri Alvares:**  
**Shri Jagdev Singh**  
**Siddhanti:**  
**Shri Bade:**  
**Shri Yudhvir Singh:**  
**Shri Kashi Ram Gupta:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Durgapur Steel Plant is suffering a loss of Rs 25 lakhs per day owing to labour unrest; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to normalise the labour relations there?

**The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh):** (a) and (b). During the recent labour unrest at Durgapur there was stoppage of work for some days and consequent loss of production. It is not possible to give exact figures of loss suffered. But there was of course total loss of production on a number of days, and a reduction in production upto the time, full normal production could be resumed. The average production is of the order of 3,300 tons of hot metal per day.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Now, papers to be laid on the Table. **Shri Pathak.**

12.14 hrs.

#### RE. ARRESTS OF GOLDSMITHS

**श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर):** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा निवेदन है। मेरा निवेदन यह है कि इधर सात-आठ रोज से इतने तार हमारे पास स्वर्ण-कारों के सवाल को ले कर आ रहे हैं और

आज अखबारों में खबर आई है कि कांग्रेस वकिंग कमेटी की बैठक हुई है जिसमें सचिन चौधरी साहब ने इस का विरोध किया है। मेरी आपसे प्रार्थना है कि ता० 3 को बहस तो होगी, लेकिन ये लोग यहां पर अनशन कर रहे हैं, गिरफ्तार हो रहे हैं। अगर मर जायेंगे तो झंझट हो जायेगी और फिर इस को लेकर बड़ा असन्तोष फैलेगा। क्या सरकार इस पर जल्दी विचार कर के कोई फैसला सदन के सामने रखेगी ?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Order, order. Matters cannot be raised like this. He should give notice.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur):** It is about the release of those persons.

**श्री मधु लिमये:** यह तो विलती है।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I will convey your prayer to the Government.

**Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha):** Sir, the Prime Minister said that the question of their release will be considered. Why should they give promises like that if they cannot fulfil or honour them? The Prime Minister clearly stated.. (Interruptions).

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Order, order. I have already said that I will convey this to the Government. Now, papers to be laid on the Table. **Shri G. S. Pathak.**

12.16 hrs.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

#### ANNUAL REPORT ON ADMINISTRATION OF COMPANIES ACT

**The Minister of Law (Shri G. S. Pathak):** I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report on the working and administration of the Companies Act, 1956, for the year ended the 31st March, 1960, under section, 638 of the said Act. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-21/66].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE EXPORT  
(QUALITY CONTROL) AND INS-  
PECTION) ACT, 1963.

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Qureshi):** Sir, on behalf of Shri Manubhai Shah, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of section 17 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963:—

- (1) The Export of Rubber Ice Bags (Inspection) Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. S.O. 2216 in Gazette of India dated the 22nd July, 1966.
- (2) The Export of P.V.C. Leather Cloth (Inspection) Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. S.O. 2377 in Gazette of India dated the 6th August, 1966.
- (3) The Export of Gum Karay (Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. S.O. 2454 in Gazette of India dated the 12th August, 1966.
- (4) The Export of Rubber Hot Water Bottles (Inspection) Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. S.O. 2459 in Gazette of India dated the 16th August, 1966. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6922/66].

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I will come to you later. Please resume your seat.

NOTIFICATION UNDER EMPLOYEES  
PROVIDENT FUND ACT, ETC.

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri D. R. Chavan):** On behalf of Shri Shah Nawaz Khan, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of Notification No. GSR 1119 published in Gazette of India dated the 16th July, 1966, adding the paper products industry to Schedule I of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952, under sub-section (2) of section 4 of the said Act. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6923/66].
- (2) A copy of the Employees' Provident Funds (Twelfth Amendment) Scheme, 1966, published in Notification No. GSR 1187 in Gazette of India dated the 30th July, 1966. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6924/66].

AMENDMENTS TO THE KERALA WEIGHTS  
AND MEASURES (ENFORCEMENT) ..  
RULES, 1964

**Shri Qureshi:** I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. 59465-K2/65/RD, published in Kerala Gazette dated the 12th July, 1966, making certain amendments to the Kerala Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Rules, 1964, under sub-section (5) of section 43 of the Kerala Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 24th March, 1965, issued by the Vice-President's discharging the functions of the President discharging the functions of the President, in relation to the State of Kerala. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6925/66].

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Now, what is the point of order of Shri Bagri?

12.18½ hrs.

RE: ARRESTS OF GOLDSMITHS

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। जब श्री मधु लिमये ने स्वर्णकारों का सवाल उठाया था, तब आपने कहा था कि नोटिस देना चाहिये। मैं ने नोटिस दिया था। अब तक 500 ग्राहमी संसद् के सामने गिरफ्तार हो चुके हैं —यह एक बहुत बड़ी घटना है।

[श्री बागडी]

197 के अन्तर्गत ऐसा सवाल जो तुरन्त घटा हो और बहुत महत्व का सवाल हो, काल एटेंशन की शक्ति में लाया जा सकता है। इस लिये मेरा यह व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है कि मैं ने जो काल-एटेंशन नोटिस दिया है 300 स्वर्णकारों की गिरफ्तारी के सम्बन्ध में, जो कल यहां गिरफ्तार हुए हैं और हजारों की तादाद में और गिरफ्तारी के लिये आ चुके हैं, आज भी उन्होंने संसद के सामने गिरफ्तारी कराने का ऐलान किया है... (व्यवधान)।

**श्री त्यागी (देहरादून) :** यह कोनसा प्वाइन्ट ऑफ आर्डर है ?

**श्री बागडी :** मैं आपसे यह निवेदन करूंगा कि आप मेरे इस काल-एटेंशन को मंजूर कर के यहां पर गिरफ्तारी के सम्बन्ध में बयान देने को कहें। चाहे उस पर आज बहस न हो, लेकिन यह जो गिरफ्तारी का सवाल है, उस पर कुछ रोशनी डाली जाये। (व्यवधान)।

**Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi):** Sir, under what rule is he raising the point of order?

**Shri Tyagi:** Some procedure has to be followed in these matters.

**श्री बागडी :** यह मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

**Shri Raghunath Singh:** This is a speech. This is not a point of order.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Order, order. The calling-attention notice has been disallowed by the Speaker. There is no point of order. Message from Rajya Sabha.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Sir, I rise on a point of order under rule 376.

12.20 hrs.

#### MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

**Secretary:** Sir, I have to report the following Message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 24th August, 1966, passed, in accordance with the provisions of Article 368 of the Constitution of India without any amendment, the Constitution Eighteenth Amendment) Bill, 1966, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 10th August, 1966."

12.20½ hrs.

#### COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS

##### EIGHTEENTH REPORT

**Shri Khadiilkar (Khed):** I beg to present the Eighteenth Report of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sitzings of the House.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Shri Satya Narayan Sinha.

**The Minister of State in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao)** rose—

**श्री बागडी :** बम्बई बन्द के सिलसिले में सरकार ने जो गोली चलाई और वहां जो गोली कांड हुआ उसके बारे में मैं ने एक कॉलिंग अटेंशन नोटिस दिया था उस का क्या बना ?

12.21 hrs.

#### RE: BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

**Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur):** Sir, I rise on a point of order under rule 376.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Order, order. We cannot go on like this. We have finished one business. There cannot be a point of order in the vacuum.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** How can I give you the point of order? A point of order is not a document.

**The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao):** Shri Satya Narayan Sinha is not well. He will make a statement at 5 o'clock today.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur) rose—**

**Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri (Berhampur):** Sir, we have not been able to hear what the Minister announced just now.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He is making the statement at 5 o'clock about the business for the next week. He is not well and he is consulting the other ministries about the important work to be taken up in the rest of the session. So, he will make the statement at 5 o'clock.

**श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) :** यह पहले कह देने तो इतना हल्का न होता ।

**श्री बागड़ी :** एक मेरा स्वर्गकारों के बारे में था । गृहमंत्री कम से कम गिरफ्तारियों पर ब्रह्म तो दे देंगे तबकि मदन को पता लगे कि यह गिरफ्तारियां क्यों हुई ?

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12.22 hrs.

RE: POINT OF ORDER

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I am sorry, Shri Bagri is disobeying the House. Please sit down.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur):** Sir, I rise on a point of order.

**Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi):** There is no business before the House. How can there be a point of order!

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** I am coming to that.

**Shri Raghunath Singh:** On what basis?

**श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य कांफ्रेंस दीय दल के मंत्री हैं इन्हें तो जबकि एक माननीय सदस्य अपना प्वाएंट ग्राफ आर्डर पेश कर रहे हैं तो इस तरह के बीच में न टोक कर पहले उसे सुनना और समझना चाहिए ।

**श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :** जैसे आप बोलते हैं वैसे ही मैं भी बोलता हूँ ।

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** My point of order is under rule 376(1). It says:—

"A point of order shall relate to the interpretation or enforcement of these rules".

I am not saying anything about the business of the House but about the interpretation of the rules. Under rule 197, which deals with calling-attention notices, you will kindly realise, Sir, that a calling-attention notice can be tabled only on three or four conditions which I do not want to read because you know them better than me. The calling-attention notice which Shri Bagri has given refers to a particular matter, of the arrest of 500, 600 or 300 of the starving goldsmiths daily outside Parliament House and that has been rejected on grounds which are not known to us. My point of order is whether a calling-attention notice which relates to an urgent matter of public importance, which relates to an immediate occurrence, which relates to a matter which deals with the Centre, could be rejected so cursorily. A solemn assurance was given by the Finance Minister and by the Prime Minister in this House . . .

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Please read rule 197(1).

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** I know, the Speaker has the discretion but my point of order is under what rule. . . . (Interruption).

**Shri Madhu Limaye:** The discretion should be properly and reasonably used.... (*Interruption*).

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** We cannot go like this, four people standing at the same time.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Kindly allow me to complete it. I am completing it within half a minute. I bow to your ruling. You have an inherent discretion, an inherent right.

**Shri Madhu Limaye:** Not unfettered.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Since this matter is directly connected with the Centre and an assurance was given not only by a Minister or Cabinet Minister but by the Prime Minister herself that they would be released and that she would consider sympathetically their release, instead of releasing them they are tortuously being arrested daily. If this continues, I do not know what will happen in this country. It is not a matter of goldsmiths alone. The entire country's sympathy is with the goldsmiths. I will request you to ask the Prime Minister to fulfil her promise.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** A calling-attention notice can come up before the House only with the consent of the Speaker. The Speaker has disallowed it. There is no point of order.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** कन्सेंट के क्या माने होते हैं । वह तो एक औपचारिक बात है ।

**Shri Dinen Bhattacharya (Serampur):** I want to make a submission. About two lakh plantation workers are on strike in West Bengal; the Police had fired on them and one person has been killed. On that a call-attention notice was given to you. It is my humble submission that the Minister may make a statement on the situation in the plantation area in West Bengal.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad):** I rise on a point of order. They have made a submission and

you have said—and rightly so—that a call-attention notice can be taken up only with the permission of the Speaker. But the Speaker has assured this House times without number during this session and earlier sessions also that a call-attention notice, if it is to be effective, if it has to have its impact, must be taken up in the House within two days of its being given notice of.

May I invite your attention to the fact, to the very regrettable fact that it was on Monday—if my memory serves me aright—that I and some of my other colleagues gave a call-attention notice on the reported dumping of imported rice into the sea at Cochin Port because it was not fit for human consumption. Even today I was told by the Lobby Assistant that it was under consideration. The Minister is sitting pretty on this. He should be taken to task.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** We shall see that.

**श्री बागड़ी :** (हिसार) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, 197 पर एक मिनट मुझे सुन लें ।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He may please sit down.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Why don't you ask the Minister to make a statement?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Please sit down.

**Dr. Singhvi:**

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur):** I wish to express the concern of this House and of myself about the long absence of Mr. Nath Pai. I should like to know from the Chairman of the Committee as to what is the state of his health at present, where he is hospitalised and when he is likely to recover from his present illness and come back to this House.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Any information, Mr. Khadilkar?

**Shri Khadilkar (Khed):** From Mr. Nath Pai's communication that we have received, it appears that he has been advised to remain in the hospital for some more days.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** That will come up later when the House has to grant the permission.

**Mr. Siddhanti.**

19.28 hrs.

**MOTION RE: SITUATION ON  
INDIA-PAKISTAN BORDERS**

**श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती (झज्जर) :**  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप की अनुमति से निम्नलिखित प्रस्ताव सदन के समक्ष प्रस्तुत करता हूँ :—

“कि यह सभा भारत-पाकिस्तान सीमाओं पर स्थिति के बारे में 1 अगस्त, 1966 को प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री द्वारा दिये गये वक्तव्य पर विचार करती है।”

हमारे रक्षा मंत्री महोदय ने जो वक्तव्य दिया है उस की ओर मैं एक, दो मिनट के लिए उनका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने अपने सार में यह कहा है :—

“I can only give broad indications.”

दूसरा :

“Since the period of Indo-Pakistan conflict in September, 1965, Pakistan has been making all-out efforts to increase its armed strength.”

Then:

“New fixed defences are being constructed and others improved. Ordnance factories are being set up and expanded.”

“Pakistan has also obtained assistance of one or two other countries for the supply of arms and equipment.”

इस पर मैं माननीय मंत्री से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जैसे सीमाओं की रक्षा के लिए सब से आवश्यक पहली बान यह है कि सीमाओं को सुदृढ़ किया जाये। अब सीमाएं सुदृढ़ कैसे हो सकती हैं? अपनी सीमाओं से जितनी भी लगती हुई शत्रु दशों की सीमाएं हैं उतनी

दूर तक अपनी सीमाओं पर हमारी भारतीय सेना से जो सैनिक जवान सेवा निवृत्त हो चके हैं उन को वहां सीमाओं पर भूमि दी जाये और उन को बसाया जाये।

जितने लोग वहां पर रहते हैं उन को हथियारों का प्रशिक्षण दिया जाये, गुरिल्ला बार की ट्रेनिंग दी जाये और सारे साधन उन के पास रहें ताकि वह हमारे देश पर शत्रु के पहले आक्रमण को रोकने में समर्थ हो सकें।

साथ ही जो वहां के रहने वाले सैनिक हैं तथा दूसरे रहने वाले हैं उन को आईडेंटिटी कार्ड्स दिये जायें जिस में कि पता चल सके वह हमारे देश के रहने वाले नागरिक हैं, और दूसरे घुसपैठियों आदि की पहिचान हो सके। इस लिये सीमाओं को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए जो मेरा सब से पहला सुझाव है वह यह है कि सीमा के साथ जो हमारे देश का भाग लगता है वहां के रहने वालों को पूरी तरह से हथियारों के उपयोग में प्रशिक्षित किया जाये।

दूसरा सुझाव यह है कि जासूसों की गहरी खोज की जाये, चाहे वह भीतर के हों या बाहर के हों। काश्मीर में हम ने देखा कि वहां पर जो घुसपैठिये बाहर से आये उन को काश्मीर के अन्दर रहने वाले कुछ लोगों ने सहयोग दिया जासूसों के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार इतना सुदृढ़ प्रबन्ध करे जिस से कि उन की जांच की जा सके। जब वह पकड़े जायें तब उन को अदालतों में पेश करने की आवश्यकता न हो, बल्कि मिटिलटरी के कोर्ट मार्शल नियमों के अनुसार उन को कठोर दंड दिया जाये जिस में वह दुबारा फिर न उभार सकें।

[श्री जगदेशव सिंह सिद्धांती]

इसी तरह से जो हमारा पहाड़ी क्षेत्र है उस में जहाँ पर भी बाहर के आने वाले मार्ग हैं उन पर हमारे सैनिक पिकेट बड़े सुदृढ़ होने चाहिये। और उन के पास मारी मामूली हथौड़ी चाहिये जिस से कि आक्रमण में जो जोर का आक्रमण शत्रु का होता है उस को रोकने में वे समर्थ हो सकें। बाद में उन को जल्दी से पूरी महायता पहुँचाई जाये।

इसी तरह से जो हमारे रेलवे हैं, चाहे रेलवे पुल हों या रेलवे हॉल, उन की रक्षा का पूरा प्रबन्ध होना चाहिये जिस से कोई भीतरी शत्रु ऐसी कार्यवाही न कर सके जो बाहरी आक्रमण होने पर हमारी सेना के काम में रुकावट डाले। सड़कों की रक्षा भी इसी तरह से ठीक ढंग से होनी चाहिये ताकि वहाँ पर मिलिटरी का जितना भी हमान हो उस को, राशन और अम्बुनिशन आदि को, ट्रांसपोर्ट के द्वारा वहाँ पर पहुँचाने में पूरी सुविधा हो। इस प्रकार के कार्य कर के सुरक्षा का पूरा प्रबन्ध होना चाहिये।

**श्री कपूर सिंह :** (लुधियाना) : भीतरी शत्रु कौन है ?

**श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धांती :** भीतरी शत्रु वह होता है जो बाहरी शत्रु को सहायता देता है : जसा कि एक अभी कांग्रेस पार्टी में पकड़ा गया है। यह मैं किसी पार्टी की बात नहीं कह रहा हूँ, राष्ट्र हित में कहना चाहता हूँ।

लद्दाख और काश्मीर में चीन और पाकिस्तान दोनों के साथ हमारा झगड़ा है। चीन चालाक ज्यादा है और पाकिस्तान जलिम ज्यादा है। दोनों का ध्यान रख कर ही ऐसी कार्यवाही करनी चाहिये जिस से दोनों का मकाबला ठीक ढंग से हो सके।

पहाड़ी क्षेत्र में भूटान, सिक्किम, असम वगैरह प्रदेश आते हैं जहाँ हमारी व्यवस्था सुदृढ़ होनी चाहिये। नागा और मिजो इन दोनों के पीछे जो अनेकतत्व हों, मेरा यह विचार है कि सरकार को उन के साथ कोई बातचीत नहीं करनी चाहिये, बल्कि कठोर पग उठा कर जो देशद्रोही पाये जायें उन का दमन कर दिया जाये।

जहाँ तक पूर्वी पाकिस्तान का संबंध है, चूँकि पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान यह समझता है कि वहाँ पर वह बहुत सैनिक सहायता नहीं पहुँचा सकता इस लिये उस ने वहाँ पर एक तरह से चीन को बुलाया हुआ है कि तुम यहाँ पर लोगों का ट्रेनिंग दो और प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र खोलो हथियार दो। बहुत सी जगहों पर उन के लोग आये हुए हैं। भारत सरकार को और माननीय प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री जी को इस का पूरा ध्यान रखना है। मैं समझता हूँ कि उन्होंने ध्यान रक्खा भी होगा परन्तु फिर भी हमें इस बात पर बल देना है कि यदि किसी कारण से कोई भूल रह जाये तो उस को निकाल कर स्थिति का पूरी तरह ध्यान रखें। पूर्वी पाकिस्तान सीमा से जिस प्रकार दूसरा शत्रु हमारे अन्दर गड़बड़ी करवा सकता है, हमारा यह कर्तव्य है कि शत्रु को नीचा दिखाने के लिये साम, दाम, दण्ड, भेद, जिस तरह से भी हो सके हम को अपना काम करना चाहिये।

अभी जैसे कल परसों बात आई थी जिन को इमरजेंसी कमिशन दिया गया था उन में कुछ छंटनी हो रही है। मेरा मुझाब है कि इस समय उन की सेना से छंटनी न की जाये। जिन लोगों को सरकार राष्ट्र सेवा के नाते से लेना चाहे उन के ऊपर तो इतनी आपत्ति नहीं की जा सकती, लेकिन आपत्ति इस पर होती है कि जब शत्रु सामने गरज रहा है, प्रति दिन उन की मूचनाएं आती हैं और अमरीका, रूस या जितनी शीविदे शक्तियाँ हैं वह हमसे कुछ कहती हैं और उन से कुछ कहती हैं, तब उन लोगों की छंटनी की जा रही है।

इन बातों पर ध्यान रख कर हमारी जितनी प्रकार की सेनाएं हैं, खाली स्थल सेना ही नहीं उन को नये से नये अस्त्र शस्त्रों से सुसज्जित किया जाये ।

जब हम को यह मालूम है कि अमरीका से भी पाकिस्तान को हथियार आये हैं कुछ सीधे आते हैं, कुछ तुर्की और ईरान हो कर अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से पहुंच रहे हैं, उधर चीन भी दे रहा है, इन बातों का ध्यान हृदय में रख कर हमें अपने हथियारों का प्रबन्ध करना चाहिए जो भी आर्डिनेंस फैक्ट्री हैं उन के अन्दर ज्यादा से ज्यादा काम हम को करवाना चाहिए जितना कि अब तक नहीं हुआ है । पिछले दिनों हम लोग देखने गये थे । यह सन्तोष का विषय था कि कुछ काम हो रहा है, लेकिन उस से ही हम को सन्तोष नहीं कर लेना चाहिये, बल्कि ज्यादा प्रगति करनी चाहिये । इस के लिये मेरा एक सुझाव भी है । जो भी अपने निजी उद्योग हैं, उन से भी सरकार को सहायता लेनी चाहिये और उन में सैनिक सामान बनवाना चाहिये, कहीं पर कुछ और कहीं पर कुछ । हां, यह ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिये कि किसी प्रकार की कोई आपत्ति-जनक बात उन में न आये । इस लिये निजी उद्योगों के अन्दर एक उच्च मिलिटरी का अधि-कारी वहां रहना चाहिये जो पूरी तौर से इस के ऊपर निगरानी रखे और प्रत्येक निजी उद्योग के ऊपर सरकार का पूरा नियन्त्रण रहे ।

नवीनतम हथियार जो हैं, जो कि हमारे यहां अब तक नहीं बने हैं, उन को बाहर से मंगाने का भी हम को ऐसा प्रबन्ध करना चाहिये जिस से वह हमें मिलते रहें । कोई ऐसी बात न हो कि हमें न मिलें और शत्रु को मिलते रहें मैं समझता हूं कि हमारे ध्यान में यह जरूर है, लेकिन मैं माननीय प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री से निवेदन करूंगा कि न

वह अमरीका के हाथों में रहें और न रूस के हाथों में रहें, बल्कि अपनी शक्ति को बढ़ाने के लिये अमरीका से जो मिल सके उसे लें और रूस से जो मिल सके वह लें । अपनी शक्ति को सुदृढ़ करने के सम्बन्ध में उन को खुद अपने ऊपर ही भरोसा रखना चाहिये ।

अणुशक्ति के बारे में हमारे राष्ट्रीय नेताओं को न मालूम क्या सनक सवार हो रही है कि जब आज संसार में अणुशक्ति का बाहुल्य है, और यह बढ़ती जा रही है तब वह यह नारा लगाते हैं कि हम अणु बम नहीं बनायेंगे, अणुशक्ति मिलिटरी के काम में नहीं लायेंगे । मैं कहता हूं कि वह लोग देश को गहरी नींद में सुला रहे हैं, पराधीनता की बेड़ियों में फंसा देना चाहते हैं । इसे कारण हमें अणु अस्त्रों और अणु शस्त्रों के निर्माण के ऊपर भी पूरी शक्ति लगानी चाहिये । अगर सामने अणुशक्ति वाला है और हमारे हाथ में छोटी बन्दूकें 1857 वाली हैं, तोड़े हैं, तो क्या तोड़ा और अणुशक्ति का मुकाबला हो सकता है ? हम को हर प्रकार के हथियारों का प्रयोग करना चाहिये और सब को उन की पूरी शिक्षा देनी चाहिये । जितने हमारे प्रौढ़ लोग हैं उन्हें भी अनिवार्य रूप से सैनिक शिक्षा दी जाये ।

मैंने आज आप के सामने मोटे रूप से यह बातें रखी हैं । आज हमारा यह कर्तव्य है कि हम इस पर सामान्य रूप से ध्यान दें । यदि हम ने इधर ध्यान नहीं दिया और दूसरी बातों में फंसे रहे, तो यह हमारी बड़ी भूल होगी ।

इस सम्बन्ध में और भी बातें आ जाती हैं, कहीं खाद्य समस्या है, कहीं कोई और समस्या है, लेकिन मैं आप के द्वारा अपने युवा और मार्शल मंत्री से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि अगर शरीर में प्राण हैं तो शरीर बचा रहेगा, अगर शरीर में प्राण नहीं हैं तो सब चीजें नष्ट हो जायेंगी । इसलिये सब चीजों की रक्षा के लिये जो कुछ भी बनता



[श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती]

है, उस की रक्षा के लिये अपनी सेना को सुदृढ़ कीजिये और उन में जो सैनिक हैं उन को प्रोत्साहित कीजिये। जो सुविधायें हैं वे सब सैनिकों को दी जानी चाहियें। यह देखा जाना चाहिये के उनमें घर वालों के ऊपर, उनके बाल बच्चों के ऊपर, उनके घरों के ऊपर किसी प्रकार का कोई कष्ट न आने पाए। मेरे पास सैनिक लोग प्रायः आते रहते हैं। क्योंकि मैं भी भूतपूर्व सैनिक हूँ और मैं उन की बातें प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री को लिखता रहता हूँ और वह मुझे उत्तर भी देते रहते हैं। मेरा यह सौभाग्य है कि वह उन पर विचार भी करते हैं। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि और भी अधिक सहानुभूति उनकी और वरतनी चाहिये। एक सैनिक की मोर्चे पर मृत्यु हो गई। उसके घर वाले मेरे पास आए। उसकी धर्म पत्नी की पैशन हो गई है जो कि बहुत अच्छी बात है। उस बेचारी देवी की दो लड़कियां हैं। अब उस पैशन से उसका ही गुजारा हो सकता है। उसके माता पिता हैं जोकि वृद्ध हैं। उनके खाने कमाने का कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं है। पांच भाइयों में कुल ग्यारह कच्चे बीघे जमीन है। अब आप देखें कि कैसे उनका गुजारा हो सकता है। मैं सुझाव दूंगा कि जितने सोल्जर बोर्ड हैं उन बोर्डों से फेहरिस्त मांगी जाए कि कौन से ऐसे सैनिक हैं जिन के घरों में किसी बात की कोई कमी है और जब यह पता चल जाए तो उस कमी को पूरा करने की व्यवस्था की जाए। इससे वे लोग प्रोत्साहित होंगे और बराबर सैनिक सेवा करने के लिये तैयार रहेंगे।

● मैं आपको अपने क्षेत्र की बात बताता हूँ। मेरे अपने क्षेत्र में घर-घर में सैनिक बैठे हुए हैं। कोई कमी वहां सैनिकों की नहीं है। इस बात के सूत्र भी मिल चुके हैं कि उन्होंने बहुत वीरता से पिछली लड़ाई में काम किया है। टिखलाव के मोर्चे से ले कर गाडरा के मोर्चे तक हमारे वीर सैनिकों ने जितनी बहादुरी से काम किया उसको आप जानते

हैं। वे आगे और भी अधिक बहादुरी से काम करेंगे। लेकिन उनकी सुख-सुविधाओं की तरफ आपको देखना चाहिये। अगर कोई सैनिक नाकारा हो गया है तो उस सैनिक को सिविल के अन्दर भी काम देने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। जितने अधिक से अधिक सैनिकों को सिविल में खपाया जा सकता है, खणने की कोशिश की जानी चाहिये। बाकी तो फिर भी भुगत सकेंगे ज्यों-त्यों लेकिन सबसे पहले सैनिकों का प्रश्न हमारे सामने रहना चाहिये। यही हमारी सीमाओं की रक्षा करते हैं। लडाख की चोटियों पर, गिलगित के अन्दर नेफा के अन्दर और सभी जगह पर ये बैठे हुए हैं और लड़ रहे हैं बरफ में, गर्मी में, सर्दी में। अगर यहां पर पंखा ठीक से नहीं चलता है तो शोर मच जाता है। लेकिन उनको न गर्मी की और न सर्दी की कोई परवाह है। उनके पास अगर कम हथियार हैं तो उसकी भी उनको परवाह नहीं है। वे अपनी पूरी सामर्थ्य से, पूरी शक्ति से सीमाओं के ऊपर खड़े हुए हैं। हमारी सरकार का यह प्रथम कर्तव्य है कि ऐसे वीर सैनिकों के लिए जिस सामान की उनको आवश्यकता है, उसको भेजने की व्यवस्था की जाए। आपको मालूम ही है कि चुशल के मोर्चे की क्या अवस्था हो गई थी। एक बहादुर मेजर जनरल वहां पहुंचा। उसने चीनियों को न केवल वहां से खदेड़ा बल्कि टिड्डिों की तरह से उनको मसल कर रख दिया। हमारे वीर सैनिकों ने चुशल के मोर्चे की रक्षा की। एक रेजिमेंट जिसमें डेढ़ सौ बहादुर थे उन्होंने उसकी रक्षा की। वे हमारे रिवाड़ी के बहादुर थे। वे अहीर रेजीमेंट के थे। उन्होंने उस बहादुर जनरल के साथ चुशल के मोर्चे को बचाया। जो मार्शल रेसिस हैं वे तमाम की तमाम प्राणों की आहुति देकर बराबर देश की रक्षा करती हैं। पहले भी मैंने कहा था और आज भी प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री जी से मैं कहता हूँ कि आप ट्रेनिंग सब को दें। इसमें कोई हर्ज की बात नहीं है। जनता को प्रशिक्षण दे, कोई आपर्ति की बात नहीं है। लेकिन परम्परा से, जो सदा से लड़ते आए हैं

पहाड़ों पर और मैदानों में और जिन्होंने सदा से शत्रुओं से लोहा लिया है, विदेशी आक्रमकों से लोहा लिया है और जिनके घरों में आज भी 1857 से पहले के शस्त्रास्त्र दीवारों के अन्दर चुने हुए हैं, ऐसे बहादुरों को आप आगे लायें। वे हमारे देश की रक्षा करेंगे। जिन्होंने परम्परा से लड़ाई नहीं की, जिन्होंने मोर्चा नहीं देखा, इस प्रकार के लोग जब आ जाते हैं तो वे अस्पतालों में चले जाते हैं। ऐसे लोगों पर आप भरोसा न करें।

अन्त में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो मेरे सुझाव हैं उनके ऊपर प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री जी अच्छी तरह से विचार करें और अगर उन्होंने ऐसा किया तो इसमें तनिक भी सन्देह नहीं है कि हम सम्पूर्ण राष्ट्र की सीमाओं की रक्षा करने में सफल होंगे।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker :** Motion moved:

"That this House takes note of the statement made by the Minister of Defence on the 1st August, 1966 regarding situation on Indo-Pakistan borders."

Two hours is the time allotted. We should close by 2-30. So, Members will please take ten minutes each.

**श्री भागवत श्यामराज (भागलपुर) :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी जो प्रस्ताव सदन के सम्मुख रखा गया है वह है हमारे प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री महोदय ने एक अगस्त और आठ अगस्त को जो बयान सदन के सम्मुख दिये हैं, उन पर विचार किया जाए। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री जी के ये दोनों बयान बड़े ही महत्वपूर्ण हैं। इन बयानों से हमें यह स्पष्ट मालूम पड़ता है कि पाकिस्तान ताशकंद

भावना की किस प्रकार से हत्या करके सैनिक साज सामान और हथियार बढ़ा रहा है। माननीय प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री जी ने हमें बताया है कि पाकिस्तान अपनी सैनिक शक्ति बढ़ाने का हर प्रयास कर रहा है। उसके सैनिकों की संख्या बढ़ रही है। उसने अपने 5 डिविज़नों को बढ़ाकर ग्यारह डिविज़न कर लिया है। उसकी आर्मंड कोर में भी वृद्धि हो रही है, ऐसा प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री जी ने कहा है। पिछले युद्ध में जबकि उसकी आर्मंड कोर को बहुत हानि उठानी पड़ी थी, आज उसने उसकी पूर्ति कर ली है। जहां तक टैंकों का सम्बन्ध है, उसे चीन से दो सौ टैंक मिल चुके हैं और, और टैंक लेने का वह इंतजाम कर रहा है। इसके साथ ही साथ नए पी० ओ० के० डिविज़न उसने खड़े कर लिए हैं, अर्थात् पाकिस्तान अधिकृत जम्मू काश्मीर में न केवल उसने डिविज़न की संख्या को बढ़ाया है बल्कि तीस हजार जन शक्ति को भी और उसने संगठित किया है। इन तमाम चीजों को कहने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। ये सब चीजें विस्तार से उनके जो स्टेटमेंट हैं उनमें दी गई हैं।

बहस का मुख्य आधार आज यह है कि हम देखें कि संसार की कौन-कौन सी शक्तियां हैं जो पाकिस्तान की सहायता कर रही हैं। अगर चीन पाकिस्तान की सहायता कर रहा है इसमें कोई आश्चर्य की बात नहीं है। चीन हमारा दुश्मन है। वह हमारे देश के एक बहुत बड़े भाग को दबोचे बैठा है। हमें उससे भी लड़ाई लड़नी है। इसलिए इससे हमें ज़रा भी आश्चर्य नहीं होता है कि चीन ने पाकिस्तान को दो सौ टैंक दिये हैं, उसने पाकिस्तान को मिंग 19 और मिंग 21 दिये हैं। पाकिस्तान के पास आज पांच और ज्यादा पहले के मुकाबले में एयर स्क्वाड्रन हो गए हैं। आश्चर्य की बात तो यह है कि वे तमाम देश जो कहते हैं कि हम पाकिस्तान

## [ श्री भागवत ज्ञा आजाद ]

और हिन्दुस्तान के बीच में तटस्थ हैं वे किस प्रकार से किस की सहायता करते हैं। सब से बड़ी आश्चर्य की स्थिति जो सामने आई है वह यह है कि कनाडा ने जो सेबर जेट्स पश्चिमी जर्मनी को दिये और पश्चिमी जर्मनी ने ईरान को दिये वही सेबर जेट्स ईरान के जरिये पाकिस्तान में आ गए हैं। सब से बड़ा दुख हमको इंग्लैंड की जनता से है वहां की सरकार से है। कामनवैल्य का यह हमारा मित्र किस प्रकार का है कि जो हमारी पीठ में छुरा घोंपता आया है? इसको अब यहां और अधिक बताने की आवश्यकता नहीं रह गई है। पिछले युद्ध में जबकि पाकिस्तान आक्रमक था तब उसने कहा कि हमने पाकिस्तान पर आक्रमण किया है कामनवैल्य के एक बहुत बड़े पार्टनर इंग्लैंड ने कहा कि हम आक्रमक हैं और हमने पाकिस्तान पर चढ़ाई की है। आज भी सब से बड़ी बात जो इंग्लैंड कह रहा है उसको आप देखें। हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार और प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री को आज देखना यह है कि इंग्लैंड इस बात की पूरी कोशिश कर रहा है कि अमरीका ने जो बैन लगाया है पाकिस्तान को हथियार देने पर, उसको वह कहता है कि हटा लिया जाए। इंग्लैंड यह कहता है कि हमने हिन्दुस्तान को अस्त्र दिये हैं और अमरीका ने पाकिस्तान को दिये हैं। चूंकि हम अब अपने अस्त्रों पर से रोक हटा रहे हैं इसलिए अमरीका को भी पाकिस्तान को अस्त्र देने पर उसने जो रोक लगा रखी है, उसको हटा लेना चाहिये। सब से बड़ी और भयंकर बात जो मैं प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं यह है कि क्या यह सच नहीं है कि इंग्लैंड पूरी कोशिश कर रहा है कि अमरीका ने जो रोक लगा रखी है पाकिस्तान को हथियार देने पर, उसको अमरीका हटाले ?

इसके साथ-साथ एक दूसरी बात और है। अमरीका ने यह कहा है कि हम पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान को नान-

लीयल वैपंज देंगे। यह सबको मालूम है कि उसने यह कहा है। लेकिन देखने वाली बात यह है कि जहां तक हिन्दुस्तान का सम्बन्ध है नान-लीयल वैपंज का अर्थ होता है मोटर गाड़ियां, ट्रक वगैरह लेकिन जहां तक पाकिस्तान का सम्बन्ध है, नान-लीयल वैपंज का मतलब क्या यह नहीं होता है जो कि पैंटगोन करेगा? क्या उसने यह नहीं कहा है कि इसका अधिकार हम सुरक्षित रखते हैं, हम इसकी व्याख्या करेंगे? अर्थात् अमरीका पाकिस्तान को नान-लीयल वैपंज देने के सम्बन्ध में बराबर यह अधिकार अपने पास रखता है कि नान-लीयल वैपंज के नाम पर लीयल वैपंज उस को दे दे। मैं प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या उन्होंने अमरीकी सरकार से इस बात को पूछा है कि उस के उच्चाधिकारी जो स्टेटमेंट दे रहे हैं कि नान-लीयल वैपंज का मतलब है पैंटगोन जो कहे वही रहेगा या नान-लीयल वैपंज का मतलब वह है जो कि इंग्लिश डिक्शनरी में मिलता है या जो डिक्शंस की डिक्शनरी में मिलता है।

तीसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इंग्लैंड की हरकतों को हम सब जानते हैं। अब स्वयं इंग्लैंड में इस बात का जोर है कि कामनवैल्य नाम का यह अजनबी, कामन-वैल्य नाम का यह बेकार और यूजलेस आर्गनाइजेशन टूट जाए। और इंग्लैंड जैसे विद्रोही और देशघाती, अर्थात् कामनवैल्य-घाती जिसने हिन्दुस्तान की पीठ में छुरा मारा और जो आज भी प्रयत्न कर रहा है अमेरिका के पास कि उस पर से बैन हटा ले, उस को तो हम समझते हैं। लेकिन मुझे दुख हुआ जब कनाडा के प्रधान मंत्री पियर्सन ने स्टेटमेंट दिया। हम कनाडा को कामनवैल्य के उन मेम्बरों में मानते थे जो सोबर बंग से देखते हैं, जिनका अपना देखने का तरीका एक अनवा-यस्ड और बैलेंस्ड है, लेकिन जब इस पार्लियामेंट में इस बात पर जोर दिया गया कि कनाडा ने वह बम-वर्षक विमान सेबर जेट्स जो वेस्ट जर्मनी को दिया, ईरान से पाकिस्तान को दिये,

त कैनडा के प्रधान मंत्र पियर्सन ने स्टेटमेंट दिया। उन्होंने स्टेटमेंट में कहा पाकिस्तान तो कामनवेल्थ में रहता है, मुझे बड़ा आश्चर्य हुआ कि क्यों इस बात की शिकायत हिन्दुस्तान में हो रही है, आखिर उन पर कोई बैन तो है नहीं उन के पास भेजने का। यः पियर्सन का स्टेटमेंट है। मैं उसको लाया तो था लेकिन दुर्भाग्यवश कोर्ट नहीं कर पा रहा हूँ। पियर्सन साहब ने यह आश्चर्य प्रकट किया कि हिन्दुस्तान को इस बात पर क्यों आश्चर्य हो रहा है कि बम-बर्षक विमान ईरान से वेस्ट जर्मनी, वहां से ईरान और ईरान से पाकिस्तान को पहुंचे। उन्होंने कहा कि पाकिस्तान कामनवेल्थ का दोस्त है और कोई उन पर बैन नहीं है देने पर। तो आज मैं यह देखता हूँ कि मरीका की यह हालत, इंग्लैंड कामनवेल्थ का मित्र उसकी यह हालत और साथ-साथ कैनडा जिस को हम कामनवेल्थ के सोबर मैनबर में से समझते थे, उस के प्रधान मंत्री पियर्सन ने यह स्टेटमेंट देकर के इस देश की भावनाओं को बड़ा आघात पहुंचाया है। उन्होंने इस बात पर बल दिया है अर्थात् उन के कहने का मतलब यह है कि आज पाकिस्तान को अगर बम वर्षक दिये जायें तो उस में कैनडा को कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। मैं जानता हूँ कि अंग्रेजी भाषा के बहुत से अर्थ हुआ करते हैं लेकिन जो स्टेटमेंट पियर्सन साहब ने दिये उस के अर्थ बड़े स्पष्ट हैं। इसलिये मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि आज जो तैयारियां हो रही हैं पाकिस्तान की हम यह नहीं चाहते कि अपने देश की योजनाओं को तोड़कर अपने देश की जनता के मुख की रोटी छीन कर के हम उस के लिये औजार बनायें। हम नहीं चाहते कि हम अपने देश में भूख और बेकारी से लड़ने के बजाय अस्त्र बनायें लेकिन जब सीमाओं पर खतरा

है और जब सीमाओं पर खतरा करने वाले पाकिस्तान को चीन अपनी सहायता कर ही रहा है, हमें कोई शिकायत नहीं है उससे लेकिन उसको सहायता करने के सबसे बड़े अपराधी आज वह मित्र-राष्ट्र हैं, वह पश्चिमी जर्मनी, वह ईरान, वह कैनडा, वह अमरीका जो बार-बार इस बात की दोहाई दे रहे हैं कि आपस में मेल हो। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक बात पर जोर दूँ इस स्टेटमेंट के संबंध में और वह बड़ा ही महत्वपूर्ण है, वह यह है कि इस देश के रुपये का अवमूल्यन हुआ यह तो एक आर्थिक समस्या है, मैं इस बात पर जोर नहीं देता, लेकिन मैं एक बात के लिये अपनी सरकार को आगाह करता हूँ और वह यह है कि फिर अमरीका वर्ल्ड बैंक के जरिये या और किसी देश के जरिये दबाव डालने वाला है कि हम अपने देश की सुरक्षा की तैयारियों के खर्च में कमी करें। मैं जानता हूँ कि यह दबाव या मुझाव वह तो मुझाव कहेंगे दबाव क्यों कहेंगे वह तो सलाह देते हैं सिर्फ दबाव नहीं डालते हैं तो यह बात आने वाली है फिर अमरीका वर्ल्ड बैंक के जरिये या वर्ल्ड बैंक क्या है, अमरीका वर्ल्ड बैंक कहा जाय, अमरीका के हाथ में युनाइटेड नेशन्स पोलिटिकल इंस्ट्रूमेंट है और वर्ल्ड बैंक आर्थिक इंस्ट्रूमेंट है, तो उस के जरिये से आज फिर इस देश पर दबाव डाला जा रहा है। प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री जी जो इस देश की भावनाओं का जो इस देश के डिटरमिनेशन का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं, वह याद रखें कि अगर ऐसा कोई मुझाव जिसको हम दबाव समझते हैं, आपके सामने लाया गया और जिस का रेफरेंस अपने भाषण में श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा ने दिया है कि वर्ल्ड बैंक इस देश पर दबाव डालने वाला है या डाल रहा है कि इस देश की प्रतिरक्षा की तैयारियों में कमी की जाय, तो हम इस बहस में इस बात की तरफ ध्यान आकषित करते हैं,

[श्री भागवत झा आजाद]

हम जानते हैं कि वह हमारे पश्चिम के मित्र कहते कुछ और हैं और करते कुछ और हैं, लेकिन हमको सारी सहायता अभी पूर्वी यूरोप के देशों से मिल रही है। मैं नहीं जानता कि कौन देश कितना दे रहा है, यूगोस्लोविया से क्या मिल रहा है, रूस से क्या मिल रहा है लेकिन वह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अपने देश की सैनिक तैयारियों में वह हमें बतलायें कि किस अर्थ में अमेरिका से हमें सहायता मिल रही है, वेस्ट जर्मनी से मिल रही है या और देशों से मिल रही है? आप अगर इस देश की अपनी रक्षा की तैयारियाँ में हवाई जाहज मिले हैं, टैंक मिले हैं, मिजाइल्स मिले हैं तो वह उन पूर्वी देशों से मिले हैं, जिन देशों ने हमें पहले भी सहायता की और आज भी कर रहे हैं। इसलिये इस बात को समझ कर के इस पर बयान दिया जाय।

मैं एक और प्रमुख बात की ओर इशारा करूँ। मैं जानता हूँ सरकार की ऐटम बम के संबंध में क्या नीति है। उस नीति पर अभी मैं नहीं जाता। उस के ऊपर अवसर आयेगा विदेश नीति के संबंध में। लेकिन मैं प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री से जानना चाहता हूँ कि मान लीजिये आपने वह फैसला कर लिया कि हम ऐटम बम नहीं बनायेंगे, आप चाहते हैं कि संसार में शांति हो, आप याद रखिये कि कार्यों की शांति कोई शान्ति नहीं होती, कमजोरों की शांति कोई शान्ति नहीं होती। शांति मजबूतों की होती है। शांति वह करवा सकते हैं जो मजबूत हों। जब-जब युद्ध लड़े गये हैं युद्ध का विनाश करने के लिये तो वह जिन के पास तैयारियाँ रही हैं, उन के द्वारा वह लड़ाइयाँ लड़ी गई है। हम अपने रक्षा मंत्री से जानना चाहते हैं कि अगर ऐटम बम की तैयारी नहीं, तो आपकी मिजाइल्स

की क्या तैयारी है? हम जानना चाहते हैं कि आप ने जिस महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न को डिफेंस एक्सपर्ट्स को सौंपा था चाइना के ऐटमिक ब्लास्ट के बाद उस संबंध में आप क्या कर रहे हैं? आपका मिजाइल प्रोग्राम क्या है?

दूसरी बात यह है कि आज पैना में कन्वेंशनल वेपन्स का प्रोग्राम ऐटमिक पावर से भी होने लगा है। अर्थात् ऐसे भी कन्वेंशनल वेपन्स हैं जिनको चलाने के लिये ऐटमिक पावर का प्रयोग हो रहा है, तो क्या आप यह चाहते हैं कि हमने ऐटम बम नहीं बनाया, हमने मिजाइल्स के कार्यक्रम को नहीं बनाया, हम ऐटम शक्ति का प्रयोग उन कन्वेंशनल अस्त्रों के लिये भी नहीं करेंगे जिनका प्रयोग आज अन्य देशों में हो रहा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि माननीय प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री जी इन दो चार पांच प्रश्नों पर जो मैंने उठायें हैं, विचार करेंगे और यह आश्वस्त करेंगे कि इस संबंध में सरकार उचित कार्यवाही कर रही है।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर): उपाध्यक्ष जी, प्रतिरक्षा की जिन समस्याओं पर आज हम विचार कर रहे हैं वह परिस्थितियाँ ऐसी हैं कि जब चोट खाया हुआ सांप फिर फुफकार कर हमारे दरवाजे पर आ कर खड़ा हुआ है। प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह दोनों वक्तव्य जो अभी कुछ समय पहले उन्होंने सदन में दिये थे इस बात के स्पष्ट प्रमाण हैं कि सीमाओं पर लड़ाई के बादलों का रंग बड़्ही तेजी से गहरा होता जा रहा है। नहीं कहा जा सकता कि यह युद्ध रुपी राक्षस जो पीछे कुछ समय से हमारा द्वार बार बार खटखटाता रहा है किस समय हमें फिर विवश करे मोर्चों पर आने के लिये।

चीन और पाकिस्तान दोनों के गठबन्धन से जो परिस्थितियाँ हमारी सीमाओं पर उत्पन्न हुई हैं और जो स्थिति भारत के पूर्वी भाग में धीरे-धीरे विषम होती चली जा रही है उसी का प्रमाण कुछ दिन पूर्व मिजो पहाड़ियों में देखने को मिला। मिजो पहाड़ियों के अतिरिक्त भी नागाओं के प्रतिक्षण के पीछे और अब कुछ दिनों से सैकड़ों नहीं हजारों की संख्या में जो क्षेत्र के लोगों को प्रशिक्षण दिया जा रहा है जिस में गारो पहाड़ियों के भी कुछ लोग सम्मिलित हैं, उस में पाकिस्तान और चीन का पूरी तरह हाथ है। चीन ने नेफा में मंगोल शकल के बहुत से लोगों को घुसपैठियों के रूप में भेजा है और बदकिसमती से सालों से चिल्लाते रहने के बाद भी आज आसाम के अंदर 27 लाख पाकिस्तानी आ कर बैठ गये हैं जिनको भारत सरकार निकालने में असमर्थ है। अभी पीछे आसाम में जो दो-चार स्थानों पर उपद्रव हुए उस में स्पष्ट रूप से इन पाकिस्तानियों का हाथ था। इधर पूर्वी पाकिस्तान की सैनिक कमान पूरी तरह चीनी अधिकारियों के हाथ में आ गई है। वह पूर्वी पाकिस्तान में टूनिंग दे रहे हैं और उस के अतिरिक्त जहाँ सब से बड़ा चीन का उद्देश्य पाकिस्तान के साथ मिल कर दिखाई पड़ रहा है वह है चुम्बी वैली पर धीरे-धीरे दबाव बढ़ाना। हो सकता है कि कोई ऐसी स्थिति आये कि जिस में चुम्बी वैली पर बढ़ता हुआ दबाव किसी दूसरे रूप में परिणत हो क्योंकि चीन की योजना स्पष्ट मालम होती है कि एक बार पाकिस्तान को आगे करके हिन्दुस्तान पर आक्रमण किया जाय और फिर आक्रमण करने के बाद हो सकता है कि वह फिर कुछ पीछे को लौटे लेकिन उस लौटने में भूटान और सिक्किम को वह अपने मुंह

में रख ले और नेफा का कुछ हिस्सा भी वह अपने अधिकार में कर ले। इधर पाकिस्तान का जहाँ तक संबंध है कच्छ और काश्मीर पर तो पाकिस्तान की आंख पहले से है ही अब पश्चिम बंगाल में भी उस के एजेंट काफी मात्रा में आ गए हैं। पीछे जब चीन को पाकिस्तान ने काश्मीर का कुछ भाग दिया, बदकिसमती से जिस पर सुरक्षा परिषद् ने सांस तक नहीं लिया, अब फिर चीन और पाकिस्तान काश्मीर में इस प्रकार की योजना बना रहे हैं कि कारगिल के पास लेह सड़क को काट कर लद्दाख के हिस्से को पृथक करें। भारत सरकार की स्थिति दुर्भाग्य से ऐसी है कि वह आदर्शवाद के चक्कर में आकर न सीमांत गांधी की पुकार सुनने को तैयार है और न पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के लोगों की कराह सुनने को तैयार है। भारत और पाकिस्तान में उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मौलिक दृष्टि से कुछ अन्तर है। पाकिस्तान की बागडोर एक सुलझाये हुए सैनिक अधिकारी के हाथ में है और भारत की बागडोर उन लोगों के हाथ में है जो जितना भी बच जाय उसी पर संतोष करके बैठे रहना चाहते हैं। इसके प्रत्यक्ष प्रमाण अभी देखने में मिले हैं 14-15 अगस्त को। 14 अगस्त को पाकिस्तान के राष्ट्रपति अयूब खाँ का भाषण हुआ, तो उसने अपने भाषण में अपने देश की जनता से ही नहीं, काश्मीरियों को भी आश्वासन देते हुए कहा कि पाकिस्तान का एक-एक नागरिक तब तक चैन के साथ नहीं बैठेगा, जब तक काश्मीर को भारत से आजाद नहीं करा लिया जायगा। इधर बदकिसमती से 15 अगस्त को ठीक 24 घंटे बाद भारत की प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी का भाषण दिल्ली के लाल किले पर हुआ। दिल्ली के लाल किले का भाषण प्रधान मंत्री का कोई सामान्य भाषण नहीं होता है, इस को देश भी सुनता है और विदेश भी सुनते हैं और वह एक ऐतिहासिक

### [श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

भाषण होता है। लेकिन इस ऐतिहासिक भाषण में, मुझे आप ये शब्द कहने की आज्ञा दीजिये, 1965 की सबसे महत्वपूर्ण घटना—पाकिस्तान और भारत के संघर्ष की चर्चा तक करनी प्रधान मंत्री ने उचित नहीं समझी। शायद उन को डर लगा हो कि चर्चा करने से पाकिस्तान नाराज न हो जाय। स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री का नाम तक अपने भाषण में प्रधान मंत्री ने लेना उचित नहीं समझा। इसके अतिरिक्त जो सब से बड़ी चीज थी वह यह कि जो शहीद हुए थे—भारत और पाकिस्तान के संघर्ष में—क्या वर्तमान प्रधान मंत्री एक शब्द कह कर उनके प्रति श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित नहीं कर सकती थीं? यह एक मौलिक अन्तर है जो भारत और पाकिस्तान के मध्य में है।

13 hrs.

### [SRI P. K. DEO in the Chair]

एक और बात जिसको मैं विशेष रूप से प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री से कहना चाहता हूँ—वह यह है कि हमारी दुर्बलता पिछले तीन संघर्षों में जो रही और उसके जो मुख्य कारण रहे उसका मुख्य कारण हमारा सैनिक गुप्तचर विभाग (मिलिट्री इन्टेलिजेन्स) था। मुझे इस के सम्बन्ध में अच्छी तरह से याद है, वैसे तो इन्टेलिजेन्स इस देश का सारा खराब पड़ा हुआ है जब कि ए०आई०सी०सी० के दफ्तर में पाकिस्तानी भेदिये वर्षों तक रह कर चले जाते हैं और गृह मंत्रालय को पता नहीं लगता, तो यह सब गुप्तचर विभाग की शिथिलता नहीं तो और क्या कहा जा सकता है? जो बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि मिलिटरी इन्टेलिजेन्स से गृह मंत्रालय के इन्टेलिजेन्स के मुकाबले कुछ अधिक अपेक्षा की जाती है। पीछे जो नेफा रिपोर्ट थोड़ी सी इस सदन में आई थी, जिसका कुछ भाग, श्री यहां पर पेश किया गया उसमें सरकार ने अपनी दुर्बलता छिपाने के लिये पूरी रिपोर्ट को पेश नहीं किया। लेकिन जितनी भी

पेश की गई, उसका मिलिटरी इन्टेलिजेन्स के फेल्योर से ही सम्बन्ध था। मिलिटरी इन्टेलिजेन्स ठीक न होने से उस वक्त जितनी चोट देश को लगी, क्या उसके बाद भी हम ने मिलिटरी इन्टेलिजेन्स को सम्भाला। उस समय जो उसके डाइरेक्टर थे, उसे क्या पुरस्कार दिया, उस फेल्योर का जो जिम्मेदार था। वह पहले ब्रिगेडियर था बाद में उनके पद को बढ़ा कर मेजर-जनरल बना दिया गया। उसका दुष्परिणाम क्या हुआ? कच्छ में सड़कें बनती रहीं, पाकिस्तान तैयारी करता रहा, लेकिन मिलिटरी इन्टेलिजेन्स को पता नहीं चला। अभी इस समय जब पाकिस्तान के साथ हमारा संघर्ष हुआ, मिलिटरी इन्टेलिजेन्स के फेल्योर के कुछ और उदाहरण भी हमारे सामने आये। सभापति जी, मिलिटरी इन्टेलिजेन्स यह नहीं बता सका कि पाकिस्तान की सिक्स्थ अर्म्ड कोर पेटन-टैंक्स से लैस है, उसको इसकी जानकारी नहीं थी। इसी तरह से जब हमारी सेना बढ़ रही थी तब बढ़ती हुई हमारी सेना को यह सूचना दी गई कि पाकिस्तान का जो पहला अर्म्ड डिवीजन है, वह भिम्बर की ओर बढ़ रहा है, जब कि सच्चाई यह थी कि हमारी सेना आगे चली गई और पाकिस्तान का फर्स्ट अर्म्ड कोर रायविंड के पास इन्तजार कर रहा था कि कब भारतीय सेना आगे आये और पीछे से आकर उनको मारा जाय। यह मिलिटरी इन्टेलिजेन्स के फेल्योर का प्रमुख उदाहरण था।

इच्छोगिल कैनल के ऊपर पाकिस्तान ने अपनी रक्षा पंक्ति तैयार कर रखी है, इसकी मिलिटरी इन्टेलिजेन्स को कोई सूचना नहीं थी और न वह कोई हवाई फोटो या किसी तरह की कोई अन्य जानकारी ही उसको दे सका। हमारा सैनिक गुप्तचर विभाग न यह बता सका कि लाहौर-अमृतसर के बीच में सुरंगें बनी हुई हैं और उन में रह कर पाकिस्तानी हथियारों की गारियां कर रहे हैं। वह तो धन्यवाद देना चाहिये उन तत्कर व्यापारियों को जिन्होंने भारत सरकार की

यह जानकारी दो कि पाकिस्तानी सेना सिर्फ़ धरती के ऊपर ही नहीं है लाहौर और श्रमूतसर के बीच में सुरंगें बना रही हैं। वे हमला कर के उन के अन्दर चले जाते हैं। न ही पिल-वाक्सों की जानकारी हम को पहले से थी। जो इतनी बड़ी जन-हानि हुई, जो हमारे जवान वहां शहीद हुए, उसका बहुत बड़ा कारण मिलिटरी इन्टेलिजेन्स का फेल्योर था। जो इन्टेलिजेन्स नेफा में फेल हुआ, जो कुछ आक्रमण में फेल हुआ और जो सैनिक गुप्तचर विभाग पाकिस्तान के आक्रमण में फेल हुआ उसके लिये मैं दृढ़ता के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक रक्षा मंत्री मिलिटरी इन्टेलिजेन्स का रि-ऑर्गेनिजेशन नहीं करेंगे, तब तक आगे आने वाली आपत्तियों से हम अपने देश को नहीं बचा सकते और न रक्षा कर सकेंगे; अगर यही लापरवाही बारबार होती रही। कुछ शब्द भारत-पाकिस्तान संघर्ष के सम्बन्ध में भी कहना चाहता हूँ। अन्त तक हम को यह पता नहीं लगा कि हम जो पाकिस्तान से लड़ रहे थे, आखिरकार हमारा उद्देश्य क्या था, जिसके लिये हम ने यह लड़ाई की। पाकिस्तान का उद्देश्य, सभापति जी, बड़ा स्पष्ट था। एक उद्देश्य पाकिस्तान का यह था कि वह पंजाब के जंडियाला-नुरु के पास जी० टी० रोड को काट कर ब्याम नदी के क्षेत्र पर अधिकार करना चाहता था दूसरा काश्मीर की अखनूर सड़क को काटकर वह काश्मीर घाटी को अलग करना चाहता था। 10 सितम्बर को प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री ने बयान दिया कि समूचे रूप में हम अपने उद्देश्य में सफल हो गये हैं। लेकिन हमें बताया जाय कि वह कौन सा उद्देश्य था, जिसमें हम सफल हुए। जब राजनीतिज्ञों के अपने मस्तिष्क ही स्पष्ट नहीं थे तो सेना कहां स्पष्ट हो सकती थी। इसका दुष्परिणाम जन और धन की हानि के रूप में हुआ लेकिन इस लड़ाई से ही कुछ सीखत तो भी ठीक था सभापति जी आप इसी से अनुमान लगा लीजिये कि इस लड़ाई से हम ने क्या सीखा? पाकिस्तान ने अपनी सेना के पांच डिवीज़नों

को बढ़ा कर 11 डिवीज़न कर लिये हैं, पाकिस्तान ने अपने टैंकों को जो खराब हो गये थे, उन सब की पूर्ति कर ली है। पाकिस्तान ने 110 मिग चीन से लिये, 90 सेबर जेट कनाडा से मंगाये और जो पाकिस्तान अधिकृत काश्मीर है, उस में सैनिक संख्या को दुगना कर दिया है। लेकिन इस के बदले में भारत ने अपनी रक्षा तैयारी का क्या किया? हम ताशकन्द में समझौता कर आये कि 1949 में हमारी सेना की जितनी संख्या थी, हम उतनी कर देंगे। लड़ाई से यह सबक हम ने सीखा हैं और यह तैयारी हमें ने की है।

19 साल के बाद भी, हमारी जो 2519 मील की सीमा लाइन थी, उस में से भारत केवल 1695 मील का सीमाकरण कर पाया है, पूरा सीमाकरण भी हम अभी तक नहीं कर पाये हैं। द्वितीय रक्षा पंक्ति हमारे पास तैयार नहीं है। एन० सी० सी० पर हम ने इतना व्यय किया है, लेकिन क्या रक्षा मंत्री अधिकारपूर्वक इस बात को कह सकते हैं कि एन० सी० सी० हमारी द्वितीय रक्षा पंक्ति के रूप में काम कर सकेगी। क्या हम ने अपनी प्रादेशिक सेना को तैयार किया जो नेशनल मिलिशिया के रूप में काम कर सकती है। आप इजराइल को जा कर देखिए, जिस ने अपने 63 प्रतिशत लोगों को राष्ट्रीय प्रादेशिक सेना बना कर तैयार कर दिया है, जो मोर्चों पर भी काम करते हैं, और खेतों में भी काम करते हैं।

मैं अपने वक्तव्य को समाप्त करते समय दो-तीन मिनट और चाहूंगा। सब से बड़ी चीज आज यह है कि अगर हमारा डिफेंस पूरा काम नहीं कर सकता, तो डिफेंस का एक दूसरा सहायक अंग भी होता है, जिसका नाम है डिप्लोमेसी। डिफेंस और डिप्लोमेसी—दोनों साथ साथ मिल कर चलते हैं। जहां डिफेंस फेल होता है वहां डिप्लोमेसी काम करती है। पाकिस्तान का डिफेंस फेल हुआ, लेकिन पाकिस्तान की डिप्लोमेसी फेल नहीं हुई। 1967



### [श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

के बाद चीन के साथ पाकिस्तान का सम्बन्ध हुआ, लेकिन आज पाकिस्तान ताशकन्द में दस्तावेज पर हस्ताक्षर करने के बाद रूस की गुड-बुक्स में भी है, चाइना की गुड-बुक्स में भी है और अमरीका की गुड-बुक्स में भी। पर हमारी अपनी स्थिति क्या है? जो पहले हमारे मित्र थे, वे भी आज धीरे-धीरे हम से अलग होते जा रहे हैं। लेकिन इतना होने के बाद भी अगर हम ने डिफेन्स के साथ अपनी डिप्लोमेसी रिविसेज (कूटनीतिक सेवा) की सम्भाल कर नहीं रखा और यह देश अगर डिप्लोमेसी में दिवालिया हो गया, तो डिफेन्स प्रेपरेशन्स आपकी कितनी बढ़ती चली जाय, वे पूरी तरह से देश की रक्षा नहीं कर सकेंगी। पीछे क्या हुआ? हमारे सिपाहियों ने जो कुछ अपनी शक्ति से लिया, उस को हमारे राजनीतिज्ञों ने एक कमरे में बैठ कर खो दिया। मोर्चों पर शहीद हुए जवानों की कुरबानियों को खत्म कर दिया। मैं ताशकन्द समझौते के सम्बन्ध में भी कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। लाल बहादुर शास्त्री ने जो ताशकन्द समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर किये उस पर मैं आज भी विश्वास के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि शास्त्री जी ने हस्ताक्षर किये नहीं, शास्त्री जी से हस्ताक्षर करवाये गये। शास्त्री जी का कलम उस दस्तावेज पर चली, लेकिन उनका दिल दस्तावेज पर नहीं चला। दस्तखत करने के बाद जब उस देशभक्त के दिल में आया कि दिल्ली के पालम हवाई अड्डे पर पहुँचने के बाद जब 16-16 और 17-17 साल की विधवायें सवाल करेंगी कि शास्त्री जी क्या इसी दिन के लिए आपने हमारी मांग का, सिन्धूर पूँछा था? जब छोटे-छोटे बच्चे पूछेंगे कि क्या इसी दिन के लिए आपने हम को अनाथ बनाया था, जब बड़े मां-बाप पूछेंगे कि क्या इसी दिन के लिए हमारे बुढ़ापे की लकड़ी को आपने हमसे छीना था तो क्या उत्तर दूंगा? इस

का नतीजा यह हुआ कि यह बोझ वह देशभक्त बरदाश्त नहीं कर सका। मैं इसीलिए कहता हूँ कि यह सरकार कब तक इस फरेबी दस्तावेज से चिपके रहना चाहती है? जब पाकिस्तान के इरादे साफ हैं, तो यह सरकार ताशकन्द समझौते को एक ओर कर क्यों नहीं अपना उद्देश्य स्पष्ट करती।

मैं शास्त्री जी की मृत्यु के बाद जो ताशकन्द समझौते से रोष उभरा था, वह शास्त्री जी की मृत्यु के शोक में बदल गया। लेकिन इस रोष को अब आप अधिक देर तक दबा कर नहीं रख सकते। आज इतिहास ने पूछना शुरू कर दिया है, आज शहीदों की आत्माओं ने पूछना शुरू कर दिया है और आज देश की जनता ने भी पूछना शुरू कर दिया है कि ताशकन्द समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर करने के बाद हम को क्या मिला? कब तक हम उस मरे हुए समझौते की दुहाई देते रहेंगे।

अन्त में मैं यह कह कर समाप्त करना चाहता हूँ कि राष्ट्रीय संकट में सारा देश आप के साथ कन्धे से कन्धा मिला कर रहा, और आगे भी बराबर रहेगा, लेकिन आप इस भूखे और नंगे देश को, इस गरीब और असहाय देश को बार-बार परीक्षा की कसौटी पर न लाइये। एक बार अब अगर आप खड़े हों, तो कम से कम शत्रु को ठिकाने तक पहुँचाइये। शत्रु को ऐसा दंड दीजिये जिस से वह आगे कभी इस प्रकार का दुःसाहस न कर सके।

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur** (Jalore): Mr. Chairman, the hon. Defence Minister's statement contains facts and figures indicating the frantic efforts which Pakistan has been making to reinforce and rearm itself from all the quarters of the globe and the state of affairs it has achieved. I assure him and the House that we do not feel alarmed about it. We definitely feel deeply concerned, naturally because Pakistan has not done all this simply for nothing. It must have a definite purpose. So, it is

necessary for us to analyse the whole situation in an absolutely objective manner and try to understand the responsibility thrown on our shoulders. I have no hesitation in saying that the Defence Minister inspires confidence in us. While I fully appreciate what my friend, Shastriji, said about our military intelligence—we also want that our military intelligence must be streamlined and should give a better account of itself—but the very fact that the Minister has given us a very graphic picture of what is happening in Pakistan in regard to armament and over the boundary on the other side indicates that our military intelligence is not lacking and it has taken note of the developments. The Minister has rendered a great service to the country by putting all these facts and figures before the House and the country. Not that we get alarmed, but we all take a share of our responsibility and chalk out a line for ourselves.

I also agree with the previous speaker that it is not only military force which counts. Military force is very vital and it will deliver the goods. But far more important is our diplomacy and the conditions on our home front.

**Shri Sham Lal Saraf** (Jammu and Kashmir): Civil Administration.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** That is what operates at the home front. It is in this context that I regret what has been said by the great leader of the Swatantra Party, Mr. Rajagopalchari, the insinuation he has made against the statement made by the Defence Minister, as if it was made to create a scare and gain some political advantage. It is most regrettable. The statement has been made by the Minister to warn the country and the members to make a correct appraisal of it. Let us not be carried away in these vital matters by political consideration and electoral fringes.

It is obvious that Pakistan and China are in collusion. The External Affairs Minister said in the other House only

yesterday that China is toeing a tough line and we should take note of that fact. It is not only diplomatic support which China is giving to Pakistan. It has gone much further and given to Pakistan all the military hardware which Pakistan really needs—tanks, etc. which they were not getting from elsewhere. China has announced not only from house-tops but from the roof of Himalayas "We are there to support you". Has any other country told us like that? We do not expect any other country to tell us like that. So, there is China on the one hand.

On the other hand, USSR is soft-peddling the whole thing. It has its own interest. I still consider USSR to be our sincere friend, but it also wants to enter into relations with Pakistan and advance its own diplomacy. It will definitely give priority to its own interest rather than to our interest. Its interest has been identical with our interest all this time, but now there has been a shift. While we fully appreciate the assistance given by USSR to us till now, let us be clear that there has been a shift and it wants to have friendship with Pakistan.

It is a little surprising that the western democracies are not less interested in Pakistan. Mr. Morarji Desai, who is considered to be leaning towards western democracies, himself felt it necessary only the other day to administer a warning to them that they were encouraging and instigating Pakistan in more than one way. Let us take note of that. West Germany has openly passed on 90 Sabre Jets to Iran and from there they have come to Pakistan for repairs! It is adding insult to injury to both our intelligence and to the intelligence of anybody. Who is thinking that the jets have come to Pakistan for repairs? If anything, Pakistan has not been able to repair the hardware damaged in the last aggression. This camouflage is too thin. We have got to make our position absolutely clear and clean to these powers. My hon. friend laid so much stress on diplo-

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

mac y. Diplomacy will take care of itself if you have a clear mind, clear vision and a firm attitude. It is only that a proper adjustment can be made with other countries. If they go on probing you and they find there is a place to go so far, they will naturally get to that extent. But if they know that they can go only so far and no further, that India will not tolerate any nonsense and they will lose the friendship of India, then a better adjustment will come; there is no doubt about it. That will come only if we are absolutely firm in our mind and clear in our vision and if we are not prepared to compromise and appease. You can trace the history of a century; the policy of appeasement has never paid anywhere in the world. It has been always a failure. Let us be clear about that.

I am most intrigued by the attitude of the United States. In Vietnam they are spending billions of dollars and getting their young boys killed, for the purpose of containing China. If they are really interested in containing China there, how is it that they are getting so friendly with Pakistan, in spite of the hardware coming from China to Pakistan? They could not find hardware worth even Rs. 60 crores from 1962 to this day to be given to India for being purchased. They must have spent billions worth of hardware in Vietnam where their purpose is to contain China. What will they do if the Chinese aggression creeps further to Thailand, Cambodia and Burma? Are they going to go the same way or are they having a little wisdom now to strengthen these countries in time? It is most intriguing and I do hope that the Defence Minister will be able to throw some light on this.

I also want to give a warning to the Defence Minister. We want, of course, to normalise relations with Pakistan. I do not want that he need bang the door. He may do all that is humanly possible to normalise relations with Pakistan. But if you go to their door

and they bang the door in your face, you are not advancing your cause. That is not the way to normalise relations. Normalisation can come only when there is willingness and agreement on the other side. Till then, I ask the Government not to go out of its way and create a wrong climate by approaching them all the time for this meeting or that meeting in a purposeless manner. We must make our attitude perfectly clear. We want to normalise relations; we do not want aggression. But we are not going to follow a policy of soft-peddling and appeasement.

If Pakistan, as Pakistan appears to be, is determined, if it has made all these preparations, if it is wanting to brow-beat us and because China is prepared to help her she wants to serve as an instrument of China for her own destruction by coming on a war with us, this country will never excuse this Government next time if it stops short of not taking the war to its logical conclusions. The logical conclusion is the evacuation and taking possession of the part which is at present occupied by Pakistan. Let it be perfectly clear to Pakistan that next time there is aggression by them—Bhutto may be saying anything, it may be a hundred years war, but we have to depend on ourselves—the war will not be stopped and that war will be taken to its logical conclusions.

I also want to remind the hon. Defence Minister of what he said at a public meeting which he addressed in Jodhpur after the cessation of hostilities. What happened last time was that Jodhpur, which is a border place, went absolutely undefended. But the brave people of that place never evacuated. They gave the fullest co-operation to the Government. They stood their ground. Even the children stayed in their place in spite of the fact that 202 bombs were dropped in that place. There was not one aeroplane to go and meet the bombers which were coming from the side of Pakistan. That was the state of affairs. But the people of that place gave an

exceedingly good account of themselves. The hon. Minister said in that public meeting that next time there is an aggression it is not bombs which will be dropped but it will be the bombers, if they come, which will fall down here. I hope he will be able to repeat that assurance which he gave to the people of that place and I hope he has taken necessary measures and steps for that purpose.

I wish, again, to invite his attention to the difficulties in Rajasthan over the border check posts. What happened last time? We had to vacate some check posts because we wanted a good grouping of certain selected ones. Pakistan stealthily came and occupied those check posts, which had been vacated by us, after the cease-fire and created all the trouble for us. I read only in today's papers that Pakistan is strengthening her check posts all over the Rajasthan border and putting all the people there. Therefore, we have also to take steps to strengthen our check posts on our border on the Pakistan side. We must try to see that these things are done in an effective manner, and if Pakistan is made to feel, if other countries are made to feel that we are fully prepared and determined, I think a clash may be averted, but all depends upon how firm we are and how we make our friends feel about it.

**Shri Krishnapal Singh** (Jalesar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we have every reason to feel grateful to the hon. Member who has moved this motion. He has rendered the country a great service by drawing attention to this issue at this very critical moment.

Sir, defence is a costly business. At the present moment, weapons and machines which are employed in defence cost a good lot of money. The first thing we have to think of is how to find sufficient money for our defence. As I said the other day, we have to think of winding up our planning business in order to find sufficient money. The reason why I said this was that so long as this planning organisation lasts they will always prepare costly schemes in order

to justify their very existence. Therefore, I think we must cut down our expenditure, cut down our Plan, shelve them for a little while and devote large amounts of money to be spent on defence and agriculture.

When the Supplementary Demands came up before Parliament, I said that very little money had been allotted for development of our navy which is so very deficient at present. We know that the entire method of constructing ships has been completely changed and revolutionised. A complete metamorphosis is taking place. We hear that submarines are being planned which will crawl on the bottom of the sea. There are other kinds of ships which are specially built to act as defence against air raids. There are aircraft carriers worked by nuclear power, there are other types of ships which have nuclear power. When we think of all these sophisticated machines we find that we have not got a single ship which can be compared with these vessels.

Then we come to the army. I will not mention the controversial atom bomb but, I would like to mention and, I was glad to read the other day, that our Chief of Army Staff said that he would be glad to have some missiles. Missiles have come to the forefront in the scheme of the defence of every modern country at present. There are ground to air missiles, air to air missiles, all kinds of missiles. There are missiles of 8000 miles range, of 2000 miles range, medium range missiles. Now, Sir, I would like to know if we have been able to satisfy the anxiety of the Chief of Army Staff to have some missiles for his army. That is one thing in the range of weapons. So far as rifles and other weapons are concerned, other countries, countries like America, are thinking of having automatic rifles which can fire about 7000 rounds per minute. Although we recently developed an automatic rifle of our own, we have not yet been able to have a weapon for our army which will be anywhere near what the American weapon at present is or the American army is aiming at to have.

[Shri Krishnapal Singh]

My real point is, in order to possess these weapons, self-sufficiency is very good but if we cannot be self-sufficient for the time being, we must, by some hook or crook, try to acquire modern weapons for our armed forces from anywhere we can get them.

The second point I would like to mention is regarding security. Enough has been said about intelligence. Intelligence is the system by which we acquire information of defence value about the enemy's armed forces. Security deals with the denial of that information to the enemy. Our security, unfortunately, has been very bad for the last few years. One reason is that we have permitted people from every country to wander in India freely. They have been able to know where our defence installations are, what type of weapons our armed forces possess and what their training is. We have had no restriction. In a country like Russia or China this kind of facility would not be possible. Therefore, we should tighten our security a lot. The other day we found that an official of the All India Congress Committee was involved in helping Pakistani spies. I am informed by one of my hon. colleagues that there is a member on the staff of the Trombay organisation who has some very good and close contact in Pakistan. Now, that sort of thing should be noted very carefully and we should weed out all such people and, naturally, we should do it in time.

The third point I would like to mention is about finding an ally. As I said, self-sufficiency is very good. We should try to be self-sufficient. But, so long as we are not self-sufficient, just as Pakistan is able to get weapons and is able to have a dependable ally, we should also try to get one. Here I may be permitted to say that we shall have to make a certain amount of sacrifice of our idealism. We have been too idealistic and, on account of this idealism, we have not taken a practical view of things. I will quote just one example. Whenever we need

food, we go to America and they always help us. It is very good that America is giving us valuable food. But, whenever they do something in Viet Nam, we start criticising them. If you ask for help from a man, it is only natural that you must refrain from criticising him. I am not going to say that whatever America is doing is right or wrong or justified; I am not going into it. I am only trying to emphasise the need for being practical. Therefore, I would like to impress upon the Government that whenever we deal with other countries which have been friendly to us throughout, we must refrain from criticising them. We must make an effort to secure really reliable friends on whom we can depend in times of need.

**Shri D. C. Sharma** (Gurdaspur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I congratulate the Defence Minister for giving us a very factual statement about the military preparedness of Pakistan. I also feel like congratulating our military intelligence.

But I want to submit very respectfully that, so far as the defence preparedness of Pakistan is concerned, it follows the methods of businessmen. As businessmen have three different types of books, one for the income-tax officer, a second for the partners and a third for private consumption, similarly, Pakistan has also three kinds of books of military preparedness. One book is shown to America and so it has got so many alliances like SEATO, CENTO and NATO. I indict America for supplying Pakistan with all kinds of military hardware and equipment, knowing full well that Pakistan was not going to fight Communism. Now my information is that USA is making use of the good offices of Pakistan in order to build a bridge between USA and China. That may or may not be the whole truth, but I think it to be the truth. So, one of the books is meant for that.

The second book is meant for their newly-acquired friend, China. What is common between China and Pakistan? The only thing that is common

between them is utter hatred of India. China has supplied them tanks, MIGS and other things. China has also assured them that they would not desert them, leave them. When we were fighting the Pakistani aggression, China gave us an ultimatum. So, China is doing that.

The third look of military preparedness is meant only for the military dictatorship of Pakistan. Now, what that picture reveals, I think, will be too terrible to contemplate on the floor of this House, if I peer into the future. I can tell the hon. Defence Minister that last time the fight was with the help of tanks and bombers, but next time the fight is going to be, on the side of Pakistan, not only with the help of tanks and bombers but also with the help of guided missiles. They have already set up a base of guided missiles in East Pakistan with the help of China. If I may not sound too alarmistic, I may say that some kind of crude atom bomb, some kind of crude atomic appliances, may also be used in that war.

Therefore, I want the Defence Minister to understand that the future of our relations with Pakistan depends not on diplomatic moves. My hon. friends have been talking about diplomacy. We have tried diplomacy all these 18 years and the result has been on the minus side. Our diplomacy with Pakistan has failed. I think we have reaped more harm than good from that diplomacy. My friends have been talking about making our relations with Pakistan normal. Has any country in the history of the world done more to normalise its relations with its neighbours than we have done? But, what has been the result? Nothing. Therefore, the diplomatic level, the normalisation level is not going to count; it is only the show of arm by India that is going to count. If we are strong, tough and unbeatable I think we shall be on the road to normalising our relations and to success in our diplomatic missions. Therefore, what is required is sword-

manship. The defence-consciousness should be created all over India.

People will say that I am talking the language of a war-monger. If I am dubbed as a war-monger, I would be very happy, because I would be war-mongering in the interests of the safety, defence, integrity and sovereignty of the country. But I would say to our hon. Defence Minister that I am proud of our army, I am proud of our Defence Minister. But I would say that this defence-consciousness should start from the bottom and reach the top. It should pervade all of us. Of course, I know that in one of the units of India they are trying to overhaul the syllabus in the interests of defence-preparedness. But I do not know when it will bear results. Anyhow, defence-consciousness is the most important thing that has got to be done.

Then I come to the second thing that has got to be done. I would request him to take a little more care in the border areas. What has happened in Khem Karan or Gurdaspur or Dera Baba Nanak or Fazilka? If we were to go there, we will find that the people do not feel happy with what has been done to them. The other day an old lady came to see me and said, "My son is in the border security police; he has been posted in Fazilka; for God's sake, please see that he is released from there". I said: "No, no; go to somebody else; go to some Swatantra Party man or some other party man".

Then, the border areas, checkposts and border security force should be made as strong as possible. I understand these things much more than anybody else, more than the Swatantra Party does. The border security force is in the hands of the Home Ministry which is probably a hesitant and wobbly Ministry. It is like that all over the world; I am not saying that it is like that here alone. This kind of Home Ministry should be rid of this possibility of looking after the border security police. It is a hangover from the British rule and the sooner we do away with it, the better it is.

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

I would, therefore, say to the hon. Defence Minister to take the border security police in his own hands and not to let the Home Ministry of this country have anything to do with it. The future is very dark, Pakistan is preparing very hard and we should do our best to meet it.

**Shri Indrajit Gupta** (Calcutta South West): Mr. Chairman, this is neither a full-dress defence debate—it cannot be—nor a debate on foreign policy. I would remind the Members that we are only five days distant now from the anniversary of that fateful day when the Pakistani Armoured Corps struck across the Chhamb-Jaurian border and at a time like this if we are to have this discussion at all, I feel strongly that it should have been on the basis of something more substantial than this statement which has been given to us. This statement is totally unsatisfactory. This debate, I am told, is on this statement. I do not know, I was not here for most part of the time.

**The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan):** That is true.

**Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Anyway, my point is that this statement, the initial statement, tells us nothing. I leaves us no wiser than we were before. This kind of statement might have been all right prior to 1962, but considering everything that the country and our people have passed through in the last four years and considering the experience we have had and the knowledge we have gained, even if it is layman's knowledge, I think, this kind of a statement does not do any credit to this House at all. It is not only unbalanced in the sense that it talks vaguely of the Pakistani build-up without giving us much material—whatever material we elicited later has not come from the Government; it was elicited by Members of the House through repeated questions and various other ways—on the other

hand, it says only in one concluding sentence:—

“the House may rest assured that Government are alive to their primary duty of maintaining the security and territorial integrity of the country and will deal with any development according to the needs of the situation.”

It is a perfectly useless statement.

Now, the Pakistani military build-up is going on and it is nothing surprising; it is nothing unexpected because we know that their attitude to Tashkent is completely negative and destructive. We also know that the influences that are playing still on Pakistan, whether of the United States or of China, are basically hostile to India. Therefore, a build-up by them is nothing unexpected or surprising.

Of course, in Pakistan Ayub Khan is telling his people every day about the Indian build-up. We read his statements too. He is telling Pakistan that India is doing a terrific military build-up and, therefore, Pakistan has got to take measures to defend itself. I do not want that there should be a competition of this type of statements to their respective countries by Ayub Khan there and the Defence Minister here. We must have some facts if we want to discuss seriously anything. This statement tells us nothing new.

The new thing in the whole situation, different to what it was a year or a year and a half ago, is what is being briefly mentioned or referred to by some hon. Members. The fact that replacements for the armour and the planes which were lost by Pakistan in last year's hostilities have been more than replaced by basically the same source of supply which was supplying them earlier, namely, the United States but by proxy—not directly but by proxy; either via West Germany or via Iran or via Turkey or via some other country—is what is new in the situation. But this statement does not contain that. Those facts had to be elicited here by calling-attention notices, questions and so on. Why it is not stated here is because our

Government has got certain relations with these countries of the west like Germany and America and we are so busy taking aid from them and asking for more aid, more loans and more food supplies that we dare not say anything here officially which we think may upset them.

I do not understand what is the purpose of this statement at this moment. If the statement is made to create a feeling of confidence in the country that despite anything that Pakistan may do we are more than well prepared to meet that, then that way also this statement contains no information whatsoever. Surely, it is not meant to divert the people's attention, as it were, from other internal problems. That will become a political motive then. So, what is the object of this statement? I fail to understand that. Or you must tell us that if Pakistan is doing these things, we are also doing something.

I take it that we are not sitting tight or idle and doing absolutely nothing, because if we are doing nothing and only they are building up then he will get into another trouble at our hands for we have voted a very big amount of money for defence. So, either say what we are doing or do not say that they are doing these things. building up all these things and so on.

In 1962 we suffered serious military reverses at the hands of the Chinese and in 1965 to some extent we were able to make good the earlier shortcomings and lapses and managed basically to defeat the aggressive designs of Pakistan. That is true, but that does not mean that any of us have forgotten the serious lapses and the initial unpreparedness with which we were confronted even last year. We have not forgotten the fact that five days hence the day, which we are going to remember the anniversary of, when the attack was made across the Chhamb-Jaurian border by the Pakistani Armoured Corps there was no air cover and that our entire Air

Force had to be diverted from everywhere else to Chhamb-Jaurian to halt that attack, to check it and to slow it down. We have not forgotten that when our army crossed the Lahore border to make a diversionary attack, for several days in the beginning there was no air cover whatsoever with the result that our forces went across the Ichhogil Canal and were driven back. We have not forgotten that the military transport system proved totally inadequate and we had to call all private lorry and truck drivers to come to our rescue. We have not forgotten these things.

We are not told anything about what is happening. We are not told whether those supplies from Britain particularly which had been contracted for before the hostilities broke out and which included valuable equipment, spares and armour plates for the tank factory at Avadi, have been properly resumed or not. Have we received those or what is happening; we do not know anything.

We were told that this plate material was going to be made at Rourkela which will ultimately supply armour plates for tanks. I was surprised to read only two days ago in the papers that Shri Rao, Chairman of the Hindustan Steel Limited, is now proposing to make a trip to Bonn—the same Bonn which is supplying all sorts of things to Pakistan—to negotiate this problem of Rourkela plant's expansion—operation problems of the Rourkela plant—and credit facilities for the project to manufacture armour plates. It says:—

"The need for technical personnel for this project would also be discussed."

After all this time it seems that the project for producing armour plates for our tanks is still at this stage. This is the position. Why should we not have misgivings then? We do not know what is happening. We are depending for this project on that same country which has been reported,



[Shri Indrajit Gupta]  
without contradiction by anyone, to be supplying all sorts of things, including Cobra anti-tank missiles, tanks, planes, replacements and equipment for ordnance plants to Pakistan by means of some secret agreement and which has allowed these jet planes from Canada to be diverted via itself through Iran to Pakistan in the ridiculous name of there being no overhauling facilities anywhere else. To that same country we are going now for a project for building armour plates in Rourkela.

We do not know whether the British who are supposed to equip the Avadi factory are standing up to their commitments or not. There are so many other things which I have not the time to say. All I am saying is that we would like at least to know whether the losses that we suffered in tanks, equipment, planes last year have at least been replaced. I am not talking about building up further potential and all that, but whether those have been replaced or not we do not know.

Then, what about the MIG project? How is it advancing? We do not know that. We suffered quite heavy losses in tanks. Everybody knows it. Have those tanks been replaced? We do not know that. We do not know anything. Therefore this kind of a statement is really quite useless. Though I do not agree at all with Shri Rajagopalachari—somebody quoted him—but I must say that, in the absence of anything like that, in the absence of facts and figures and in the absence of any kind of information, I do not think that these things can be dismissed in the name of security. In the past on certain occasions Mr. Chavan has given us much more information than this. But I must say that if he gives this kind of statement, then it does open the way for suspicion to be created in some quarters that this is nothing but a means to divert the people's attention. I do not want him to supply unwittingly any ammunition to his colleague in the Home Ministry to say that while

there is a big threat developing on the border, you people are going in for bandhs, strikes, satyagrahas, morchas, etc., and you must be repressed and suppressed.

Finally I will only say that if you are anticipating any imminent danger or attack from Pakistan, as far as it is possible to anticipate, please say so. I do not find any such perspective contained either in the Prime Minister's speech from the Red Fort on the 15th August or in the Rashtrapati's address on the 14th August; in fact, their emphasis is different altogether. Therefore, please tell us what are they doing, how far do you know about it and what are we doing. Unless these two are seen in proper balance and perspective, it is useless to have this kind of statement.

**Shri Brij Raj Singh-Kotah** (Jhalawar): Mr. Chairman, it is very nice to read the statements made by the hon. Defence Minister and for taking the House into confidence. After reading it, one comes to the conclusion that Pakistan, through its unmatched diplomacy, as far as we go, has secured arms from both West and China to build up all the losses that it sustained from us and it leaves us, as far as I see, high and dry, dependent only on our own selves, which is a good thing as far it goes; but we have to take the wider context in view.

I will confine myself only to certain problems because the time is not much and I have also not many points to make.

I will take the Rajasthan border region and request the hon. Minister to consider, if not already implemented, certain points which to my mind are very necessary for the defence of that region.

First I would like to say that our border needs to be cleared of civil population over a belt of 15 to 20 miles deep from the border. I remember when I went there during the hostilities last time....

**Mr. Chairman:** May I ask the Minister how long he will take to reply?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** At least 15 to 20 minutes.

**Mr. Chairman:** Then I will request the hon. Member to confine his observations only to five minutes.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur):** How is it possible to finish in five minutes? You must give us at least ten minutes.

**Shri Brij Raj Singh-Kotah:** Why should I be penalised?

**Shri Surendra Pal Singh (Bulandshahar):** Is it not possible to extend the time for the debate?

**Mr. Chairman:** If it is the wish of the House to extend it, I have no objection.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** It is such an important thing. The time should be extended by at least one hour.

**Mr. Chairman:** If that is the wish of the House....

**Some hon. Members:** Yes, yes.

**Shri Brij Raj Singh-Kotah:** May I continue for ten minutes? I was saying that....

**Mr. Chairman:** Is the Defence Minister prepared to extend it to some other day?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** I do not mind it, if it is the wish of the House. I am completely in the hands of the House.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** It is heartening to find that the Defence Minister agrees to it, if the House agrees. The time should be extended because it is such an important matter.

**Mr. Chairman:** All right. The time is extended by two hours more. The hon. Member may take ten minutes.

**Shri Brij Raj Singh-Kotah:** I was saying that our border region on the 1516(ai)LSD—8.

Pakistan-Rajasthan border—needs to be cleared of individuals who are not desirable...

**Shri Shinkre (Marmagoa):** Will it be taken during this session or some time afterwards? The matter is very urgent.

**Mr. Chairman:** It is for the Government to decide.

**Shri Shinkre:** Let the hon. Defence Minister make a statement. Will it be taken on Monday?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** I cannot say that. It is for the Business Advisory Committee to decide.

**Mr. Chairman:** It is for the Government and the Business Advisory Committee to decide.

**Shri Shinkre:** The matter is very urgent and it is very important also. Let the Government not take refuge by postponing it to the next session.

**Mr. Chairman:** The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs will make a statement at 5 o'clock about the business for the next week. At that time, the hon. Member can make the suggestion.

**Mr. Brij Raj Singh-Kotah may** continue his speech.

**Shri Brij Raj Singh-Kotah:** I was saying that it reminds me that when I was there,—and I also know it for a fact—when during the hostilities certain battalions were moved up to Barmer under cover of darkness, the very next morning at the first light the Pakistani jets came over and bombed those battalions; this shows that there are undesirable elements who have a very good net of fifth column across the border. There are so many other instances which I need not repeat.

The second thing which I want to say is about the road system. The road system in this region is absolutely inadequate. It was proven last time and it will be shown every time that, if there are no roads, the troops can-

[Shri Brij Raj Singh-Kotah]

not go within the time needed to the outposts on the borders. The region is absolutely sandy and camels and men take at least six hours, if not more, to traverse a distance of 30 miles. How can we sit back quite contented without building these roads? I am told—I do not know—that we want to build a lateral road at least 15 miles behind the border. To my mind that is rather distressing. If you have to rush the troops to the border in times of need, and emergency, you cannot do so unless you have a road right next to the border. It is no good saying that if we have a road next to the border, the enemy might use it; because the enemy has already a road, hardly five miles inside from his side of border. If he can use it, he can jolly well use the other five miles or so. So it makes no difference.

I now come to provision of water in the outposts. I do not know, but I am told that certain experts have launched a scheme of piping water to these outposts. I do not know whether it is true or not. It is for the Defence Minister or the concerned authorities to give us the news. If it is a question of bringing water to these outposts by pipes, you can see the ridiculous extent to which our experts can go. Pipes are the easiest things to be sabotaged and when the pipes are sabotaged, what will the men at the outposts do? They will thirst for want of water. It must be borne in mind that so far as provisioning of water is concerned, the outposts must be self-contained. We can have that old system of "Tankas" we have in the deserts, i.e., we can have cisterns dug inside the ground whereby rain water plus the water provisioned by tankers could be kept inside the outposts, so that in times of emergencies the outposts are assured of supply of water for at least three or four days before relief or help can come.

I would also like to say that our area—Jodhpur, Barmer and all that

region—which suffered during the air-raids has to be further strengthened and it has to be shown, as Vietnam has shown, that it is not only the sophisticated anti-aircraft missiles that can bring down the planes; but if a good and adequate complex of ordinary anti-aircraft guns, i.e., the old World War II Model guns, are provisioned it can still wreck effective havoc on the enemy's planes.

I would also like to say that we must, in no uncertain words, give a stern warning to the West, specially to West Germany and Iran, for the way in which they have handed these "sabre-jets" for so-called overhauling to Pakistan. Today, there is a news item in the papers saying that Iran has promised to take them back. I only hope that Persian promises are as durable as the Persian carpets.

I have always thought that if we have to rely on ourselves, we must have a nuclear deterrent. It is no good thinking of nuclear abstinence or nuclear umbrella.

14 hrs.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Nuclear *brahmacharya*.

Shri Brij Raj Singh-Kotah: The only realistic policy is to have an independent nuclear deterrent. I would like to know whether any studies are being made on this subject and if so, what are the results? What are the findings? And what the nation can expect? The time has come in my opinion when every Indian has to debate very seriously everywhere, whether we want a nuclear deterrent or not. It is no good saying that we are going to practise, as Dr. L. M. Singhvi has said, nuclear *brahmacharya*. The other day it had come out in the papers that the new Chief of the Army staff, Gen. Kumaraman-galam, had said in no uncertain terms that we should go in for missiles and there was no question about that. This nation has a right to know what we can expect in regard to this particular matter. Enough has been done to

make a small embryonic beginning of a project in the Bharat Electronics and other such allied concerns, but much needs to be done now, for implementing the missile needs.

14.03 hrs.

[SHRIMATI RENUKA RAY in the Chair]

During the last conflict, all our Armed Forces did a magnificent job, and a lot of decorations for valour were awarded. I have a feeling which, I think, is fairly well prevalent in the country, that most of the decorations went to the top leadership in the Armed Forces. As far as that goes, I have nothing to say, but I do feel that the unmatched gallantry shown by our young leaders, the captains, the lieutenants and the younger type in the hierarchy of the military has gone unrecognised by and large. I wish that this had not been so, for it leaves a little bad taste among the younger officers and men who had to do all that rough work, and see that only certain big officers commanding the battalions or the divisions or the corps got the topmost awards. I do not say that they do not deserve it; they have deserved it well by every right, but I do say that the younger brave soldier who risked his life and achieved what he did has also got to be recognised.

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** They have been recognised.

**Shri Brij Raj Singh-Kotah:** But not enough.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** We know Shri Y. B. Chavan to be a man of few words and of a stout heart. He is not used to crying 'Wolf' needlessly. I would, therefore, not assail this classic exercise in brevity which his statement of 1st August, 1966 represents. In him we know that we have neither a lighthearted nor a reluctant Defence Minister, and, therefore, I would say that in spite of the fact that this statement of his contains very little information to reassure us, I would lay

my faith in the assurances that have come from his stout heart.

The skies today are overcast with gathering clouds of aggression, of international intrigue and collusion. We are confronted today with menacing postures, not only from Pakistan but also insidiously from China. We know that the greed and the territorial ambition of Pakistan is insatiable. We know that the former Minister of Foreign Affairs in Pakistan had asked for a war for one thousand years, and it seems that even the present Government in Pakistan is determined to have a war for one thousand years and to fulfil their desire for war. It seems that our conciliating approach to the problems that conflict the relations between these two countries have continuously whetted the appetite of Pakistan and have given rise to these menacing postures. It seems that Pakistan is determined to wreck the Tashkent Agreement which perhaps they did not enter into in good faith. It seems that the Defence Minister's statement is an epilogue to the well-meant efforts at mediation which were initiated by the Soviet Union and which culminated in the Tashkent Agreement.

We find today that Ichchogil type canals are being constructed by Pakistan. We know for sure that Kasur nullah is being improved for military purposes. We know that in this Pakistan has disregarded and thrown to the winds the Indus Waters Treaty which restricts the use of the Kasur nullah for purposes other than military ones. We know that there is a missile base under construction in Kosthia in East Pakistan and Haliped somewhere in Chandrapir. We know that Pakistan is constructing structures in the vicinity of the Suleimanki headworks.

We know that there are intrusions after intrusions on all sides of our borders and yet we are told that there is nothing very much to worry about and Government are seized of the problem and will take adequate care of it.

[Dr. L. A. Singhvi]

The involvement of Pakistanis with the Nagas and Mizos and their active participation in programmes of training for Pakistani soldiery in guerilla warfare and espionage and the Chinese activity near the Chumbi valley as well as in respect of Sikkim and Bhutan give rise to apprehensions and misgivings in our minds. I would like that the Defence Minister lays some of these apprehensions and is able to give us ascertained facts on the basis of which a resurgence of national awareness and defence consciousness can be generated.

It seems that in the matter of receiving equipment, Pakistan has bettered even its own expectations. Only the other day, the hon. Minister informed the House that the Pakistan Air Force had five more squadrons of fighters and bombs than it had last year and that it had decided to raise its armed strength from five to eleven divisions. The hon. Minister went on to inform us that he was getting the active help and co-operation of the Chinese who had not only supplied two hundred tanks and scores of MIGs but also provided credit to shop in the West Asian countries for military hardware on a cash-and-carry basis. He also told us that about 110 aeroplanes which were of Canadian origin were routed from West Germany to Iran and from Iran to Pakistan ostensibly for the purpose of repairs. I should like very much the Defence Minister to tell us if his inquiries in this respect have enabled him to reach any definite conclusions, whether those planes were diverted to Pakistan as a part of Iran's active assistance against India and whether we have been able to take up this matter diplomatically with Canada, West Germany and Iran and if so, with what effect. It seems that Portugal is another offender and with them I suppose we cannot even take up the matter diplomatically. But the magnitude of these involvements, the magnitude of this conspiracy and the magnitude of this treachery and per-

fidy should be known to this country so that we are not caught unawares as we were in 1962.

I should like particularly to know as to what is the position in respect of missile bases in Pakistan. Are Government aware and cognisant of all the implications of the nuclear pact Pakistan has entered into with China? This nuclear pact between Pakistan and China seems to be an extension of the Chinese nuclear blackmail which is spreading its tentacles diplomatically and in defence terms throughout the territories of Asia. Neither nuclear celibacy nor nuclear promiscuity or indulgence would show us the way for policy formulations. We want to know how far these nuclear negotiations and this nuclear relationship between Pakistan and China have gone. You would recall that Pakistan launched an attack on India recently saying that we are trying to develop nuclear weapons. Largely, it seems to conceal its own designs for initiating a programme for developing its own nuclear weapon capacity. I should very much like the Defence Minister to tell us more about this. India does not want to grow into a nuclear spinsterhood and into a kind of frustration in terms of international diplomacy and in terms of defence.

It is true that Mr. Bhutto has gone, but it seems that his ghost still haunts the policies of Pakistan. It seems the ghost is more powerful than Mr. Bhutto was himself. Only the other day Gen. Ayub stated that no negotiations would be had with India unless we were prepared to talk in meaningful terms on Kashmir.

I would like particularly to refer to certain problems concerning Rajasthan. The Defence Minister himself visited Jodhpur and was good enough to ask some of us to accompany him and apprised himself about defence problems in the border regions of Rajasthan. At that time, he had given certain assurances in a public meeting. He said on an earlier occasion on the floor of the House when I rais-

ed this question that he meant to stand by every word of those assurances. There is considerably anxiety today. The city of Jodhpur was the most heavily bombed city in the entire country in last year's hostilities. It had received, according to the latest count, as many as 215 bombs in that area and it was largely undefended until the Defence Minister very kindly sent some anti-aircraft guns at a rather late stage. It seems that the entire belt near the Rajasthan border is inhabited by certain people who have extra-territorial allegiance, and the mischief that the Pir of Pagaro and his men can create in that area constitutes a menace to our security. I would like the hon. Minister to take note of this. There is news of infiltration in the Rajasthan border and near the Rajasthan border. Neither is the present dispensation in the border area sufficient nor is the State itself able to handle this entire problem of infiltration, of espionage and of active subversion in that area. The equipment of the armed constabulary in that area is very poor. Therefore, the Army has to take over.

I would only like to emphasise the fact that unless development takes place so that there is water and there is other development in the field of agriculture, this area cannot be defended adequately, as was demonstrated during the last conflict with Pakistan. I should like the hon. Minister to give us an adequate reply about the arrangements he is making for the adequate defence of Rajasthan so that the story of surrender of large territory, the story of humiliation in that part of our border is not repeated. I know that he would be able to give us an adequate answer to the glory of this country.

**Shri Himatsingka (Godda):** In his statement, the Defence Minister briefly set out the preparations that had been made by Pakistan. He also very clearly indicated that he was aware of the situation and was taking all possible precautions necessary

to defend the country and that there was no need for any alarm on fear. Naturally, he cannot be expected to give out in detail the preparations that have been made or are being made. But he assured the House that he was aware of the situation and was prepared to meet all eventualities.

In this connection, I would bring to his notice two or three matters which though small have become very important. The borders in the east and the borders of Rajasthan are inhabited, as my hon. friend, Dr. Singhvi said, by persons with extra-territorial loyalty. In times of difficulty, they become a source of very great danger. Therefore, steps have got to be taken to see that our borders are properly defended and persons of doubtful loyalty not allowed to create any kind of mischief. This situation obtains both in the east and on the Rajasthan border. I had recently been to the east and spent about 5-6 days there. I was amazed to find that the border over a number of miles is inhabited by persons who have migrated from East Pakistan to Assam or West Bengal. Therefore, it is absolutely necessary that we make all possible preparations to see that no trouble can possibly be created by these elements in those areas.

In any case, so far as the preparations in Pakistan are concerned, the Defence Minister knows about them. Therefore, we have to take all possible steps to see that our Army is not in any way ill-equipped or equipped in a manner not to be able to meet the most sophisticated instruments possessed by the enemy who wants to set foot on our soil. I have no doubt that if proper steps are taken, we will be able to arm our defence forces with up-to-date instruments so that on account of any defect or deficiency or weakness in their instruments our brave soldiers may not suffer any humiliation. This very important problem must be looked into.

[Shri Simatsingka]

Another factor that must be kept in view is the deficiency in transport. During the last conflict with Pakistan, a large fleet of lorries and buses of private owners had to be requisitioned. I am told more than 5,000—6,000 trucks were requisitioned and but for the requisitioning of these trucks and passenger buses, it would have been impossible to the Army to move to the positions—they had to be moved. Therefore, I feel that adequate arrangements should be made for transporting soldiers and other army personnel in times of need from one place to another. For this our fleet of transport vehicles should be increased as much as possible and as quickly as possible so that we may not have to fall back on private transport; private transport should be requisitioned only by way of additional reserves to be used in case of necessity.

Then again, the training that is being given to our NCC should be improved, and I feel that it should be made compulsory in all our colleges. It is compulsory at present also, but a large number of boys are allowed exemption on the merest asking; that should not be permitted and the training should also be intensified, and the training should be such that they may be used at least as a second line of defence, and they may also be used to boost the morale at every place where there is necessity.

Therefore, I feel that the Defence Minister should take all possible steps to see that our armed personnel are equipped with the most up-to-date fighting instruments, that NCC training should be intensified, and that proper steps should be taken in the border areas to see that the borders are properly defended and that we have no cause of being sorry for having neglected them or allowing persons of extra-territorial loyalty to be a danger to our defence.

श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी (मंदसौर) :  
मभापात महोदय अब यहां से डिफेंस

मिनिस्टर तो चले गये, सवाल तो डिफेंस मिनिस्टर के सामने का था, वह यहां हैं नहीं . . . . .

Shri K. C. Sharma (Sardhana): Very stout young Minister is here.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Yes, very stout young Minister is there.

श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी : यह हमारे देश की खूबी की बात है कि हम अभी तक यह तय नहीं कर पाये हैं कि कौन हमारे दोस्त हैं और कौन हमारे दुश्मन हैं। मेरे दाहिने हाथ को बैठे हुए जो अपने को वामपंथी कहलाते हैं, वे कहते हैं कि आपको जर्मनी से दोस्ती नहीं करनी, अमरीका से दोस्ती नहीं करनी, यू० के० से दोस्ती नहीं करनी और दूसरी तरफ वाले कहते हैं कि रूस से दोस्ती नहीं करनी, चीन से दोस्ती करनी है, और चीन के दोस्त पाकिस्तान के साथ दोस्ती करनी है, तो फिर हमारे दोस्त हैं कौन ? कनेडा हमारा दोस्त है तो वह भी अपना माल दूसरों के जरिये वहां पहुंचा देता है, ईरान से हम लोग डरते हैं, अरब वर्ल्ड से हम लोग डरते हैं, सब से हम डरते हैं। हम कभी अपने घर में बैठ कर नहीं सोचते कि हम चालीस करोड़ से ज्यादा हैं और हमारे सामने वे सारे के सारे मिल जायें तो भी 18 करोड़ नहीं हो पाते, तो इन 18 करोड़ से हम क्यों डरने लगे हैं—यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है, वह डर क्यों? जिन से दोस्ती करनी है, उन से दोस्ती कर नहीं पाते, जिन से डरते हैं, वे हमारे दोस्त बनते नहीं और हमें ज्यादा डराने की कोशिश करते हैं।

मैं सन् ३१ की एक किताब पढ़ रहा था, उस में जापान के एक एडमिरल ने लिखा था—

Must Japan fight Britain?

उसने लिखा कि कहां जापान की लड़ाई अंग्रेजों के साथ होगी, उस लड़ाई में अंग्रेजों को कई जगह शिकस्त देंगे - पर्ल हार्बर में

होगी, होनोलूलू में हुई थी, उसका भी जिक्र था, लेकिन अन्त में उसने लिखा था—

"With all the battles that we will win, we will lose the war because we are not able to surpass the diplomacy of the British."

वही की वही हालत आज हमारी हो रही है। पाकिस्तान के साथ हम लड़ाई में उतरे, पाकिस्तान को हम ने शिकस्त दी, लेकिन पाकिस्तान वहीं का वहीं बना रहा, पाकिस्तान उसी भाषा में आज भी बात कर रहा है। पाकिस्तान का एक भी कदम ऐसा नहीं है जो हमारे साथ दोस्ती का हो, और हम अपने अखबारों में पढ़ते हैं कि हमारे लीडर लोग बोलते हैं कि हम पिण्डी-पीकिंग के साथ दोस्ती करना चाहते हैं। न पिण्डी तुम को पूछता है और न पीकिंग पूछता है। पीकिंग वाले हमारे से थू-थू करते हैं। कोई भी हमारी परवाह नहीं करता, लेकिन पिण्डी-पीकिंग की ही रट लगाये हुए हैं, पहले हमने चीनी-हिन्दी भाई भाई का राग अलापा और फिर लात खाई, वैसी की वैसी बात आज हो रही है। हम अभी तक इस पिण्डी-पीकिंग मसले पर गाते चले जा रहे हैं। मैं आप लोगों से कहता हूँ, हमारी सरकार जरा इस पर गौर करे, क्या पिण्डी-पीकिंग से डर कर हम अपनी नीति का निर्णय करेंगे या हम अपनी ताकत से अपनी नीति का निर्णय करेंगे। कई आदमी बकवास करते करते कह देते हैं कि दे दो काश्मीर को, अभी एक ने पहले कह दिया कि दे दो काश्मीर को—किस को दे दो, क्यों दे दो, किसका काश्मीर है। हमने जो वटवारा किया हिन्दुस्तान का, जिस राजे-महाराजे ने हिन्दुस्तान की तरफ दस्तखत किए वह हमारे साथ मिला, जिस ने उधर किये वह उधर मिला, वहां के महाराज ने हमारे साथ दस्तखत किये और हम से मिल गया। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि ऐसी बात क्यों की जाती है और मुझे दुख

के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि हम अपनी तैयारी कुछ भी नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। कम से कम सन् 1965 में जब यह हालत पैदा हुई थी तब शास्त्री जी ने अपोजीशन के लोगों को बुला कर खुल कर बातें बताई थीं, कि पाकिस्तान आज हमारे साथ क्या करने जा रहा है। आज तो सिर्फ हम अखबारों में पढ़ते हैं जो कि हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब डिफेंस कान्सिल में या दूसरी कान्सिल में बोल देते हैं कि ऐसी स्थिति है पाकिस्तान के साथ। पाकिस्तान सेवर-जेट ले आया है, इससे ज्यादा हम को कुछ नहीं बताया जाता। हम से इस हाउस में इन बातों को छिपाया जा रहा है।

हम देख रहे हैं कि राजस्थान वार्डर पर आप जाइये, पाकिस्तान की तरफ से वहां इतनी तैयारी हो रही है कि आये दिन लोग यही कहते हैं कि कल हमला होगा, आज हमला होगा, लेकिन यहां पर शान्ति से बंटे हुए हम इन बातों को सुनते चले जा रहे हैं, आखिर हम ने क्या तैयारी की है ?

अभी हमारे वृजराज सिंह जी कुछ कहने लगे कि छोटे-छोटे आदमियों को इनाम नहीं मिला, बड़ों-बड़ों को मिल गया, कुछ छोटे-बड़ों की कदर तो हो गई, लेकिन मैं अभी ईशापुर शेल फैक्टरी के इन्स्पेक्शन पर गया था। वहां देखा कि वहां पर 9029 आदमी काम कर रहे हैं। बदकिस्मती से वहां पर सन् 1962 से पहले—उसका नाम तो था राइफल फैक्टरी, लेकिन राइफल बन नहीं रही थी, सब बन्द हो गया था, हज्जाम जिस से वाल काटता है, वह मशीन बन रही थी, उस मशीन को बन्द कर के वहां पर राइफल बनाना शुरू किया गया और हमारी राइफल की जरूरत को पूरा करने के लिए उन लड़कों ने जी-जान से रात-दिन काम किया और इतना काम किया कि जहां पर एक भी राइफल नहीं बनती थी, वहां पांच हजार राइफलें एक महीने में निकलनी



[श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी]

शुरू हो गई। उन्होंने अपने काम के सम्बन्ध में कभी ओवरटाइम नहीं मांगा, हालांकि उनको दिया गया और इतनी मेहनत से काम किया कि वहां पर पांच हजार तक राइफलें बननी शुरू हो गईं। लेकिन उन में से किसी आदमी को कोई इनाम नहीं दिया गया। उनकी कोई तारीफ़ कहीं पर नहीं की गई, उनकी कोई तमगा नहीं दिया गया उनकी बहादुरी का कोई बखान नहीं किया गया, अगर बखान करना है तो ऐसे शूरों का बखान करना चाहिए।

जहां कहा जाता है कि बंगाल की तो सब लेकर कम्यूनिस्ट हो गई है, मुझे उनके लगन और उत्साह को देख कर ताज्जुब हुआ। अगर सच पूछा जाये तो बंगाल के लीडर्स अपने लोगों की तरफ ध्यान नहीं देते, वरना वहां कोई कम्यूनिस्ट-कम्यूनिस्ट नहीं है। उन लोगों ने वहां खूब काम किया, लेकिन उन के काम की कदर नहीं हो पाई क्योंकि वे फैक्टरी में बैठे हुए काम करते रहे। आज हमारे यहां शेल फैक्टरियां बढ़िया से बढ़िया शेल बना रही हैं, लेकिन उसका बखान हम नहीं कर रहे हैं। आज हमारे पास सब-मैरीन्ज नहीं हैं, भाये क्या लड़ाई होगी और क्या उसके नतीजे होंगे, यह मैं जानता हूं, लेकिन जनता के दिल में एक उभार है, जोश है, इस जोश को प्राप्त करने की ताकत हमारे अन्दर नहीं है, हमारी सरकार हाथ पर हाथ दिये हुए बंठी है, वह यह सोच रही है कि भाई—हम तो नान-वायलेंट हैं, गांधी जी से नान-वायलेंट सीखा है, इसलिए हम नान-वायलेंट रहेंगे, लेकिन गांधी जी का नान-वायलेंट एक मर्द का नान-वायलेंट था, नामर्द का नान-वायलेंट नहीं था। गांधी जी हमेशा कहा करते थे कि मैं कमजोर की नान-वायलेंट को पसन्द नहीं करता। अगर वायलेंट हजार गुनी हो तो भी मैं उस को बर्दाश्त करूंगा लेकिन कायर की नान-वायलेंट को

बर्दाश्त नहीं करूंगा। अगर आज हम नान-वायलेंट की बात करते चले जाते हैं। आज हम बुद्धिमान हैं, हमारे पास शक्ति है, हमारे पास प्रेरणा है, हम सब कुछ कर सकते हैं, लेकिन इतना होते हुए भी हम ऐटमिक वेपन नहीं बना सकते हैं। अगर नहीं बना सकते हैं तो क्या हमारे देश को इस से कभी कोई फायदा हो सकता है। अगर बनाते हैं तो इस से हमारे देश की ताकत बढ़ेगी। हम ने महाभारत के युद्ध तक में देखा कि एक तरफ से एक अस्त्र उपयोग में लाया जाता था, दूसरी तरफ से उस से भी तीव्र हथियार उपयोग में लाया जाता था, फिर दूसरी तरफ से उस से भी तीव्र हथियार उपयोग में लाया जाता था। अगर तीव्र हथियार आप के पास नहीं है जिन के आधार पर हम शत्रु को रोक सकें और हमारे यहां बराबर उस की अपेक्षा बनी रहेगी, तो मैं समझता हूं कि एक दिन ऐसा आयेगा, जब हम को दुनिया कोल्ती रहेगी कि हम खड़े हुए हम ने आख नहीं खोली और देश को बरबाद कर दिया।

श्री घुनाथ सिंह (वाराणसी) : सभापति महोदय, जो प्रस्ताव रखा गया है, वह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण प्रस्ताव है।

Mr. Chairman: This discussion will continue on some other day. He may continue his speech on that day.

14.32 hrs.

#### COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS NINETY-FOURTH REPORT

Shri A. S. Alva (Bangalore): I move:

"That this House agrees with the Ninety-fourth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on 24th August, 1966."

Shri S. C. Samanta (Tamluk): Madam Chairman, do you know that my Bill which is of the utmost im-

portance has been given only one hour. It is a Constitution amendment Bill. I think it is the first Constitution Amendment Bill that has been treated, I should say, so ungenerously. Therefore, I would submit very respectfully, Madam, that my Bill should get at least three hours.

**Mr. Chairman:** The hon. Member will sit down. When we came to that Bill, we will see. The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Ninety-fourth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 24th August, 1966."

*The motion was adopted.*

14.34 hrs.

#### CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL\*

(Insertion of new articles 125A and 221A)

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

**Mr. Chairman:** The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

*The motion was adopted.*

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** I introduce the Bill.

14.35 hrs.

#### CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL—contd.

(Amendment of article 352) by Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath

**Mr. Chairman:** The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Hari

Vishnu Kamath on the 12th August, 1966:—

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration."

Out of two hours allotted, six minutes had been taken and one hour 54 minutes remain.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath** (Hoshangabad): Madam Chairman, I had briefly moved this motion formally for consideration a fortnight ago and I would appeal to hon. friends and colleagues on both sides of the House to pay that attention to this matter, which in my humble judgment, I submit, deserves because in all conscience the matter is very vital and the issue concerns not only Parliament as such but the functioning of parliamentary democracy in letter and spirit.

Before I go to the Bill itself, I would refer to what was said about this matter in the Constituent Assembly of which you, Madam Chairman, were a distinguished Member, so was Mr. Tyagi. You remember very well how this was discussed for days on end, for more than a week I believe. . . . (Interruptions). I had the misfortune of exclaiming at the end of the debate that it was a black day in the history of the country, when the emergency provisions without the amendments which I had suggested—some were accepted but the vital ones were rejected—were adopted. Tyagiji did support most of the amendments. But unfortunately that went in vain and the amendments were not accepted. Some were accepted, the others were rejected and that made me exclaim that it was a black day in the history of our country when these emergency provisions were passed in the quorum in which they were adopted. On 2nd August, 1949, Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, an eminent member of the Drafting Committee, replying to the debate on that day, a debate in which

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many members had taken part, said—I would not take the time of the House by reading the names of members who had taken part in that important debate and I would not also read the whole speech but only one sentence which was significant—he said:

“These emergency provisions have got to be tolerated as a necessary evil.”

On the 4th August, the architect, the pilot of the draft constitution, Dr. Ambedkar, who was the chairman of the drafting Committee, made a very significant speech on this. He said, two days later, that is on the 4th August, very pointedly, with all the force at his command, he was a fine orator; I remember very well how he imported all his vigour into the speech he made on that day; you would also recall, Madam Chairman, if you are gifted with good memory, what he said referring to the general debate that had taken place in which it was said that these articles were likely to be abused.....

**Shri S. M. Banerjee** (Kanpur): They are being abused now.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath**: I am coming to that. Dr. Ambedkar said:

“I may say that I do not altogether deny that there is a possibility of these articles being abused or employed for political purposes.”

You too will agree, Madam Chairman; you may not, when you come down; he said ‘for political purposes’.

**Mr. Chairman**: The hon. Member may continue his speech without referring to me.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath**: I cannot ignore you; how can I?

**Shri Nambiar** (Tiruchirapalli): It adds to the waste of the speech.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath**: If I have offended you in any way, I am sorry. In fact, Dr. Ambedkar went on to say—he was a fairly good democrat:

“In fact I share the sentiments expressed by my hon. friend Mr. Gupte....yesterday.....”

He referred to Mr. Gupte by name; Shri Tyagi will recall our friend Mr. Gupte; he made a forceful speech the previous day. He continued:

“The proper thing we ought to expect is that such articles will never be called into operation and that they would remain a dead letter.”

Pious hopes expressed but unfortunately hopes turned into ashes; so have pious sentiments expressed even by eminent men like Dr. Ambedkar, chairman of the Drafting Committee who piloted the Constitution and his colleague, Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari who had dubbed it as a necessary evil. What do we find, Madam Chairman, today? I am sure hon. colleagues on both sides will agree that this Parliament will go down in history as an Emergency Parliament.

There was what is called the Long Parliament in British history. That Long Parliament is well known; many of my colleagues have read British history and they will remember that there was a Long Parliament. And so this House will be described in history as the Emergency Parliament. Hardly had we entered this House, within six months of our taking the oath in this House, an emergency was proclaimed; not that it was proclaimed without any basis; the Chinese attack was there. The cries of Hindi-Chini-Bhai-Bhai of those days went up in smoke and we were faced with the stern reality of the President's proclamation of emergency under article 352. But since then, the emergency has been with us, with the people; the people have been suffering under the burden of the emergency, while the Government is enjoying the emergency.

The Ministers sometimes show an utter unconsciousness, non-consciousness, I would say; they are unaware of the emergency. There was a classic example, on that side, near the seat where Shri Koya is now sitting, of an ex-Minister, a fairly senior ex-Minister showing that unawareness. You will recall that he later went to Kerala State as Governor, and later took part

in a party election. It is not important and we shall not refer to that now. He stood up and asked in the House, "Where is the emergency?" We were taken aback. He did not know there was an emergency. He was one of the ex-Ministers who had held office for many, many years. He became Governor later.

**Shri Yashpal Singh (Kairana):** Then he was President of the Uttar Pradesh Congress.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** So also many Ministers here, in answering questions and when they deal with other matters, betray a woeful lack of a sense of emergency in the sense that we are not made aware of the real purpose, and the manner in which the Government is utilising the emergency for the purpose for which it was intended. What was it intended for? It was intended to strengthen the country against external aggression, and to make our defence preparations adequate to meet an assault on the security and freedom of the country. We have been having a debate just a little while ago on that very subject.

You will be surprised to know that even after three and a half years—it is in fact three years and nine months now nearly, and another two months or so will complete four years of emergency—the emergency continues—I do not now why the emergency should continue. But that is another matter. I am not dealing with it; that has been dealt with by my hon. colleague Shri Dwivedy some days ago.

But the subject-matter of the Bill is that the executive, clothed as it is with extraordinary powers, should not be taken for granted in this dynamic and changing world. Shri Swaran Singh, the Minister of External Affairs, while answering a question on Mr. Dhamija's note the other day, said that this is a changing, dynamic world. Of course, it is a changing, dynamic world; the Government may also change in that sense. The Government should also change. Anyway, their attitude must change. *(Interruption).*

They took powers under the emergency in October, 1962. When President's rule is proclaimed in a State and the State is taken over by the President, that matter comes before Parliament every six months. It pertains to one State, of course. But that is important. Not that Kerala and Punjab are not very important; they are very dear to us. The point is, that matter comes to Parliament for ratification and re-approval. Why God's good earth should we not follow the same practice with regard to the emergency in its application to the whole nation and the whole country? I do not deny the conditions which certainly necessitated the continuance of the powers, but is it right, proper or desirable in a democracy, in a Parliamentary democracy, if they want to follow the true letter and spirit of Parliamentary democracy, that this power should continue unabated and indefinitely?

Parliament approved the proclamation of emergency. We did approve of it when the Chinese aggression took place. We gave the Government all the powers that they wanted; nobody batted an eye when we gave the powers. Every power asked for was granted without much ado. The historic resolution piloted by Jawaharlal Nehru still rings in my ears as it does in your ears, I am sure, and everybody else's ears. And within a few days, the Defence of India Bill was passed by Parliament. In less than a fortnight, the entire legislation was over, and on the 9th November, I think, we passed the Defence of India Bill into law. That was the situation then compared to the situation now. I do not wish to go into details as regards contrasting the two situations. We feel better prepared now. The Defence Minister of that time has passed into history; rather, he is no longer in the Cabinet. He was there when the Chinese attack took place; he is no longer there. We have another Defence Minister; we have some changes in the Government. We have unfortunately lost two Prime Ministers since then, and in that sense also this Parliament will go

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down in history as a historic Parliament.

**Shri Tyagi** (Dehra Dun): This is a changing world.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath**: Yes; we lost two Prime Ministers. We have had three Prime Ministers in these five years. So, in more than one sense this is not only a historic Parliament but an emergency Parliament also. So, if Government wants to respect the spirit and the letter of the democratic constitution, is it not obligatory to consider that the Government,—just as they come before Parliament for the continuation of President's rule in a State, Kerala or Punjab, should come before Parliament in respect of this proclamation also? In respect of Kerala, every six months, they come to us with a resolution approving President's proclamation. Last year we had it; twice we had the Kerala resolution moved by the Home Minister himself. Of course, in Parliament they have their bull-dozer majority, and yet they have got our approval. That does not matter; I have no quarrel on that score, because the bull-dozer has come into existence and we cannot quarrel on that score. The people have put that bull-dozer into operation and the bull-dozing goes on.

**Shri Hem Barua** (Gauhati): Bulls also.

**Shri Tyagi**: There are brakes; cracks.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath**: I thought you said they operate the bullocks, and so it was a bull-dozer.

**Shri Tyagi**: Brakes.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath**: Shri Tyagi is one barke. (*Interruption*). Now, I give your attention and the attention of the House to the clauses of the Bill which have put this matter on a par with the other sister article in that chapter dealing with President's rule.....

**Shri Kapur Singh** (Ludhiana): Brother article.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath**: If my hon. friend Shri Kapur Singh is more fond of brothers than sisters, I certainly yield to him. I accept the other article dealing with the President's rule in the States, and I have sought to put my amendment on a par with the other article; it is 356, I believe. The House is well aware of that article; our friends in Kerala and the whole House are aware of that article which provides that when the President takes over a State the President's proclamation taking over the State should come before the House every six months for re-approval.

What does my Bill seek to do? It says:

"A Proclamation issued under clause (1) shall, unless revoked, cease to operate on the expiration of a period of six months from the date of the passing of the second of the resolutions approving the Proclamation under clause (2):"

That is only a formality; and now, the proviso is important; the proviso says:

"Provided that if and so often as a resolution—

The wording is the same absolutely,—

"approving the continuance in force of such a Proclamation is passed by both Houses of Parliament, the Proclamation shall, unless revoked continue in force for a further period of six months from the date on which under this clause it would otherwise have ceased to operate."

Now, why should Government be afraid of coming to the House, to both the Houses, unless they have got something to hide. Unless there are some skeletons in the cupboard, of which they are afraid. Otherwise, why should they hesitate to come before this House and the other place? With their bulldozer majority, they should have no hesitation in coming before Parliament. Whatever they put before

the House is passed into law, in spite of protests by a few sensible members like Mr. Sinhasan Singh, Mr. Tyagi and a few others.

**Shri Hem Barua:** Since when has Mr. Tyagi become sensible?

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** After Tashkent.

As I said, the emergency is still in operation. How does any Minister with a full sense of responsibility imagine that parties other than the fortunately ruling Congress Party can go and face elections with this sword of Democles, the Emergency, with all its concomitant evils hanging over their heads?

**Shri Tyagi:** How does it come in the way of free elections?

**Shri Mohammed Koya** (Kozhikode): Almost all the candidates of the left CPI were arrested in Kerala.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** The elections are supposed to be free on paper. The senior-most Home Minister—we have the three Ministers, the junior, the senior and the senior-most—made a statement in the House last session on early this session that in most parts of India, the powers under the DIR have been more or less withdrawn, though the emergency continues. The Proclamation has not been revoked. It is an anomalous position. The Proclamation has to be revoked under the provisions of the Constitution by the President. That has not been done, but the powers have been withdrawn from the Chief Ministers in some States. But in what are called border States, the powers still continue.

The elections are coming in February.

**Shri Tyagi:** How are the elections affected?

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** I am glad he has raised this point, because he has not been a victim of the DIR—

the Act or the Rules. During the election campaign, if any one of us makes a speech strongly critical of the Government even denunciatory of the Government and its policies . . .

**Shri Tyagi:** Then you will not be elected.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** I will be elected, in spite of it; rather because of it. Now under these powers in their armoury they can easily arrest that candidate or his workers, as they did in Kerala, and put him in jail. He or his partymen or workers can be arrested with impunity. Is this the way of conducting free and fair elections?

**Shri Tyagi:** How can a candidate be sent to jail?

**Shri Nambiar** (Tiruchirapalli): I was there in jail for 16 months. (*Interruptions*).

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Candidates also are citizens of this country. If the Government takes it into its head to arrest a candidate he will be on par with any other non-candidate so far as that matter is concerned. There is no immunity for a candidate. I wish the election law, the bulky thing which was introduced the other day, which is going to be piloted by the Law Minister, contains a little provision that no candidate will be arrested from the time of nomination to the date of poll . . .

**Shri Tyagi:** Under the emergency provisions.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Yes. If Mr. Tyagi agrees to that, I will move that amendment and he must support me then.

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs** (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): No candidate was arrested in the last four years.

**Shri Mohammed Koya:** What happened in Kerala?

**Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** They were arrested before the elections.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** So long as the law is in force; there is no guarantee that a candidate or his worker will not be arrested. You can arrest his workers and paralyse him.

**Shri Tyagi:** That assurance may be given.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** That will not work. The courts will go by the letter of the law and not by the assurance. I know because I have fought election cases in courts where I have defeated the Congress member.

Madam Chairman, I know I will get another opportunity to reply to the debate. I know many of my colleagues are interested in participating in the debate. I would only urge the Members to bestow their careful attention upon the vital issue I have raised in the Bill and support it with all their heart mind and might. The Proclamation must come before the House every six months—I am not grudging them the powers—so that Parliament will scrutinise it. I am sure you will agree, Madam Chairman, that the supremacy of Parliament must be asserted at every step. Every six months they can come and get the approval of Parliament. What do they lose? Nothing. But Parliament gains in every way. That is what I want.

With these words, I seek the approval of the House for my motion.

**Mr. Chairman:** Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration."

**Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey (Salem-pur):** I beg to move:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 30th November, 1966."

**Mr. Chairman:** There are a large number of speakers. So, hon. members will be brief in their remarks.

**श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :** सभानेत्री महोदया, श्री कामत महोदय ने जो संशोधन विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया है और जो उस संबंध में तर्क प्रस्तुत किये हैं, वह मुझे बहुत असंगत मालूम होते हैं। उस का कारण यह है कि जो संविधान के निर्माता थे जिन्होंने उस समय संविधान बनाया, वह विद्वान थे, समझदार थे और सारे संसार के जो संविधान हैं उस को सामने रखते हुए जो भारत को संविधान उन्होंने प्रस्तुत किया है, वह उन्होंने बनाया। श्री कामत महोदय ने भी कहा है कि जिस वक्त संविधान का निर्माण हो रहा था वह भी उस के एक सदस्य थे और उन्होंने उस वक्त भी एक संशोधन प्रस्तुत किया था लेकिन वह संशोधन अस्वीकृत हुआ। जो यह अनुच्छेद 352 इस संविधान के अन्तर्गत है उस का मुख्य कारण और उद्देश्य यह है कि जब देश के ऊपर कोई बाहरी या भीतरी संकट हो उस समय राष्ट्रपति को यह अधिकार है कि वह अपना प्रोक्लामेशन करें, उद्घोषणा करें और इसमें इस तरीके की अपनी घोषणा दें जिससे कि यहां का कार्य चल सके और जितने उपद्रवी लोग हैं, जितने पंचमांगी लोग हैं और वह जो देश के ऊपर आक्रमणकारी हैं उन को मदद देना चाहते हैं या देश के हित में काम करने वाले जो लोग नहीं हैं उनके ऊपर यह लागू हो और देश का इन्तजाम चलता रहे। तो श्री कामत महोदय ने जो रखा है वह बिल्कुल इस के विरोध में रखा है और उन्होंने यह रखने की कोशिश की है दफा 4 जोड़ कर के कि छः महीने के बाद पुनः इस संसद् के सामने वह चीज आवे और उस पर विचार-विमर्श किया जाय। जिस समय राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने इस की उद्घोषणा की उस वक्त देश पर चाइना ने आक्रमण किया था। उस समय देश पर गम्भीर संकट था। उस संकट को देखते हुए यह आवश्यक था कि वह इस को रखें। जैसा कि उद्देश्य में बतलाया गया है कि :

"The Proclamation of Emergency issued on October 26, 1962, still continues in force."

15 hrs

मैं बहुत नम्रता से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस संकटकालीन परिस्थिति में राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने इस की घोषणा की, वह अभी खत्म नहीं हुई है। इस माने में खत्म नहीं हुई है कि आप ने देखा कि पाकिस्तान ने 1965 में आक्रमण किया। उस समय देश के अन्तर्गत बहुत से ऐसे तत्व थे जिन्होंने पाकिस्तान संघर्ष में पाकिस्तानियों को मदद दी लुक छिप कर। चाइना के बहुत से समर्थक थे जिस समय चाइना ने आक्रमण किया था इस देश पर। वह स्थिति ज्यों की त्यों बनी रही। जहां तक इस स्थिति का प्रश्न है यह जरूर है कि पाकिस्तान के संघर्ष में हिन्दुस्तान की विजय हुई थी, लेकिन अभी भी युद्ध के बादल मंडरा रहे हैं, जैसा कि चाइना के रुख से मालूम होता है, पाकिस्तान के रुख से मालूम होता है। चाइना और पाकिस्तान दोनों के गठबन्धन से साबित होता है कि अब भी हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर आपातकालीन स्थिति है।

15.02 hrs.

[SHRI SHAM LAL SARAF in the Chair]

इस आपातकालीन स्थिति को देखते हुये श्री कामत ने जो विधेयक पेश किया है संविधान का संशोधन करने के लिए वह मुनासिब नहीं है कि हर छः महीने के बाद राष्ट्रपति महोदय की घोषणा इस संसद् के सामने लाई जाये और उस पर फिर से विचार किया जाये।

राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने उस समय इस की घोषणा की थी जब संसद् का अधिवेशन नहीं हो रहा था। चूंकि अधिवेशन नहीं हो रहा था इसलिए आवश्यक था कि वह ऐसी घोषणा करें, और जब भी ऐसी परिस्थिति आती है तब वह ऐसा करते हैं। माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि चूंकि निर्वाचन होने जा रहा है इसलिये

इस को नहीं हटाया जा रहा है। अगर निर्वाचन में कोई भी उम्मीदवार कांग्रेस के खिलाफ, कांग्रेस की नीति के खिलाफ, कांग्रेस उम्मीदवार के खिलाफ चुनाव लड़ेगा तो भारतीय सुरक्षा के नाम पर, इमर्जेंसी के अन्तर्गत उस से निपटा जायेगा। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि संविधान के अन्दर भाषा स्वातन्त्र्य दिया गया है, काम करने का पूर्ण अधिकार दिया हुआ है और इस सम्बन्ध में कई बार हमारे गृह मंत्री महोदय ने इस बात की घोषणा की है कि जहां तक इस सुरक्षा कानून का ताल्लुक है, इस इमर्जेंसी का ताल्लुक है, सरकार बहुत ही संयत और रेस्ट्रिक्टेड वे (Restricted way) में इस का प्रयोग करती है और कर सकती है। जहां तक चुनाव का सम्बन्ध है, उस में इस के उपयोग की कोई गुंजाइश नहीं है।

इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो संशोधन विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया गया है उस की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है, बल्कि इस में बहुत सी गड़बड़ियां पैदा हो जायेंगी, पेचीदगियां पैदा हो जायेंगी। यह बड़ा गम्भीर प्रश्न है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जिस रूप में संविधान में अंकित किया गया है उसी तरह से इस धारा को रहना चाहिये और जो संशोधन उपस्थित किया गया है उस का कोई स्थान नहीं है। लेकिन अगर माननीय सदस्य चाहते हैं कि संविधान का संशोधन अवश्य किया जाये तो इस के लिये बहुत आवश्यक है कि इस पर काफी लोगों की राय जानी जाये क्योंकि जो इस तरह के संशोधन संविधान के अन्तर्गत आते हैं उन के लिये जनमत को जानने की आवश्यकता पड़ती है। इसलिये मैंने अपना संशोधन उपस्थित किया है कि श्री कामत ने जो विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया है वह बड़ा गम्भीर विषय है और उस पर पुनर्विचार करना चाहिये, और इस संशोधन को स्वीकार करने के पहले आवश्यक है कि हिन्दुस्तान की जो बड़ी-बड़ी संस्यायें हैं, जनता में बड़े-बड़े विद्वान हैं, और इस विषय के जानकार हैं, उनके विचार हम मालूम करें उसके बाद इस संशोधन



[ श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय ]

पर यहां विचार किया जाये। मैंने जो संशोधन जनमत संग्रह के सम्बन्ध में रखा है, उस के बारे में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ।

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Sir, I rise to support the Bill moved by my hon. friend, Shri Kamath. I congratulate him for bringing this Bill before this House. I have a feeling that if the Home Ministry considers this Bill dispassionately and objectively there is no reason why this Bill should not be accepted by them.

Sir, emergency today has become a mockery of democracy. I fully agree with Shri Kamath that even the hon. Members of this House are forgetting that there is emergency in the country. I remember, when my hon. friend, Shri Nath Pai—he is sick today, I wish him early recovery—mentioned article 352 and wanted to convince the hon. Speaker about the admissibility of a Calling Attention Notice, Shri A. P. Jain rose immediately on a point of order and said: "Sir, this article cannot be brought here because there is no emergency in the country". Immediately we reminded him that the emergency was there.

Let us see what the provisions are. Article 352 says:

"If the President is satisfied that a grave emergency exists whereby the security of India or of any part of the territory thereof is threatened, whether by war or external aggression or internal disturbance, he may, by Proclamation, make a declaration to that effect."

Shri Kamath wants only that it may be referred to the House every six months. Nothing is going to be lost by that. Whenever we invite the attention of this Government to the various clauses, the various articles of the Constitution, under which they can issue necessary directions to the State Governments against external aggression or internal disturbances, we are told that the Centre shall not take recourse to anything under those articles.

You remember, Sir, when we invited their attention and we requested the Prime Minister and also the Home Minister to react sharply or to issue necessary directions to the Government of Uttar Pradesh under article 353, and also to other Governments where the law and order situation was almost finished, where nothing existed except police-raj, the Home Minister came out with the old theory that they shall not intervene in the internal matter of a State.

So, Sir, when the emergency is there, and it is going to be there, then all the articles of the Constitution should be used, whether against us or against their own party-men, who are in power in other States. It is not done.

Today where is the emergency. And, what is the emergency today? We know that emergency is being used for beating the political opponents, for creating almost chaotic conditions in the country. And, whenever there is a demonstration, whenever there is an upsurge against the misdeeds of the Ruling Party, immediately all the provisions under the emergency are brought to quell people's movement. I have no hesitation in saying that this Government is existing not on the basis of their democratic tradition or past sacrifices but on the basis of AIR and DIR. That is exactly how this Government is functioning, and once the DIR is finished and AIR is not used for their own ends, once it becomes an autonomous corporation without interference by the Government, I hope this Government will come to an end. So, Sir, I am sure they do not want AIR to become a corporation and they do not want to withdraw DIR also. That is how the Government is functioning.

Without taking much time of this House, I must request the hon. Minister, who is to reply to this debate, to consult his bosses and see that this is accepted. This is the minimum thing that we can expect, that this House expects from this Government. The provisions in the Bill are very clear. It says:

"A proclamation issued under clause (1) shall, unless revoked, cease to operate on the expiration of a period of six months from the date of the passing of the second of the resolutions approving the Proclamation under clause (2):"

That is to say, after the Proclamation is made, it will cease to operate after six months unless it is brought before this House and it gets the approval of the House.

Sir, this House is supreme and sovereign as far as suspension of Members is concerned. We are immediately told that this House is sovereign and supreme, we should not behave in this fashion and we better go out and remain in our constituency or house. Whenever we raise a question of sovereignty of this House, the supremacy of this august House, the independence of this House, we are told that whatever we have done is correct. That is one-way traffic, and we do not expect this to continue for long. In the larger interests of democratic traditions, if we are democrats, in the larger interests of parliamentary democracy if it is to flourish under your guidance, or the guidance of the hon. Speaker, then there are certain healthy traditions which have to be developed in this country.

Now, how is this emergency being misused? Still, those provisions of the emergency under which the State Governments could have been advised properly, they are not being used. What happened in Bombay yesterday? Is it not a fact that the entire city came to a standstill? Or was it only a political stunt? What happened in Uttar Pradesh earlier? Is it not a fact that the entire people of that vast State, which is the citadel of the Congress, moved fast against the **misdeeds of this Government** and there was a mass upsurge, and yet no instruction or direction was issued by the Central Government.

So, why keep this provision at all? What is this emergency necessary  
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for? He was talking of external aggression. But if the Home Ministry behaves in this fashion, as they behaved in the latest case of leakage...

**Mr. Chairman:** The hon. Member should speak on the Bill proper.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** In justification of my plea, I want to place before this House....

**Mr. Chairman:** It is a little round about way of saying things.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** I know that this point of mine will injure the sentiments of Shri Shukla, who is a very good friend of mine. I ask, where was the emergency when a top secret news was given to *Statesman* and *Dinaman*? Who has given that? When the emergency is there, when the Official Secrets Act is there, when the Government Servants' Conduct Rules are there, this news item has appeared in *Statesman* and *Dinaman*. And today's editorial in the *Statesman* warrants the resignation of the Home Minister, the Minister of State for Home Affairs and the Deputy Home Minister.

What is this emergency? It is a mockery of democracy. It is a rape of democracy. It is meant to curb the activities of those parties and those political leaders who want this Government to change its attitude or quit. I once again congratulate my hon. friend, Shri Kamath, for bringing this Bill. I am sure the House will accept it, even if it is rejected by the Treasury Benches.

**श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय (गुना) :** कामत जी के इस विषयक का जिस में संविधान की धारा 352 में संशोधन करने की राय दी गई है वैसे तो मन नहीं होता है कि विरोध किया जाए क्योंकि इस में कही हुई बात किसी हद तक उचित है। यह बात ठीक है कि यह संसद का अधिकार है और संसद के अधिकारों के परिबेश में कोई अनुचित बात न होगी यदि हम छः छः महीने में स्थिति का सिर्हा-बलोकन करें और इस बात को देखें कि हमारे देश की आन्तरिक और बाहरी आक्रमण की क्या स्थिति है लेकिन मच बात तो यह है कि

[श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय]

इसके पहले कि संकटकालीन स्थिति में कुछ परिवर्तन हो और इस घारा के अन्तर्गत राष्ट्रपति जी को यह सुझाव दिया जाए कि उसको हटा लें, विरोधी दल के नेताओं ने गृह मंत्री जी से बात की थी और जहां तक मुझे स्मरण है गृह मंत्री जी ने स्पष्ट शब्दों में एक उच्च भावना से अनुप्राणित हो कर आश्वासन दिया था कि हम संकटकालीन स्थिति में जो हमें अधिकार मिले हुए हैं उनका दुरुपयोग राजनीतिक स्तर पर नहीं करेंगे। आन्तरिक स्थिति को दृष्टि में रखते हुए और बाहरी आक्रमण के जो संकट आज मंडरा रहे हैं उसकी छाया में गृह मंत्री जी ने यह निवेदन किया था कि हम एमरजेंसी के अधिकारों का कोई दुरुपयोग नहीं करेंगे, उपयोग दुरुपयोग कुछ भी आप कह सकते हैं। उन्होंने कहा था कि हम इसका उपयोग नहीं करेंगे, दुरुपयोग करने का तो प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता है।

श्री कपूर सिंह : प्रश्न तो उठता है।

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय : यह तो दृष्टिकोण का फर्क है। इसका प्रश्न नहीं उठता है। आखिर संसदीय प्रणाली और प्रथा की मान्यता और धारणा जब तक हमारे मन में यह है कि जो देश के संचालक हैं और देश की रक्षा करना जिनका दायित्व है जब तक वे अपने इस निर्वाह में समर्थ और सफल होते हैं तब तक कोई कारण नहीं है कि इसका दुरुपयोग किया जाए। दुरुपयोग किया भी क्यों जाए? हम समझते हैं कि इसका सदुपयोग करने का एक बड़ा भारी प्रश्न है। इसीलिए विरोधी दल के नेताओं से कहा गया था कि इसका उपयोग नहीं होगा।

जहां तक उत्तर पूर्वी सीमाओं का प्रश्न है आप जानते हैं कि मिजोरलैंड को पाकिस्तान से हथियार मिलते हैं और काश्मीर का झगड़ा भी है। आप यह भी देख रहे हैं कि आर्मी का कंसेंट्रेशन हमारी सीमाओं पर हो रहा है पाकिस्तान की ओर से। मानलो कल कोई

संकट आ जाता है तो फिर क्या स्थिति होगी? मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जब तक आन्तरिक और बाहरी शांति प्रस्थापित इस देश में न हो जाए तब तक इस आश्वासन के साथ कि हम इस एमरजेंसी में दिये गये अधिकारों का उपयोग नहीं करेंगे जहां तक कि आन्तरिक स्थिति का प्रश्न है, आपको संतुष्ट हो जाना चाहिये।

आप देखें कि आन्तरिक स्थिति क्या है?

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : भ इंटरप्ट करना नहीं चाहता हूं लेकिन मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि मैंने यह नहीं कहा है कि एमरजेंसी को हटा लिया जाय पर छठे महीने में एप्रूवल की बात मैंने अपने इस विग्रेयक में कही है।

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय : मैंने कब कहा है कि आपने यह कहा है कि एमरजेंसी को हटा लिया जाए। चूंकि आपने ऐसा नहीं कहा है इसीलिए तो मैंने आरम्भ में ही आपको समर्थन प्रदान किया है, आपकी जो भावना है, उसका समर्थन किया है मैं इस बात को मानता हूं कि छः महीने के बाद इसे पर विचार हो, इस में कोई हर्ज की बात नहीं है।

मैं यह कह रहा था कि आन्तरिक स्थिति को आप देखें। आज घेरा डालने की बातें चलती हैं, बन्द चलते हैं, नारे वाजियां चलती हैं। परसों और कल बम्बई में क्या हुआ इसको भी आप जानते हैं। बम्बई बन्द बनाया गया। एक तरफ तो बाहर से खतरा है और दूसरी तरफ आन्तरिक खतरा भी है। चीन और पाकिस्तान पूरी तैयारी कर रहे हैं और हम देख भी रहे हैं कि दुश्मन तैयारी कर रहे हैं और कोई भी दिन ऐसा हो सकता है कि लड़ाई ठन जाए। आज के संदर्भ में हमारी सत्ता को, हमारी सार्वभौमिकता को जब कि खतरा उपस्थित है, देश के सामने खतरा उपस्थित है चीन और पाकिस्तान की ओर से और इस समय घेरा डालने, बन्दों का आयोजन करने आदि की स्थिति है तो मैं कामत साहब से ही एक प्रश्न पूछता हूं और चाहता हूं कि वह इसका उत्तर दें इस में कोई हर्ज

नहीं है कि वह अपने साम्यवादियों से, अपने संसोपा मित्रों से भी इसको पूछ कर जवाब दें। अगर ये साम्यवादी चीन में होते या रूस में होते हमारे नम्बियार साहब जैसे लोग और वहां पर इसी प्रकार का संकट उपस्थित होता और संकट न भी उपस्थित होता तो भी क्या वहां घेरा डालने, बन्दों का आयोजन करने की हरकतों को बरदाश्त किया जाता, लूटपाट की वारदातों को बरदाश्त किया जाता, उत्पादन में कमी की स्थिति में देश को डालने की क्या अनुमति मिलती . . .

**एक माननीय सदस्य :** गोली से उनको उड़ा दिया जाता जो ऐसा करते।

**श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय :** यह तो आप यहां की संसदीय प्रणाली के गुण गाइये, प्रजातंत्र का गुणगान कीजिये, हमारे देश के गृह मंत्री जी का गुणगान कीजिये कि बड़ी सहानुभूति व सहनशीलता के साथ वह आपके साथ व्यवहार करते हैं। आज जबकि देश को खतरा है जिस को संसद मानती है, देश का हर नागरिक मानता है तब इस खतरे के रहते हुए भी सरकार की ओर से यह आश्वासन दे दिया गया है कि जो अधिकार हमें प्राप्त हैं, उनका उपयोग संकटकालीन स्थिति में नहीं किया जाएगा तो आपको संतोष हो जाना चाहिये। आखिर इसका निर्णय कौन करेगा कि संकटकालीन स्थिति है या नहीं? हमने ही तो इसका निर्णय करना है, सरकार ने ही तो इसका निर्णय करना है। कामत साहब भी इससे सहमत हैं कि संकटकालीन स्थिति है। अगर संकटकालीन स्थिति है तो यह आश्वासन भी हमारा है कि बार्डर एरियाज को छोड़ कर जहां पर विद्रोह हो रहा है या जहां पर हथियार विदेशों से लोगों को मिल रहे हैं, नागालैंड में, मिजो एरियाज में, असम ट्राइबल्स में जहां पर कि बाहर की एजेंसीज काम कर रही है, विदेशों ने अपनी एजेंसीज छोड़ रखी है जोकि हमारी शांति में खलल और दखल देने की कोशिश करती हैं, और कहीं भी इन अधिकारों का उपयोग हम नहीं करेंगे उसके लिए एमरजेंसी को बनाये रखना बहुत जरूरी है।

हमारे कामत साहब ने कहा है कि छः महीने में एक बार इस पर विचार होना चाहिये। यह छः महीने का उनका मुझाव ऐसा नहीं है कि जिस को मैं कहूं कि संसद के अधिकारों के परिवेश में नहीं आता है। फिर छः महीने ही क्यों, हर तीन महीने के बाद इस पर विचार क्यों न हो? जैसे ही संसद बैठे एक दिन इस पर बहस हो जाए। कई बार बहस हुई भी हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि वह दिन अच्छा दिन होगा, वह दिन स्वर्णिम दिन होगा, सुन्दर दिन होगा, स्वस्थ दिन होगा जिस दिन यह संसद राष्ट्रपति जी को यह राय देगी कि अब इस एमरजेंसी को हटा लें, अब स्थिति वैसी नहीं है जैसे पहले थी। जैसे ही संसद बैठे, वैसे ही इस पर विचार हो जाए। मैं गृह मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि एमरजेंसी के सम्बन्ध में, बाहरी खतरे के सम्बन्ध में और जो शस्त्र शान्ति का आह्वान हमारे राजनीतिक दलों के लोग देते हैं उसको भी ध्यान में रखते हुए, उसको भी सामने रखते हुए, समय समय पर प्रस्ताव विचारार्थ यहां उपस्थित करते रहें तो अच्छी बात होगी। मैं आपसे कहता हूं कि यह क्वेश्चन अगर बना लें कि जैसे ही मिले, जैसे ही पार्लियामेंट मिले वैसे ही देश की स्थिति क्या है, इस के बारे में विरोधी दल के नेता गृह मंत्री से मिलें, प्रधान मंत्री से मिलें और मिल कर के राय दें कि हम किस स्थिति में हैं। यह मैं ठीक समझता हूं। लेकिन चूंकि आज भी खतरा बना हुआ है इसलिए संसदीय प्रस्ताव के माध्यम से कोई आश्वासन नहीं दे सकते हैं कि हम छः महीने में मिल कर के कोई बहस करेंगे। मैं समझता हूं कि छः महीने क्या एक दिन भी नहीं लगना चाहिए कि यह रहे, लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से यह अधिकार सरकार ने लिया है और सरकार ने आश्वासन दिया है संकट की स्थिति में प्रयोग करने का और हम आज के निवेदन के संदर्भ में निवेदन करना चाहते हैं कि हमारे कामत साहब जैसे जो सीजन्ड पार्लियामेंट हैं, वह अपने साथियों को राय दें कि जब बाहर का संकट पड़ा हुआ है तो यहां आंतरिक संकट न पैदा करें, घेरा

[श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय]

डालो, आन्दोलन करो, मारपीट करो, यह सशस्त्र क्रांति का जो बावला है उस को न करें। इस प्रकार दुश्मन को यह बात न पहुँचे कि यह तो आपस में फूटे हुए हैं, यह सशस्त्र क्रांति की बात करते हैं, यह अच्छा है कि इन पर आक्रमण कर दिया जाय, यह स्थिति न हो हमारे देश में बल्कि स्थिति यह हो कि हम एक हैं, इतने सशक्त हैं कि हमको एहसास है कि बाहर से आक्रमण होगा तो हम उस का डटकर मुकाबला करेंगे। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

**Mr. Chairman:** How much time does the hon. Minister want?

**Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** About 15 minutes.

**Mr. Chairman:** Dr. Ranen Sen.

**Dr. Ranen Sen** (Calcutta East): Mr. Chairman, Shri Kamath has brought forward a very timely amendment to the Constitution. During the last 15 years our Constitution has been amended seventeen times, if my memory gives me the correct picture, and most of the amendments had been directed against the people, not directed for the benefit of the people. All these amendments have been for the interest of the ruling party.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** Anti-people.

**Dr. Ranen Sen:** Anti-people. But this is an amendment which, I should say, upholds the sovereignty and independence and dignity of this Parliament. We are saying so many things about the dignity of Parliament but when it comes to the actual practice, we are shy of taking any practical action about the sovereignty of this House.

I would have gone a step further and asked for the ending of this emergency, but Shri Kamath has thought it fit to keep it limited within a very narrow orbit. How has the emergency functioned in India? For the last four years, I must say, a reign of terror was unleashed in India. I will give only a few examples to indicate that.

The workers went on a strike against the employers who were violating the laws of the land and under the emergency provisions all sorts of repressive machinery was unleashed against workers. There is a factory in Calcutta, Jay Engineering Works. The workers went on strike and nearly 400 workers, including the General Secretary of the Union and everybody, were arrested under the Defence of India Act which is a special provision under the emergency. Only the President of that Union, Shri Indrajit Gupta, was spared. In our State and in every State of India Members of Parliament have been snatched away from amongst us without showing any reason under the provisions of these emergency powers of the Government. It is not a question of misuse; it is a question of the practice of the Ministry, of the ruling party to use these powers in such a way that popular unrest created by the policies of the Government of India was suppressed.

Now, Shri Pandey was very eloquent against this *ghera dalo* and all these things. What should the people do if you cannot feed them, if you cannot give them jobs, if you cannot protect them? Do you want them to sing *Ramdhun*? This is a sort of argument which people are not going to accept. Even without the emergency what had you done earlier? You had shot down people.

Now there is no DIR in West Bengal but even then yesterday tea garden workers were shot at and one worker has been killed. This is the enormous power you have got. The executive has got enormous powers; therefore too much power has corrupted them. This is why it is necessary that every six months this should come before Parliament so that Members of Parliament are in a position to review the internal and external situation. This is all that is wanted in the amending Bill.

How has this special power corrupted the State Governments? When under the pressure of a large number of intelligentsia of our coun-

try, when all the jurists and the intelligentsia condemned these emergency powers led by Shri M. C. Setalvad, the Government of India was forced to retract a little and say that in certain border States there will be DIR and all these things, the State Chief Ministers and the State Home Ministers were opposed to it. This special power has corrupted them to such an extent that today they are not willing to rule without some special powers.

Now let us at least accept this small amendment moved by Shri Kamath. Let us, every six months when Parliament sits, discuss the situation.

Now so many things are being said here. Shri Pandey has said that every day we are seeing in the newspapers, every day the Minister came and make statements that there is danger from Pakistan, that there is danger from China, that there is danger from this quarter and that there is danger from that quarter. We want to know definitely what are those dangers. In the name of dangers on the borders of India this Government wants to continue those emergency powers. I say that if there is actual danger, as happened during those days in 1962, the Rashtrapati has got the power to immediately promulgate the emergency within a few minutes and if the Government wants to arrest people, keep people in detention, everything can be done within a few hours.

Our Government is not capable of giving food to the people. It is not capable of giving jobs to the unemployed. The Government is not capable of listening to the demands of the people. They always see the Communist danger everywhere. If this is the situation, the sooner this Government goes, the better it is for the country. This is a hopeless situation that exists today in our country. Whenever we open the newspaper we find instances of shooting and arrests everywhere, all throughout India. 4,000 people have been arrested in Bihar, where there is no DIR, under the Preventive Detention Act. It is reported that the West Bengal Government is getting prepared

to fight the leftists in West Bengal and to put them in jail, to shoot down people who are demanding or have started demanding food. This is the Government which is incapable of giving food. And they hold the people responsible. They hold the Opposition parties responsible. I do not understand how the Opposition parties are responsible.

In West Bengal armed police has been brought from Bihar, Orissa and Assam. Bihar has imported armed police from UP and then UP starts importing armed police from Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat. Thus the cycle is going on. In this situation when the members of the ruling party get up and say that this *ghera dalo* and *bandhs* and these things harm the people, I say, "Why do you not feed the people?" This is not the task of the Opposition or of the Communist Party. You are at the helm of affairs, whether in the Centre or in the States. It is for you to feed the people, to give them jobs and comforts. You are unable and incapable of doing it and then you hold the Opposition responsible.

I say that these emergency powers are misused. There is no justification for the Emergency to be continued. The least that the Government could do is to accept Mr. Kamath's amendment. This is the least, the minimum, that the Government could do and by accepting it, they can show that they are also interested in keeping the dignity, the sovereignty and the independence of this House; otherwise, all these tall talks are mere mockery of democracy; they do not mean anything to anybody.

**Mr. Chairman:** Before proceeding further, I would like to say that I intend calling the hon. Minister at 4 P.M. and then some time will be left for the hon. Mover to reply. If hon. members would like to speak for five minutes each, then I will be able to accommodate all the friends. The reason is that I find that the same arguments are being repeated. If you agree, I will call Mr. Shree Narayan Das to speak for five minutes.

**The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao):** It is a important measure and many hon. Members want to speak. May I request you, Sir, to extend the time?

**Mr. Chairman:** If that is the sense of the House, we can go upto 4.45.

**Some hon. Members:** Yes, yes.

**श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) :** मैं विनती करता हूँ कि कम से कम आधा या एक घंटा समय बढ़ाया जाये ।

**Mr. Chairman:** He can leave that to me.

**Mr. Shree Narayan Das.**

**श्री श्री नारायण दास (दरभंगा) :** सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य श्री कामत ने सदन के सामने संविधान में संशोधन करने के लिये जो बिल उपस्थित किया है उस का एक सीमित क्षेत्र है । अभी विरोधीपक्ष के कई माननीय सदस्यों ने इस मौके से लाभ उठा कर देश में जो संकटकालीन स्थिति की घोषणा हो गई है उस की समालोचना की है । मैं समझता हूँ कि यह इस का समय नहीं है । इस के सम्बन्ध में इस सदन में इस से पहले भी बहस हो चुकी है कि संकटकालीन स्थिति रहनी चाहिए या नहीं । लेकिन अभी जो विधेयक हमारे सामने प्रस्तुत है उस का एक सीमित क्षेत्र है ।

श्री कामत इस बिल के द्वारा यह चाहते हैं कि संविधान की धारा 352 के अन्तर्गत राष्ट्रपति जो संकटकालीन स्थिति की घोषणा करते हैं उस के सम्बन्ध में समय समय पर संसद् के द्वारा विचार किया जाना चाहिये । यह बात कोई गैरमुनासिब नहीं मालूम होती, लेकिन मेरा ख्याल है कि आवश्यक भी नहीं है । इस देश की जो यह संसद् है वह सर्वसत्ता-पूर्ण संसद् है और देश की परिस्थिति या सरकार द्वारा किये हुए कामों की समालोचना करने

का उस को हर समय अधिकार है । जब हमारे संविधान के निर्माताओं ने संविधान के 18वें भाग में धारा 352 को रखा तब उन्होंने कहा कि यह एक ऐसी चीज है जो कि सदन के अधिकार को छीनती है, लेकिन साथ ही साथ देश में जब बाहर से खतरा हो या देश के अन्दर कोई ऐसा उपद्रव खड़ा हो जिस में देश की सुरक्षा का प्रश्न भी उठे, ऐसे समय में यह अधिकार राष्ट्रपति को दिया जाय । मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बुरी चीज है लेकिन आवश्यक चीज है । बुरी चीज इसलिये है कि यह प्रजातांत्रिक अधिकार सीमित हो जाता है, कार्यकारिणी के हाथ में तथा राष्ट्रपति के हाथ में या राष्ट्रपति के अधीन जो काम करने वाले मंत्रिगण हैं उन के हाथ में लेकिन जहां तक देश की सुरक्षा का सवाल है, इस मौके पर कार्यकारिणी को जो अधिकार दिया जाता है, मैं समझता हूँ कि यह संविधान की रक्षा के लिये है और देश की रक्षा के लिये है ।

प्रश्न सिर्फ यह है कि इस सदन को संविधान में संशोधन कर के क्या यह अधिकार होना चाहिये कि छः छः महीने पर राष्ट्रपति द्वारा जो संकटकालीन स्थिति की घोषणा की जाये उस पर समालोचना करने का मौका मिले और अगर यदि सदन उचित समझे तो प्रस्ताव पास कर के उसे रद्द करने के लिये भी कह सके । मैं समझता हूँ कि श्री कामत यह जानते हैं कि जो वर्तमान कार्यकारिणी है वह इस सदन के प्रति जबाबदेह है और इस सदन को अधिकार है कि वह जब चाहे तब प्रस्ताव पास कर के राष्ट्रपति से अनुरोध कर सकता है कि अब देश की जो हालत है वह ऐसी है कि उस में संकटकालीन स्थिति को रद्द करने की जरूरत है । जब इस सदन को यह अधिकार है कि समय समय पर प्रस्ताव द्वारा या खास मोशन के द्वारा कार्यकारिणी के काम की समालोचना हमेशा कर सकता है तब इस के लिए संविधान का

संशोधन करने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है ।

कई माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि आज देश के अन्दर संकटकालीन स्थिति की कोई जरूरत नहीं है क्योंकि देश को बाहर से कोई खतरा नहीं है । जब कभी जरूरत होगी, राष्ट्रपति जी इमर्जेंसी की घोषणा कर सकते हैं ।

**श्री हरि विष्णु कामत :** आपने 356 में यह बात क्यों रक्खी है ।

**श्री श्रीनारायण दास :** माननीय सदस्य 356 के बारे में ध्यान खींचते हैं । 356 धारा इसलिये है कि जब किसी प्रदेश में ऐसी स्थिति पैदा हो जाये कि संविधान के अनुसार वहां काम न चल रहा हो, तब राष्ट्रपति को अधिकार होता है कि वहां राष्ट्रपति के शासन की घोषणा कर दे । हो सकता है कि किसी प्रदेश में दो महीने, , तीन महीने या चार महीने के लिये ऐसी स्थिति पैदा हो जाये, इस लिये इस में यह गुंजाइश रक्खी गई है । जब किसी समय बाहर से देश को खतरा हो या फिर किसी उपद्रव का खतरा है जिस से देश की सुरक्षा को खतरा हो तब संकटकालीन स्थिति की घोषणा करने और किसी प्रान्त में संविधान के मुताबिक शासन न चलता हो तब वहां पर प्रेजिडेंट्स शासन लागू करने में फर्क है । इसलिये मैं समझता हूं कि 356 और 352 का मुकाबला नहीं हो सकता । 352 भिन्न परिस्थितियों के लिए बनाई गई है ।

मैं समझता हूं कि माननीय सदस्य श्री कामत का जो उद्देश्य है वह बहुत ही अच्छा है, लेकिन इस के लिए संशोधन लाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है । संविधान में यह निहित है कि इस सदन को अधिकार है कि जब वह चाहे कार्यकारिणी के काम पर बहस कर सकती है और एक प्रस्ताव पास कर के

राष्ट्रपति से प्रार्थना कर सकती है जिस संकटकालीन स्थिति की घोषणा उन्होंने की है उस को वे रद्द कर दें । इसलिये यह संशोधन गैर जरूरी है । माननीय सदस्य ने अपने उद्देश्य में बतलाया है :

"The Proclamation of Emergency issued on October 26, 1962, still continues in force."

That is a fact.

"It is necessary and desirable that Parliament should review the situation periodically when the Executive is vested with such extraordinary powers."

जैसा माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं, एक गैर सरकारी प्रस्ताव के बारे में जो कि श्री चुरेन्द्रनाथ द्विवेदी का था और बिल्ट में आ गया था, इस प्रश्न पर खूब जोरदार बहस हुई, और जोरदार बहस होने के बाद सदन ने निश्चित किया कि देश में संकटकालीन स्थिति की घोषणा करना आवश्यक है । इस कारण मैं समझता हूं कि इस संशोधन की जरूरत नहीं है । इस सदन को बराबर यह अधिकार है कि जब वह चाहे, देश में जो संकटकालीन स्थिति की घोषणा की जाये, , चाहे वह छः महीने के लिये हो, चाहे दो महीने के लिये हो, चाहे तीन महीने के लिये हो, उस पर बहस कर सकता है, और अगर सदन की राय हो तो राष्ट्रपति से प्रार्थना करे कि संकटकालीन स्थिति की घोषणा को रद्द कर दिया जाये । राष्ट्रपति उस प्रस्ताव के अनुसार बंधें होंगे और उन को वैसा करना होगा ।

मैं समझता हूं कि माननीय सदस्य जो संशोधन विधेयक लाये हैं उस की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है और उन को उन्हें वापस ले लेना चाहिये ।



**Shri Nambiar:** I am very pleased to thank Mr. Kamath for having done this great service by bringing in this amendment.

The Rashtrapati declared the Emergency under the provisions of Article 352 and whenever the Rashtrapati does so, he has to cause it to be brought before the House within two months and the House has to approve it. That is the provision. Once it is approved by the House, then there is no need at all for it to be brought before the House again. That means that the emergency can go on for even a century under the constitution; it can go on for ever, till the President lives, till this Republic continues, till this Parliament is there or it is dissolved. That is the provision in the Constitution. I feel that this sort of situation should not be allowed to continue.

The hon. Member who has spoken just now has said that a motion or a resolution can be moved by even a private Member and a discussion may be raised. But I may tell him that that is not so easy. If Shri Kamath has got this Bill on the agenda today, it is because he was lucky enough to secure the ballot for his Bill out of about 100 Bills that were there, and fortunately for us and for this House we have had the opportunity to discuss it. Otherwise, how could we get the opportunity? Let my hon. friend understand that if the Leader of the House or the Congress Party does not want the subject to be raised in this House, then we the Members of the Opposition will get no opportunity whatsoever.

**Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Does not my hon. friend know that Shri Surendranath Dwivedy had his resolution discussed here only very recently?

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** That was through the ballot.

**Shri Nambiar:** That was through ballot. It was like a camel passing through the needle's eye. Let my hon. friend please see the list, and he will find that he secured the ballot for his bill out of 100 bills which were there.

So, a private Member's item takes so much time to come up on the Order Paper.

What we want is only this. When once this emergency is on, when the parliamentary system of democracy continues, the House must have an opportunity to say whether the emergency should continue or not. It is not a question of our doing anything against the defence of the country or creating an anarchic condition in the country; what we demand is only this namely that the House should get an opportunity once in six months to take stock of the situation and say whether the emergency should continue, weigh the balance and see the situation on both sides. For, we must understand that the emergency not only provides for certain measures here in India but makes the whole world look upon us as a country going on under an emergency eternally, in spite of the fact that there is no shooting war going on. As one hon. Member has said, when the shooting war comes, the President can declare an emergency within no time.

Those who are in power want that all sorts of powers to be kept in readiness all round them, and they seem to have an inhibition that without so much overwhelming power, they cannot even have a good sleep in the night. That is the unfortunate situation that they have reduced themselves to. They must know that wars are not fought by declaration of emergencies or Acts and legislations. Wars are fought and successively fought by the efforts of the people and the people must have the confidence in the Government which conducts the fight. We have no reason to have that confidence in the Government.

I myself have been a victim of this emergency proclamation and the Defence of India Rules twice. In November, 1962, when I was here attending the session and discussing the Defence of India Bill which was under discussion, then suddenly I was picked up from No. 17, Windsor Place—that is

my address; at 5.30 a.m. there was a tap on the door, and I said 'Kaun hai'; that was all the Hindi that I knew. Then came a police officer and he said 'I am coming from Madras.' 'asked him' 'Have you come with a warrant?'. He said 'Yes'. Then I offered him a cup of tea; he did not take the tea, but I took the tea and with him I went to the police station in the van and I was locked up in the police station during the daytime when the House was sitting. This was the unfortunate situation that was there. Then I was packed off to a jail 1500 miles away from here and locked up in that jail for about ten months. Of course, after ten months, the deliverance came.

Again, the same thing happened in December, 1964. At that time, what additional emergency was there and what attack was there on this country? Everything was peaceful. You and I were here till the 24th December, 1964 and we had attended the session. I had returned home after the session. Then I had been to Mandapam and Rameswaram where the cyclone havoc was there and I was seeing the people who had suffered in the cyclone. On 30th December, 1964, I was picked up from Mandapam under the DIR and taken straight to the Cuddalore Central Jail where I stayed for 16 months. Then, at last, because of the benevolence of the people or because the emergency was not there or because of the efforts of the people, the door of my jail was opened and I came here and now I am here. I do not know what is going to happen to me again.

It is not my case that I am pleading for. I am only pointing out that that is the unfortunate position of a Parliament Member who was elected by ten lakhs of people of this country. If that is the fate of a person like me you can imagine what the fate of an ordinary man in the street will be. In the name of this emergency and in the name of the defence

of the country, and in the name of the Constitution, Government are establishing an autocratic and totalitarian type of Government here and they do not want anybody to criticise that; they are not even prepared to allow a discussion in the House once in six months whereby their conscience may be pricked because of the references that would be made by the Members of the Opposition and as a result they would have had to come down with a statement on the withdrawal of the emergency. They are not prepared to yield even to our request for having a discussion on it once in six months. They say that once they declare an emergency they alone can revoke it and they will do so at their sweetwill. That is what they say.

Therefore, I would submit that if at all they believe in democracy and they believe in this Constitution, let them accept this Bill and thereby show to the world that they are not autocrats. Otherwise, the world will say that they are autocrats.

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad** (Bhagalpur): What is my hon. friend?

**Shri Nambiar:** Therefore, I would request the Government to accept this Bill.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** I rise with a sense of satisfaction to support the Bill which has been moved by my hon. friend Shri Kamath. It is a Bill which may be viewed from three points of view. It may be viewed from the point of view of the theoretical principles involved then, it may be viewed from the point of view of the practical considerations of the question that we are considering and thirdly, it might also be viewed from the point of view of its actual implementation or its actual use or abuse.

Much has been said by my hon. friends who have preceded me on the point as to whether the provisions of the emergency have been properly used or not. I shall try to steer clear

[Shri Kapur Singh.]

of that point, not because I have no material to add to that which has already been produced before the House but because I consider that this argument, namely the abuse of the provisions of the emergency is an argument for the withdrawal of the emergency and not strictly an argument in support of the Bill that my hon. friend Shri Kamath has moved.

I shall, therefore, confine myself to an examination of this Bill from the other two points of view. The first of them is that of the theoretical consideration involved. What is the principle involved in this Bill? Shri Kamath, the Mover of this Bill, has made a reference to that principle and that principle is the supremacy of Parliament over the executive. That is the principle which is involved in this Bill. My hon. friend Shri S. M. Banerjee, who was here just now, made a very apt remark to the effect that supremacy or sovereignty (which I think eventually is here the same thing) of Parliament is not merely the power to suspend inconvenient Opposition Members from the House; that is not the essence of supremacy; it is not merely an exercise of power, which cannot be challenged outside this House, sometimes in a manner which might not even be acceptable to certain contemporary People's Courts or ancient Star Chambers. I am very glad that my hon. friend the Chief Whip of the Congress Party is present here. Therefore, I do not want to rub in this point, but I shall conclude this point by merely saying that the supremacy of Parliament consists in its continuous and uninterrupted and unquestioned control over the executive. This is the essence of this principle of the supremacy of Parliament. If the type of emergency powers which are now continued in this country and which are continuing without any check or control by this Parliament, is allowed to go on, that is a virtual denial of this principle of the supremacy of Parliament. Even if there were no other ground, on that ground alone, the Bill of my hon. friend

Shri Kamath ought to be accepted. Any prolonged and unchecked continuation of the exercise of such extraordinary powers by the executive is erosive of the principles of the Constitution. The second point of view from which this Bill may be considered is the practical consideration of methods of government, practical considerations of efficient ways of government, of governing the people properly and rightly. This principle requires that the emergency situation, even if it has once been determined and recognised as existing, must not only be susceptible, of control, but must also, in practice, be continuously and periodically examined and reviewed by the supreme authority in the country, which obviously and undoubtedly is this Parliament; and it should not be left to the sweetwill of those for whom the emergency powers create a kind of vested interest. On this ground also, it is obvious to me that the amendments my hon. friend, Shri Kamath, proposes are such as must be accepted. This purpose, namely, the purpose of establishing the supremacy of Parliament in the country and the purpose of putting the executive's functions under continuous check and control of Parliament as also the practical considerations which must govern ways of a government—that is, the practical consideration by which all governments must be judged—from all these points of view the purpose will be better served if the Bill of Shri Kamath is accepted than if it were rejected.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री कामत की आज मैं बहुत खुले दिल से तारीफ करता हूँ। इसलिए नहीं कि वह रोग को दूर करने का कोई मसविदा रख रहे हैं बल्कि इस लिए कि उस रोग के बारे में चर्चा करने का मौका इस सदन को हर छठे महीने मिलता रहेगा, रोग तो बड़ा भयंकर है। अपना देश दुनिया का सबसे भूखा देश है और उसी के साथ साथ इस समय मैं खाली आशा करता हूँ थोड़े ही अरसे के लिए यह सब से झूठा और घोबेबाज देश भी बन

चुका है और उस का एक मुख्य कारण संविधान की यह धारा 352 है ।: स धारा में राष्ट्रपति को अधिकार दिया गया है कि वह चार हालतों में संकट का एलान कर सकते हैं । एक युद्ध, दूसरे बाहरी हमला, तीसरे अन्दरूनी गड़बड़ । अब इन तीनों के अलावा चौथी बात को मैं जोर से कहना चाहूंगा कि इन तीनों में से किसी एक का आसन्न खतरा है । इन चार चीजों पर संकट का एलान राष्ट्रपति जी यानी उनके सलाहकार कर सकते हैं और सलाहकार तो आप जानते ही हैं कि सामने लोग बैठे हुए हैं । आसन्न संकट, है क्या यह आसन्न संकट ? पिछले तीन चार साल से युद्ध नहीं हो रहा है और अगर मान लो यह सलाह कार कहें कि युद्ध नहीं हो रहा है बाहरी हमला हो रहा है, तो वह भी नहीं हो रहा है । तो अन्दरूनी गड़बड़ हो रही है ? मैं भी कह सकता हूं कि क्योंकि मैं छपाई के बहुत से काम करता हूं और मेरे पास वक्त पर पैसा देने को नहीं रहता तो मेरे ऊपर भी संकट रहता है या समझ लो कि गनी बहुत जारों से बरस रहा है, ऐसी घटना हो चुकी है और मुश्को रेलगाड़ी पकडनी है टैक्सी लिल नहीं पायी । अब भारी संकट आ गया था अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे ऊपर और न जाने कहां से पैसा इकट्ठा करके दूसरे दिन हवाई जहाज से जाना पड़ा । अब अगर इस तरह के संकटों को ऐसी परिभाषा में डाला जायगा तो शब्दों की घिसाई हो जायगी । कहां वह आसन्न संकट कि जिससे देश में अन्दरूनी गड़बड़ या बाहरी हमले का खतरा है ?

मैं बड़ी गम्भीरता से कहना चाहता हूं कि यह धारा सरकार को अस्थिर देती है कि संसार का सब से बड़ा धोखा इस देश के ऊपर इस्तेमाल करने का, धोखा, नरेब, जालसाजी मैं समझ सकता हूं कि बहुत सी परदेश की

सरकारों ने परदेशियों को धोखा देने के लिए काम किये हों लेकिन ऐसा सारे इतिहास में मुझे कोई वर्णन नहीं मिलता कि जहां एक सरकार ने अपने देशी लोगों के ऊपर इतना बड़ा धोखा फरेब और जालसाजी का इस्तेमाल किया हो । और जब सरकार ऐसा उदाहरण जनता के सामने रख देती है तो फिर जनता वाले भी आपस में एक दूसरे से व्यवहार करते हुए छोटा मोटा धोखा और फरेब इस्तेमाल करने लग जाते हैं । यह धारा 352 सारे देश को झूठ धोखा और फरेब सिखा रही है । आसन्न संकट है क्या ? क्या करें, राष्ट्रपति जी से अगर कभी मिलता, एक जमाना था, अंग्रेजी जमाने में जब कभी मुलाकात हो जाया करती थी, तो मैं उन से पूछता था, कि राष्ट्रपति जी, क्या समुच्च आप अपने को संतोष दिला लेते हैं कि इस का आसन्न संकट होने वाला है ? आसन्न संकट, मतलब जो फौरन अभी होने वाला है । कभी इस पर खुद भी आप सोचते हैं ? लेकिन शायद कहा जाय कि उन को तो सोचने की जरूरत है नहीं, वह तो सलाहकार आ कर बता देते हैं कि यह संकट होने वाला है तो मान लिया तो वह आसन्न संकट है कहां ? अगर कहां जाय अन्दरूनी गड़बड़ तो अन्दरूनी गड़बड़ में आसन्न संकट के मतलब होते हैं कि जब आदमी का रोजमर्रा का जीवन असम्भव हो जाय । खाली यह नहीं होता, जैसे कि मान लीजिए दिल्ली के चांदनी चौक में कहीं कोई पटाखा फूट गय, हो सकता है है कि दस पांच इमारतें नल गईं, गिर गईं, हो सकता है कि कुछ लोग भी मर गए, लेकिन उस से पूरे दिल्ली के जीवन पर कोई असर न पड़े, लोग आते जाते रहें, अपना धंधा चलाते रहें, दूसरे दिन भी कार्यवाही होती रह गई, तो उस को अन्दरूनी गड़बड़ नहीं कहा जायगा हर किसी घटना को अन्दरूनी गड़बड़ का नाम देना यह शब्दों की घिसाई है, राजनीति के साथ फरेब है, । अन्दरूनी गड़बड़ तभी होती है जब रोजमर्रा जीवन असम्भव हो जाया करता है, धन्दा रोजगार

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

चलना मुश्किल है, सड़क पर चलना फिरना मुश्किल है, और भी जितने कुटुम्बीय जीवन वगैरह में लोगों में आतंक है, उत्पात है, जुल्म है, इधर उधर भाग ले जाना है जीवन बिल्कुल असम्भव हो जाय तब अन्दरूनी गड़बड़ हुआ करती है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले चार वर्ष से जो चीजें इस धारा में कही गई हैं वह बिल्कुल नहीं रही हैं। तो आप कह सकते हो, भाई, धारा में क्या गड़बड़ है, यह तो उसका इस्तेमाल खराब हुआ है। तो मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि चार वर्ष तक जिस धारा का इतना गलत इस्तेमाल हुआ हो लगातार 48 करोड़ आदमियों के ऊपर और इन सलाहकारों के साथ, तो मेरा तो यह कहना होगा कि इस धारा को खत्म किये बिना अब इस संविधान को सुन्दर बनाना असम्भव है। यह धारा पूरी की पूरी खत्म होनी चाहिए और कामत साहब की तजवीज उतनी हद तक नहीं जाती। शायद यह डर गए कि इतनी बड़ी बात इस घोखे और फरेब के जमाने में यह कह नहीं पायेंगे, इसलिए उन्होंने छोटी सी बात कही है कि हर छठे महीने कम से कम इस सदन में बहस हो जाया करे और बहस होगी तो लोगों को पता चलेगा, लोगों से मतलब...

**सभापति महोदय :** डर का जवाब देना होगा इनको।

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :** काहे का जवाब ? मैं तो उन की बात कह रहा हूँ।..

(व्यवधान) अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप नाहक बोले, या इस धारा का कुछ असर आप के ऊपर भी पड़ा है ? आप हम लोगों के बीच में लड़ाई करवाना चाहते हैं ... (व्यवधान)

**श्री हरि विष्णु कामत :** इन की बातों में न आइयेगा।

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :** हमारी इनकी दास्ती आज की नहीं है, बहुत पुरानी

है। बीच में थोड़ी बहुत घिस-घिस हो जाया करे तो क्या पता आगे चल कर क्या जाने कैसे दोस्ती होने वाली है ?

तो खैर, मैं यह कह रहा था, इस धारा की अब मैं मिसाल आप को एक बताऊँ। एक संविधान इस दुनिया में बड़ा महान संविधान था। आजादी के लिए वह प्रतीक और नमूना रखा जाता है था और वह था वाईमार का संविधान। पहला जो युद्ध हुआ था 1914-18 वाला, उसी के बाद यह संविधान बना था। मैं सिर्फ दो संविधानों को इज्जत करता हूँ—एक तो वह जिस में पहली दफा लिख कर आया था कि हम जनता अपने आप को यह संविधान प्रदत्त करते हैं—हम अमरीकी जनता, ये शब्द पहली दफा अमरीकी संविधान में आया, वह बहुत बढ़िया संविधान था। फिर उसके बाद यह वाईमार वाला जर्मनी का संविधान आया, यह भी बहुत अच्छा था, लेकिन इस में भी एक धारा थी, वह धारा थी 48 नम्बर की और यह जो है वह 352 नम्बर की है दोनों को देखें तो शायद एक दूसरे के नजदीक आ जायें। तो वह वाईमार का संविधान बहुत सुन्दर बना था। लेकिन उस को फिर इतना गन्दा बना दिया कि आज उसको आप खाली पुस्तकालय में जाकर पढ़ सकते हैं, जिस में जर्मनी को एक बार तहस-नहस कर डाला था।

16 hrs.

अब मुझे खाली दो घन्टायेँ बतानी हैं। एक तो छोटी सी चीज है लेकिन यदि उसको देखें तो कितनी जबरदस्त बात है। आज इस वक्त भी दिल्ली की जेल में एक श्री लखनपाल हैं। जब सितम्बर में भारत और पाकिस्तान की लड़ाई चल रही थी, वह बाहर थे, उन के जेल में रखने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ी। जो आदमी अपराधी हो, दोषी हो, उस से मुझे मतलब नहीं है, लेकिन उस आदमी ने तो

कोई अपराध नहीं किया, फिर उसको जेल में क्यों रखा है ? इस लिये कि पुरानी अदावत है, क्योंकि वह किसी जमाने में काश्मीर में मत-गणना के पक्ष में था, हालांकि आज वह उस पक्ष में नहीं है, लेकिन फिर भी उस को जेल में रखा हुआ है ।

**सभापति महोदय :** अब खत्म कीजिये, आपका समय हो गया है ।

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :** दूसरी घटना ऐसो-कम्पनी की है । ऐसो-कम्पनी ने सरकार के कहने पर डीजल में मिट्टी का का तेल मिलाया और उसको अपने व्यापारियों को बेचने को दिया और जब उन व्यापारियों ने बेचा तो सड़कों की तादाद में इस सरकार ने उन को गिरफ्तार किया । यह सरकार ऐसे आदमियों को गिरफ्तार करती है जो इस का खुद का काम करते हैं ।

आखिर में एक घटना साधारण जनता की आपको बताना चाहता हूं । नजर-बन्दी कानून के खिलाफ अक्सर बोला जाता है, भारत सुरक्षा कानून के खिलाफ अक्सर बोला जाता है, लेकिन मैं बोलना चाहता हूं कि धारा 109 के खिलाफ । पिछले 125 वर्षों से भारत के नागरिकों के लिये, साधारण गरीब नागरिकों के लिये यह दफा एक खतरनाक दफा रही है । रात को चलते हैं, सड़क सड़क पर चलते हैं, तो कोई भी पुलिसवाला गिरफ्तार कर सकता है ।

**एक अनिनोय सदस्य :** पैसा देने पर नहीं करेगा ।

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :** ठीक है, नहीं करेगा, । तो वह गिरफ्तार कर लेगा और कहेगा कि यह बहुत शक की हालत में घूम रहा था । इस का इरादा कोई बुरा काम या अपराध करने का था और इसके

पास अपनी जिन्दगी को चलाने का कोई जरिया नहीं था । इसका मतलब क्या है ? इस सरकार को तो शर्म आयेगी नहीं । वह आदमी बेकार है, उस के पास खाने को नहीं है, वह भूखा है, गांव से आया है शहर में काम ढूँढने के लिए । रात के 10-11 बजे पुलिसवाला उसको गिरफ्तार कर लेगा और खाली एक मोमबत्ती, या दिया-सलाई या लोहे की एक छड़ी जाकर अदालत में पेश कर देंगे और कहेंगे कि जाइये जेल में । इतना बड़ा धोखा हो रहा है ।

मैं, सभापति महोदय, कहना चाहता हूं कि यह देश दुनिया का सब से बड़ा भूखा देश है और दूसरी तरफ ज्यादा बस से ज्यादा झूठा देश है और यह सरकार उस झूठ को बोल रही है । यह धारा 351 यदि खत्म हो जाती तो बहुत अच्छा था सरकार को कामय साहब की इस बात को मान लेना चाहिये ... (व्यवधान)

**श्री कपूर सिंह :** हमारे देश को सब से ज्यादा झूठा देश कहना मुनासिब नहीं है ।

**श्री छ० चं० शर्मा :** वह इनकी शान के खिलाफ भी है, अगर उनकी शान है तो ।

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :** बड़ी शान, आपकी, कपूर सिंह, मालूम होती है ।

**Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Burdwan):** I ought to inform the House that is couple of months back there was a symposium held in Delhi under the auspices of the Bar association of India and the then chief Justice of India inaugurated that symposium and a learned judge of the Supreme court presided; every day practically one judge was presiding. I had the privilege to place my views before that symposium on the question of Emergency and fundamental rights of citi-

[Shri N. C. Chatterjee]  
 mens. I ought to tell you that after having given the most anxious consideration as to the steps to be taken to meet the strong criticism levelled against the Defence of India Act and the DCI rules and the emergency regulations under which India was suffering, I had the privilege to suggest this to the symposium that there should be an amendment of the Constitution providing for a periodical review of that is happening under the Emergency. Mr. Setalvad, the President of the Bar association and the former attorney-general strongly supported it and the entire symposium was attended by the most eminent lawyers and eminent judges and also some of the distinguished professors and members of the faculty of law of the different universities as well as eminent citizens and they all supported that. That was the general view and I strongly urge the House to support the suggestion made by Mr. Kamath which is quite in conformity with the decision taken at the symposium. Consciously our Constitution made a departure from all the other constitutions in this world for we have certain basic human rights for all our citizens not merely by enacting some provisions like the American constitution but, as Justice Patanjali Sastri said, we have gone a step further. I had the privilege of arguing that case in the Supreme Court; he accepted our argument and we have made a departure from other Constitutions. According to our Constitution we have also made the remedial right a fundamental right. Any citizen of India from Cape Comorin to Kashmir; or I do not say Kashmir, any citizen from any part of India can come up to the Supreme Court and ask for a writ of mandamus or any other appropriate writ or direction or order for the vindication of his fundamental rights. What is happening today? Since the proclamation of emergency four years ago, no citizen can go to the Supreme Court. I had the privilege of arguing before guaranteed in Part III of the Constitution. They say it is *ultra vires*. You

the Allahabad High Court that the sections of the DOI rules were *ultra vires*; two learned judges held that in my favour; the Supreme Court reversed it and said under article 358 of the Constitution, immediately there is a proclamation of emergency article 19 is practically expunged from the Constitution, a total suspension of article 19. What does it mean? It means all these basic freedom conferred on the citizens—freedom of speech, of the press, of expression, of assembly, of movement, of locomotion, to form associations, practice any trade or profession—everything is completely kept in abeyance. It is practically making a parody of the guarantee of fundamental rights. A very distinguished judge of the Bombay High Court has declared that the way the emergency powers had been used or abused shows that there is not much difference between a totalitarian, police state and our State as it is functioning today. Normally left communists like Shri Gopalan and Shri Nambiar were rounded up but also other members from other parties, distinguished editors of very important papers like Mr. Atreya, a great Maharashtra editor; Mr. George, Editor of Searchlight and other editors too. Distinguished leaders of the trade union movement were also rounded up. Members of other parties were also rounded up. The Supreme Court, the other day, declared that there has been a definite abuse of power under these emergency regulations. They have given very strong judgments, and as you know, Shri Gajendragadkar had pointed out that one day we shall have to revoke this emergency and we cannot keep it for ever. That day we shall have to face any number of suits for damages, for wrongful and illegal detention and so on. These are all illegal detentions. You know the Attorney-General was asked by the Chief Justice, "please deal with the points raised by Mr. Setalvad and Mr. Chatterjee," in that DIR case. The Attorney-General had to admit and candidly confess that these Acts are against the Constitution and are *ultra vires* to the fundamental rights

cannot go to a court of law, and under article 359, the remedial rights are all suspended. You cannot go to a court of law. That is a very serious matter.

Therefore, as a man connected with law, as a man connected with the administration of justice in diverse capacities, I say this is a very serious thing. This is practically putting into jeopardy the basic human rights which we cherish, and the most important rights have been completely put into cold storage by this emergency.

What should be done? The only thing that Shri Kamath is asking is, there should be some system for review. Nobody thought when the Constitution was enacted that this kind of thing will continue for four years; although the emergency has ceased, it continues, and it will continue for years and years and because the Chinese menace will never be settled, therefore, it should continue! That will be making a complete hash of the Constitution. I may submit that because it has been abused and has been subject to judicial scrutiny and judicial scrutiny has condemned it in no uncertain terms, we should devise some method for putting it under periodical review. That is one practical method. They should put it in the proper way. We should have the power to put it under close scrutiny and see whether it is justified or whether it should be scrapped without any further delay.

You know throughout the country there is a demand that this emergency should be scrapped; it ought to have been scrapped before, and there is no justification for keeping it any longer.

**Shri Shinkre (Marmagao):** Sir, the purpose and the aim of my hon. friend Shri Kamath behind this Bill may be very commendable, but the main question that arises is whether it is necessary or otherwise. Unfortunately, most of the speeches from the Opposition

Benches have dealt with completely different aspects which are wholly irrelevant to this Bill, and, as my hon. friend Shri Kapur Singh pointed out very rightly, all the discussion would be relevant if we were discussing some amendment or Bill for amending the Constitution seeking to do away with the emergency provisions. But what we are seeking today to do through this amending Bill brought forward by my hon. friend Shri Kamath is only to exercise, according to him, a periodic check on the emergency provisions or emergency proclamation which, according to article 352, the President can issue.

My humble submission is that there is no such necessity under the present Constitution for introducing any amendment to article 352, because as it is, the majority party or the Government periodically bring their entire policy to the scrutiny of Parliament. By a convention, every year, at the time of the budget session, we discuss the Address of the President to both Houses of Parliament. At that time, the Parliament has every right to criticise the Government and to vote the Government down, no matter on what basis. The Members of Parliament could take the proclamation of emergency alone as the sole target of attack on the Government and vote the Government down. Besides that, although it is subject to the ballot, nothing precludes a Member of Parliament from bringing before Parliament a motion or a resolution to declare that there is no more reason for the continuance of the emergency proclaimed by the President. If we accept Mr. Kamath's amendment, the only effect will be that more and more wastage of Parliament's precious time will take place. It will just give one more chance to Government to defeat any alternative motion which the opposition might bring forward.

**Shri Nambiar:** That is true about all other matters also.

**Shri Shinkre:** Besides firing a few brickbats at the Government, you are



[Shri Shinkre]

going to achieve nothing. The parallel cited by Mr. Kamath about article 356 has no application here. Under article 356, there is no State Legislature and therefore Parliament is given an opportunity to discuss it. The respective State legislatures become defunct and so Parliament must be given some chance to have some scrutiny over what President had proclaimed in one particular State. But under article 352, Parliament continues to be in existence. Every member has a right to bring before the House any resolution or motion. So, in my opinion, there is no necessity to amend article 352 as Mr. Kamath wants. His purpose and aim may be first class. But we can exercise scrutiny over the Government's action at least once every year during the debate on the President's Address, if not more than once. Although there is the difficulty of the ballot, he may be favoured by the ballot also and he may bring any motion or resolution before the House.

Under these circumstances, it is unfortunate that most of the speeches have been irrelevant. Otherwise, we would have liked to hear some new arguments. There is no use in making political speeches that the emergency has been misused or abused. The remedy is not a half-yearly checking or scrutiny of the Proclamation. Six members from the opposition will say that the Government have misused the powers and another half a dozen members from that side will say that the Government has achieved this and that. It will only amount to wastage of the precious time of Parliament.

With these words, I oppose the Bill.

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :** सभापति महोदय, मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि किस लिये इमर्जेंसी को रक्खा जा रहा है। सरकार की तरफ से तो कोई लड़ाई नहीं है। सरकार ताशकंद को लेकर कहती है कि हम पाकिस्तान पर हमला नहीं करेंगे और पाकिस्तान हम

पर हमला नहीं करेगा। सरकार चीन के मामले में एक दिन का अल्टिमेटम भी देने के लिये तैयार नहीं है। हमारे कैलाश और मानसरोवर को शत्रु ने ले लिया, 38 हजार मुरब्बा मील छोड़ कर हम पीछे हट गये, न कोई तारीख तय की न कोई अल्टिमेटम दिया है। आखिर आज इमर्जेंसी किस लिये है। सिर्फ लूटने के लिये, टैक्स वसूल करने के लिये, चन्दा इकट्ठा करने के लिये है, मुखालिफ पार्टियों के मेम्बरों को जेल में डालने के लिये है। आज और कोई जरूरत इस इमर्जेंसी की नहीं है।

अगर हमारे देश में इमर्जेंसी होती तो कोई शराबखाना बन्द हुआ होता, कोई सिनेमाघर बन्द हुआ होता, कोई अश्लीलता का अड्डा बन्द हुआ होता, कल्चरल डे बन्द होते, रंगरलियां बन्द हुई होतीं, लेकिन नहीं हुई। किसी मिनिस्टर ने भी नहीं कहा कि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर इमर्जेंसी है इस लिये मैं अपनी तन्खाह का 50 फी सदी या 25 फी सदी उस में देता हूं। आखिर इमर्जेंसी है किस लिए। इमर्जेंसी सिर्फ इस लिए है कि देश को बहकाया जाये। हमारे स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने कहा था कि :

“Emergency may continue for ten years, for twenty years, for thirty years, for fifty years and more.”

इस का मतलब यह था कि पचास साल तक पराजय का कलंक हमारे माथे पर लगा रहेगा, पचास सालों तक हम डिफीटेड नेशन कहलायेंगे, पचास साल तक हम हिन्दुस्तान को पिटी हुई कोम कहलायेंगे। क्या यह देश के लिए शोभा की बात है? इन लोगों का इलाज करना चाहिए। श्रीमन, यह डिफीट इन की लाई हुई है। इन्होंने इस डिफीट को ला कर खड़ा किया है। अब ये कम्युनिस्टों को ब्लेम करते हैं।

किसी कम्युनिस्ट ने चीन को यू० एन० ओ० में सीट दिलाने की कोशिश नहीं की है। केवल हमारी कांग्रेस पार्टी ने और कांग्रेस सरकार ने की है। यह तीस हजार मुरब्बा मील भूमि किसी कम्युनिस्ट ने चीन को नहीं दी है, कांग्रेस ने दी है, कांग्रेस की सरकार ने दी है। ये डिफीट को लाए हैं। यह एक बहुत मोटी बात है।

हमारे रघुनाथ सिंह जी इतिहास के माहिर हैं। मैं उनको याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि महाराज विक्रमादित्य के खून से हम लोग हैं, उनके हम लोग डिसैंडेंट हैं। महाराज विक्रमादित्य फातह थे, विक्टोरियस थे, विजेता थे। उनके ऊपर हमला किसने किया? उनके ऊपर हमला शकों ने किया था। शकों को उसने हमेशा हमेशा के लिए डिफीट दी। जो डिफीटिड थे उसका तो संवत लिखा जाता है, उनका तो ईरा लिखा जाता है, शक संवत लिखा जाता है, रेडियो के ऊपर उनका तो हर रोज प्रसारण होता है, सरकारी कागजात में वह तो लिखा जाता है, जो पीटे हुए थे, उनका तो संवत लिखा जाता है लेकिन जो हमारे पिता, हमारे दादा, महाराज विक्रमादित्य थे उनका संवत नहीं लिखा जाता। जिन्होंने प्राज्य को लाकर खड़ा किया है, उन से जवाब तलब किया जाए। उन से पूछा जाए कि इतने बड़े देश को, इतने बड़े मुल्क को जिसने जर्मनी के नौजवानों को ला कर, उनको पकड़ कर देहरादून की जेल में बन्द किया जिनकी आवाज सुन कर बड़े बड़े राष्ट्र धरति थे, कसे एक डिफीटिड नेशन बना कर रख दिया है, उन से जवाब तलब किया जाना चाहिए। आज भी किस के साथ ये मुहब्बत का सलूक करते हैं? नागा होस्टाइज के साथ ये मुहब्बत का सलूक करते हैं, मिजो जो विद्रोही हैं उनके साथ ये मुहब्बत का सलूक करते हैं, उनके साथ बैठ कर एक थाली में, एक टेबल पर खाना खाते हैं....

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**सभापति महोदय :** जो बिल है उस तक ही आप अपने आपको कन्फाइन करें।

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :** यहां जब दफा 109 की बात कही जाती है, तो क्या इस बात के ऊपर मैं नहीं कह सकता हूँ? जिस का ताल्लुक डिफीट के साथ है वह मैं नहीं कह सकता हूँ? क्यों नहीं कह सकता हूँ? क्या मेरे लिए कोई खास रूल है? कौन सी बात यहां नहीं कही गई है? हर एक बात कही गई है।

आज मैं फिर कहता हूँ कि चार डिफीटिस्ट मंटेलेटी के जो सिद्धान्त हैं, चार डिफीट के जो सिद्धान्त हैं उनको आप छोड़ दें। अगर आपने ऐसा किया तो आपको एमरजेंसी की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। चार चीज आप छोड़ दें, चार चीजों को आप बालाए ताक रख दें, आपको एमरजेंसी की कोई जरूरत नहीं रह जाएगी। पहली बात तो यह है कि आप पंचशील को छोड़ दें। दूसरे ताशकंद को छोड़ दें। तीसरे नान-मेकिंग आफ न्यूक्लियर वंपंज को आप छोड़ दें। चौथे तटस्थता की नीति को आप छोड़ दें। तटस्थता का क्या मतलब होता है? तटस्थता का मतलब यह है कि आप दरिया के किनारे पर बैठे हुए हैं। न्यूट्रल का मतलब कुछ और होता है। तटस्थता का मतलब हिन्दी में यही होता है कि किनारे पर बैठा हुआ। किनारे पर कौन बैठता है? क्या आप घर वालों से नाराज हो कर आए हैं? क्या आपको कोई काम नहीं है दुनिया का कि आप किनारे बैठे हुए हैं? क्यों वक्त आप खराब कर रहे हैं? जो किनारे पर बैठा हुआ होता है उसें जरूर कोई न कोई धक्का दे देता है और वह दरिया के अन्दर डब जाता है।

ऐं रहरवाने बहरे अमल मौजों से सफोने टकरा दो,

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

साहिल पे खड़े हो कर भी कहीं,  
अन्दाज ए तूफ़ा होता है ?

इन चार बातों को आप छोड़ देंगे तो एमरजेंसी की ज़रूरत आपको नहीं रहेगी। छः महीने नहीं एक मिनट के लिए भी इसकी ज़रूरत नहीं रहेगी।

अन्त में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन से जवाब तलब किया जाए कि इन्होंने देश को क्यों पिटवाया ?

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह (वाराणसी) : कामत जी की भावना का मैं आदर करता हूँ। हमारे संविधान का जो प्राक्कथन है वह प्राक्कथन भी हर एक नागरिक को अधिकार देता है

"Justice, social, economic and political, Liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship".

जो बिल हमारे सामने उपस्थित हुआ है चैप्टर 18वें के सम्बन्ध में है। फ्रेंच रेवोल्यूशन जब हुआ था तब फ्रेंच रेवोल्यूशन ने यह नारा दिया था कि जस्टिस होना चाहिए, लिबर्टी होनी चाहिए। इस में कोई दो मत नहीं हैं कि ईश्वर ने हमें स्वतंत्र बनाया है और मनुष्य ने हमें पराधीन बनाया है। लिहाजा पराधीनता के खिलाफ हमेशा संघर्ष होते रहे हैं। एमरजेंसी की आवश्यकता क्यों उत्पन्न होती है। जब देश में कोई भयावनी स्थिति उत्पन्न होती है उसी वक्त एमरजेंसी लाई जाती है। यहां भी एमरजेंसी तब आई थी जब यहां संघर्ष हमारे सामने उपस्थित हुआ था।

मैं कामत जी की भावना का आदर ज़रूर करता हूँ कि जब एमरजेंसी तीन तीन और चार चार बरस तक रह जाती है तो उस एमरजेंसी में कोई तत्व नहीं रह जाता है। कोई आकर्षण नहीं रह जाता है

और तब वह एमरजेंसी एमरजेंसी न हो कर साधारण व्यवस्था हो जाती है।

श्री त्यागी : मर जैसी जाती है।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : इसलिये इतने लम्बे काल की एमरजेंसी बिल्कुल अप्राप्त्य है।

अभी आपने देखा है कि ब्रिटेन के प्रधान मंत्री श्री विलसन साहब ने सीमेन की स्ट्राइक के समय में एमरजेंसी को अपने देश में लागू किया तो हाउस आफ कामन्स में उसकी चर्चा हुई और वहां पर कहा गया था कि एमरजेंसी तो हो गई लेकिन जहाज उसी तरह से चल रहे हैं, सारा कारोबार उसी तरह से चल रहा है, विलसन साहब अपने घर पर मौजूद हैं, फारेन सेक्रेटरी अपने घर पर मौजूद हैं। फिर यह एमरजेंसी कैसी ? यदि भारत में एमरजेंसी है तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि एमरजेंसी का रूप तो होना चाहिए। स्त्री है तो स्त्री का रूप तो होना चाहिए, पुरुष है तो पुरुष का रूप तो होना ही चाहिए।

श्री कामत जी ने सिर्फ एक बात कही है। उन्होंने कहा है कि हर छः महीने में एक बार इसका रिव्यू किया जाए। ठीक है। सरकार को भी चाहिए कि जैसे आर्डिनेंस लागू करते हैं—और उसको पहले पहल छः महीने के लिए लागू करते हैं और उसके पश्चात फिर उसको बढ़ाते हैं या विधेयक लाते हैं उसी प्रकार कोई न कोई विधेयक एमरजेंसी के सम्बन्ध में ज़रूर लाना चाहिए और उसको पास करवाना चाहिए। यह इसलिये भी ज़रूरी है कि आर्डिनेंस का भी जो रेग्युलर कोर्स है उससे हट कर इसका आश्रय लिया है। जब एमरजेंसी होती है तो यह अधिकार हासिल होना चाहिए कि इस पर विचार करें कि एमरजेंसी की आवश्यकता इस वक्त देश में

है या नहीं है। अगर देश में एमरजेंसी का वातावरण नहीं है तो एमरजेंसी को हमें हटाना चाहिए।

श्री कामत जी ने जो विधेयक उपस्थित किया है उनका मैं इपलिये विरोध करता हूँ कि वह संविधान में संशोधन करने वाला विधेयक लाये हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर कांस्टीट्यूशन में इतनी जल्दी जल्दी संशोधन किया जायगा तो इस कांस्टीट्यूशन का कोई महत्व नहीं रह जाएगा। इस तरह से तो हमारी कांस्टीट्यूशन जो कि पवित्र, शुद्ध और हमारे लिए सर्वोपरि है उसको एक साधारण विधेयक का रूप मिल जाएगा। अतएव मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार को स्वयं इस पर विचार करना चाहिए, सरकार को रूल बनाना चाहिए और कांस्टीट्यूशन में संशोधन करने के स्थान पर कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए ताकि हर छः महीने के बाद एमरजेंसी पर सदन में विचार हो, ताकि पता चले कि जनता की लिबर्टी को कब नहीं करना चाहते हैं। रेग्युलर कोर्स आफ जस्टिस को इन इमरजेंसी के कारणों से स्थगित नहीं रखना चाहते हैं।

मेरी प्रार्थना है कि प्राप इस विधेयक को वापिस ले लें। सरकार से मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि हर छः महीने के बाद आर्डिनेंस के मामले में सरकार जैसे सदन के सामने आती है उसी तरह से इस विषय में भी सामने आए ताकि यह सदन इसके बारे में भी निर्णय ले सके। तब यह सदन देख सकेगा कि हमने लोगों की लिबर्टी का, रेग्युलर कोर्स आफ जस्टिस का अतिक्रमण नहीं किया है वह क्या...

**Shri Nambiar:** Will the Government give an assurance that within the next six months the emergency will be withdrawn? Then, the Bill will be withdrawn.

**श्री रघुनाथ सिंह:** मुझे अफसोस है कि मैं सरकार में नहीं हूँ। आप लोग मुझे मंत्री बना देंगे तो उस दबत में इस तरह का एम्पॉरेंट दे दंगा। अभी मैं मंत्री पद पर नहीं हूँ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं श्री कामत जी के विधेयक की भावना का तो समर्थन करता हूँ लेकिन सरकार से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह कोई ऐसा रूल कोई ऐसा रेग्युलेशन बनाये कि एमरजेंसी पीरियड में समय समय पर यह चीज सदन के विचारार्थ उपस्थित होती रहे ताकि सदन बता सके कि हम को अभी एमरजेंसी जारी रखने की आवश्यकता है या नहीं है।

**Shri S. Kandappan:** Mr Chairman, I welcome the useful Bill brought forward by Shri Kamath. I think the Government would do well to accept this Bill. The necessity for a review of the emergency is not in dispute. The contention is that the Government could, at any time, of their own accord, come before the House and review the whole situation. What is the difficulty if by an amendment of the Constitution it is made incumbent on the Government that it should be reviewed every six months?

It was strange that an hon. Member like Shri Shinkre was arguing on a very flimsy ground by saying that it would only be one more weapon in the hands of the Government to defeat the opposition. I was wondering whether he would perhaps carry his logic further and say that there is no need for the opposition to remain in the House. It is tantamount to that. When the opposition does not have adequate strength, every measure sponsored by it is naturally defeated. But that does not mean that we should not have a healthy convention, or a healthy provision in the Constitution itself.

[Shri S. Kandappan]

Article 352 is a very serious article and, as Shri Kamath has rightly pointed out, it was thought even by the Constitution framers as a necessary evil. Dr. Ambedkar, in his wisdom thought it would not be misused, but unfortunately this Government, in spite of the professions that they are strong adherents to and upholders of democracy, that they are all for healthy conventions of democracy, we know, in all the past 20 years has not hesitated, even for a moment, to grab whenever they got an opportunity, more and more powers in their hands. Their power mania is such and so great that the Government is not willing to relinquish even an extra-ordinary measure of this kind.

I would like to make one very important point. Apart from the necessity of this measure or otherwise, by prolonging this measure for a pretty long, unwarrantedly long, period, they have rather belittled the importance of this measure itself. As people connected with the temple know, the deity is taken in procession once in a year or twice; if it is done daily, I think, it will lose its charm.

**Shri Nambiar:** Nobody cares them.

**Shri S. Kandappan:** Even the devotees may not care for the deity. The same with this measure. This measure has been there for three or four years. As Shri Kamath pointed out, it is there for 3½ years. This Parliament can rightly be called the emergency Parliament. Unlike most Members here, unfortunately a few Members like me, who got into this Parliament through by-elections, did not have the honour of partaking in the deliberations of this House as free Members; we were all sitting in emergency sessions alone. We did not have the opportunity even for a few months or a few days. So, the Government should ponder over these things. This is really a very serious thing. And it is a very innocuous measure.

Shri Raghunath Singh was arguing that we cannot just off-hand and often amend the Constitution. It is very strange that whenever it suits them, they can tamper with the Constitution any number of times to the detriment of healthy conventions and against the welfare of the people but when such an innocuous and harmless measure as this brought before the House, they have got the courage to say that we cannot amend the Constitution often. It is such a flimsy argument.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Audacity.

**Shri S. Kandappan:** Audacity, temerity or whatever you may call it. These arguments have no validity and I think the Government should come forward to accept this Bill.

**Mr. Chairman:** The hon. Minister.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप पांच मिनट मुझको दे दें। मैंने पहले से नाम लिख कर दिया है।

**Shri K. C. Sharma:** ..(Sardhana): Just five minutes.

**Mr. Chairman:** There is no time left. The Bill has to be passed or whatever is to be done to it.

**Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Mr. Chairman, Shri Kamath has posed a very limited question before the House and that relates to the amendment of article 352. Most of the speeches, unfortunately, have gone beyond this point which is raised by Shri Kamath's Bill. While putting forward Government's viewpoint, therefore, I would not touch upon those matters which do not relate to this Bill which is under our consideration.

The main argument that has been raised by the hon. Member, Shri Kamath, is that while a Proclamation

under article 356 of the Constitution has to be debated before this House every six months, a Proclamation of Emergency under article 352 requires no such discussion in this House. If the hon. Members go through the Constitution and see the background of these two articles it will become apparent to them why the framers of the Constitution in their wisdom thought it fit to differentiate between these two articles.

A Proclamation under article 356 relates to matters which are of transitory nature. Whenever there is a breakdown in the law and order situation or in the constitutional machinery of a State, the Centre may take over the administration of that particular territory or State and this Parliament will take over the functions of the State Legislature. As soon as the proper time comes and the conditions are opportune, the elections could be held in that State and the powers would be given back to the representatives of Vidhan Sabha of that State and the regular democratic set-up would then begin functioning. But the Emergency or the contingency which is visualised under Article 352 is not of a transitory nature. These dangers of external aggression, war or internal rebellion are of indefinite duration; these dangers may be of indefinite duration; it all depends on things which are not necessarily under our control. What China would do in the next twenty years is not what we can determine; what Pakistan may do in the next ten years is not what we can determine; we cannot control all these things. What I am saying is that such dangers may continue or may not continue. So these are two different problems which are tackled by two different Articles under our Constitution: one is for our own internal matters which are strictly within our control, we can mend and take remedial measures and do all sorts of things, whereas the external danger, war and things like that are not in our control and within our jurisdiction. That is why the Constitution

framers deliberately put the provision of discussion every six months when proclamation under Article 356 was contemplated and they deliberately omitted it in the case of proclamation under Article 352 when we are threatened by external aggression, etc.

Mr. Kamath quoted from the proceedings of the Constituent Assembly. I would also like to quote from the same speech, but a few lines before the place from where Mr. Kamath had quoted. Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari, speaking in the Constituent Assembly, said this:

"I would ask the House to consider this Chapter as a sort of safety valve which is intended to save the Constitution. The powers of the Parliament are preserved.... We are not suspending Parliament's powers over the Constitution and Parliament has always the right to call the Executive to order; and if they find that the Executive has exceeded their powers in regard to the operation of any of the provisions enacted under the emergency laws, they can always pull them up; they can dismiss the Ministry and replace them...."

Mr. Kamath had quoted from here:

"...emergency provisions have got to be tolerated as a necessary evil and without those provisions it is well nigh possible that ...all our efforts to frame a Constitution may ultimately be jeopardized and the Constitution might be in danger unless adequate powers are given to the Executive to safeguard the Constitution."

This is the main point on which, I think, Mr. Kamath has based his Bill.

Another thing that I would like to point out to this House is that the existence of Emergency is not conditioned by the fact whether the Emergency powers are misused or not by

[Shri Vidya Charan Shukla]

the Executive, but it is determined by the essential consideration of national security and it would be incorrect to limit the operation of the proclamation to any specified period or to make such operation conditional upon the manner in which the Emergency powers are exercised by the Executive for the time being in power.

This question of Emergency powers, the continuation or otherwise of the Emergency, has been brought before the Parliament more often than once in six months. Mr. Kamath wants that this may be discussed in this House once in six months.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Must be mandatory.

**Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** I would say that this Government, this Parliament, has brought up this matter for discussion in a direct or indirect manner more than once in six months and if you count the number of discussions we have had during the last four years, you will see the truth of my statement.

There have been certain points which have been raised by the other members.

I would say a few words about them. The main point made by some Members was that if the House wants to discuss the emergency and the Government choose not to bring any motion, what will happen? In the case of private Members' Bills or Resolutions, sometimes they come through in the ballot, sometimes they do not. But being a very expert parliamentarian, Shri Kamath knows that is not the only way of bringing this matter before the House; there are many other procedural devices by which this matter can be brought before the House for discussion without any obstruction from the ballot. Nothing prevents this Parliament from discussing anything which is of urgent public importance.

I need not refer to a very light-hearted speech made by Shri S. M. Banerjee. The points raised by him do not, in my opinion, deserve any reply.

The question was raised whether a grave emergency exists or not. This the Members themselves can determine.

**Shri Nambiar:** On a point of order. I have had 10 years experience in this Parliament. I have never heard any Minister say so far that the points raised by another Member do not deserve reply. He may not reply, but to say that it does not deserve a reply is not at all proper. It is a contempt not only of the Member concerned but also of the other Members who were hearing his speech. If this point is not upheld, we can say that the Minister's reply does not deserve to be heard by us.

**Mr. Chairman:** Whatever an hon. Member may say, it is open to the hon. Minister to support it or oppose it or refute it. But I would certainly not agree that this expression that the points raised by a Member do not deserve a reply is proper. The hon. Minister may not agree with him, or he may say that the Member concerned is right or wrong. He can refute it that way.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** Perhaps what the hon. Deputy Minister intended to convey was that the hon. Member, Shri Banerjee's arguments do not call for a reply.

**Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** That was why I prefaced it by saying that very light-hearted remarks do not deserve any reply. I do not know how it was wrong . . .

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** You may say that it does not call for a reply.

**Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Same thing.

**Shri Tyagi:** The remarks were not relevant and therefore he did not reply.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** He can say that therefore it does not call for a reply.

**Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Some Members, particularly Shri Kamath, laboured the point: how can we go and fight general elections under these provisions of emergency? Many hon. Members of the Opposition have been returned to this House when the emergency has been existing whereas they lost the elections when there was no emergency. I will name those Members. Dr. Lohia lost the election during normal times whereas he got elected during the emergency. Same is the case with Shri Masani and several other Opposition Members; they lost the election when there was no emergency, but came in during the election after the emergency was proclaimed.

**Shri Tyagi:** Is that so?

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Congress Members also.

**Shri Umanath:** Still we are opposing it.

**Shri Tyagi:** In that case, we shall oppose the emergency!

**Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** What I am trying to say is that the Government have been very keen to see that this emergency does not interfere with the normal working of the political apparatus in this country, and no opposition political party is affected by these emergency provisions. I would say that Shri Kamath, after considering this, should withdraw this Bill.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** After listening to this rather unconvincing reply by the Deputy Minister, I wish he had come better prepared, better briefed and better tuitioned by the senior Minister, tutored .....

**Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** I am not tutored by anybody.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** You should have come, I say.

**Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** No, I should not have.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** But the points that he has made, the arguments that he has advanced in reply to the various issues that were raised here, the various matters that were broached here, are so superficial, so lacking in depth that I am inclined to say that they do not call for a reply on my part, they do not deserve to be taken serious notice of. But the matter is far too grave, the issue is far too grave for me to discuss this matter in the same manner in which the Deputy Minister has done. I do not wish to stoop to the same level that he has stooped to, and I am sorry to say that he has not approached this issue with that earnestness and seriousness which it demanded.

He has adduced arguments which I will dispose of . . .

**Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:** (Serampore): Ask for the presence of his senior Minister, Shri Nanda.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** He is busy perhaps discussing sadachar and other matters.

I will dispose of the arguments that he has advanced in as summary a fashion as he has sought to dispose of the arguments that were adduced from this side of the House.

He was good enough to say—I could not follow the cogency of that argument—that Members of the Opposition had been elected when there was emergency, and when there was no emergency they were defeated. I think that applies with greater force to those vacant benches, the present vacant benches, except for Shri Jaganatha Rao, all the seats of Ministers are vacant on that side. Many Ministers were defeated when there was no emergency in 1962, not, of course, Keshav Devji. In other States also Ministers were defeated. In 1952 I remember Shri Morarji Desai was



[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

defeated in Bombay in the general election. This is no argument. I will not answer the argument with a counter-argument, that does not carry us anywhere, it is neither here nor there. By point is, a fair and free election irrespective of victory or defeat is necessary. हारजीत होती रहती है,

कभी कोई हारता है, कभी कोई जीतता है ।

“सुखदुःखे समेकृत्वा लाभालाभौ जयाजयौ”

**Shri Tyagi:** What he meant to say was that the emergency was not made use of by the Government in the matter of elections. Is there any proof about that?

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** I do not want to adduce any proofs here, but is it at all possible to conduct a fair and free election when there is an emergency on? Please place your hand on your heart and say whether you can or you cannot; it may be you will not misuse, but is there any guarantee, constitutional guarantee, legal guarantee, that those powers conferred under the emergency, that have been vested in the executive under the emergency, will not be misused? Otherwise, why should Dr. Ambedkar say that which I read out in the course of my speech, that those powers might be misused, he said that, might be abused for political purposes. Dr. Ambedkar himself said that, not I, I am just quoting what he said. It is quite likely, we are facing that risk, there is no guarantee against the possibility that it may be misused for political purposes. So, the argument that the Deputy Minister has advanced has no force behind it.

The other argument that he advanced was about transitoriness, that article 356 is merely transitory and it is something different from article 352, the cat was out of the bag, a very big cat was out of the bag when the Minister admitted.....

**Shri Vasudavan Nair** (Ambalapuzha): Black cat.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:**.....in so many words that this may be

indefinite. That is the word I heard. He said “indefinite”, he may consult the record if he wants, that it might continue indefinitely. I shudder to think if this continues indefinitely for 10, 20 years, as Pandit Nehru said once in this House that the conflict with China might continue for 50 years, is it the Minister's case, and therefore the Government's case, that for 50 years there need not be any official resolution by the Government before Parliament for continuing the emergency? If that is the way they are going to work democracy, I would not like to call it democracy; call it what you will but it is not democracy. I am grateful, Mr. Chairman, to all hon. Members who took part in this debate and for their valient, strong and full support of the principle as well as the provisions of my Bill. Even Congress Members of the ruling party, I believe, Shri Ram Sahay Pandey and Shri Shree Narayan Das— I would describe them as—were reluctant opponents of the Bill; they give support to the principle; even Shri Raghunath Singh extended moral support to the Bill. It was left to my hon. friend from Goa, Shri Shinkre, an advocate of Goa, to perform this; to advance a strong plea, against the Bill. It was the funniest argument I have heard; it is even funnier than the Deputy Minister's argument. He said, what is the use of all this: We will be defeated again; it is wasting Parliament's time. If this is carried to its logical conclusion, if we want to save the time, energy, money and resources, the best course would be by some sort of magic—I do not know whether the Constitution allows it—or by some miraculous means to abolish Parliament..... (Interruptions).

**Shri Shinkre:** Since he referred to me personally, I wish to offer a clarification

**Mr. Chairman:** Afterwards, not now. Shri Kamath may conclude now.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** If that is the way, the Treasury Benches and unfortunately some—not some, but

one—of my colleagues look at this matter—if you bring a motion it will be defeated; Shri Jaganatha Rao seems quite happy; he will defeat us once more—if that is the argument, we need not then work in this Parliament—if it be argued that whatever we may say, whatever we may bring forward will not be passed by them; they will be defeated; the bull-dozer will work.

**Shri Tyagi:** The Government does not intend to continue it against the wishes of Parliament.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** I know, Sir, the time is up. Shri Nambiar made a proposal with regard to the withdrawal of the Bill. I can consider the matter of withdrawal only on one condition. I do not wish to take the time of the House; there is very little time; my colleague, Shri Trivedi is anxiously waiting to move his Bill. I cannot meet now the other arguments or analyse them or appreciate them, arguments advanced from both sides of the House. The proposal for withdrawal could be considered only on one condition that the senior minister, not the senior Minister, the seniormost Minister, or the Leader of the House—I am glad he has just come he is looking a bit unwell but I hope his heart and mind are quite fit.....

**The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha):** My heart is with you.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** The seniormost Minister or the Leader of the House should rise in his seat and assure the House, a solemn assurance should be given, that every six month an official resolution will be brought before the House. An official resolution should be moved in the House with regard to the emergency, in terms of the provisions of my Bill. It should be discussed by means of a resolution brought forward by the Government in this House. Then only, if that assurance is given by the

seniormost Minister or by the Leader of the House, I would consider the proposal for withdrawing the Bill; not otherwise.

With these words, I move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

**Mr. Chairman:** Has the Minister got anything to say?

**Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** He has not asked for any assurance from me I have nothing more to say.

**Shri Satya Narayan Sinha:** I have not been able to follow the discussion. But one thing I can assure you.

**Some Hon. Members:** Louder please.

**Shri Satya Narayan Sinha:** I am always loud, but today, I am a little indisposed. I can tell the House and assure the Members of the Opposition that we are not going to misuse this in any way (*Interruption*) and it will not have any effect on the elections. This assurance, I can give.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** That is not the assurance that we want. Every six months, you must come to the House with an official resolution for a review.

**Mr. Chairman:** Order, order. Does Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey want to press his amendment?

**Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** No, Sir. I would like to withdraw it.

**Mr. Chairman:** Has he got the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

**Several hon. Members:** Yes.

*The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.*

**Mr. Chairman:** I shall put the question to the vote of the House. This being a Constitution (**Amendment**)

[Mr. Chairman.]

Bill, voting has to be by division. Let the lobbies be cleared.—The lobbies have been cleared. The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

*The Lok Sabha divided:*

### Division No. 23]

### AYES

[16.59 hrs.]

Bagri, Shri  
Banerjee, Shri S.M.  
Bhattacharya, Shri Dinen  
Deo, Shri P.K.  
Gupta, Shri Indrajit  
Gupta, Shri Kaashi Ram  
Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu  
Kandappan, Shri S.

Kapur Singh, Shri  
Kunhan, Shri P.  
Lohia, Dr. Ram Manohar  
Nair, Shri Vasudevan  
Nambiar, Shri  
Pottekatt, Shri  
Reddy, Shri Yallamanda  
Roy, Dr. Saradish

Sen, Dr. Ranen  
Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir  
Swamy, Shri Sivamurthi  
Trivedi, Shri U.M.  
Umanath, Shri  
Yashpal Singh, Shri

### NOES

Alva, Shri A.S.  
Babunath Singh, Shri  
Basappa, Shri  
Chuni Lal, Shri  
Daljit Singh, Shri  
Das, Dr. M. M.  
Das, Shri Sudhanu  
Deshmukh, Shri B.D.  
Dey, Shri S. K.  
Jedhe, Shri  
Jena, Shri  
Jha, Shri Yogendra  
Jotishi, Shri J.P.  
Kajrolkar, Shri  
Khadilkar, Shri  
Khandar Lal, Shri  
Kisan Veer, Shri  
Kureel, Shri B. N.  
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati  
Mahadeo Prasad, Shri  
Malaichami, Shri  
Malaviya, Shri K. D.  
Mandal, Dr. P.  
Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bihari

Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali  
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti  
More, Shri K. L.  
Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath  
Patil, Shri J. S.  
Patil, Shri S. K.  
Pattabhi Raman, Shri C. R.  
Prabhakar, Shri Naval  
Pratap Singh, Shri  
Rai, Shrimati Sahodra Bai  
Rajdeo Singh, Shri  
Raju, Shri D. B.  
Ram, Shri T.  
Rananjai Singh, Si  
Rao, Shri Jaganatha  
Rao, Shri Muthyal  
Rao, Shri Ramapathi  
Rao, Shri Thirumala  
Reddy, Shri H. C. Linga  
Reddy, Shri Surender  
Reddy, Shrimati Yashoda  
Roy, Shri Bishwanath  
Saha, Dr. S. K.  
Samanta, Shri S. C.

Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati  
Sen, Shri P. G.  
Sharma, Shri A. P.  
Shinkre, Shri  
Shree Narayan Das, Shri  
Siddhanta, Shri Jagdev Singh  
Siddhananjappa, Shri  
Siddhant, Shri  
Sidheshwar Prasad, Shri  
Singh, Shri D. N.  
Singha, Shri G. K.  
Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari  
Sinha, Shri  
Tiworthy, Shri D. N.  
Tiworthy, Shri R. S.  
Tyagi, Shri  
Ukey, Shri  
Ulaka, Shri Ramachandra  
Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt  
Veerabhasappa, Shri  
Virbhadra Singh, Shri  
Wadiwa, Shri  
Yadav, Shri N. P.

**Mr. Chairman:** The result of the division is. Ayes 22; Noes 72. 17.01 hrs.

### CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL

The motion is not carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting.

(Amendment of the Eighth Schedule)  
by Shri U. M. Trivedi

**Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur):** I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration."

I introduced this Bill on 22nd June 1962 and it has taken four years somehow or other....

**Mr. Chairman:** He would only introduce the Bill today. He will continue his speech on the next day.

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** It has been already introduced. I am moving this Bill for consideration now. It was my preliminary remark that this Bill was introduced by me on 22nd June 1962 to accept the language of 13,71,933 souls living in India—the Sindhis—whose mother-tongue is Sindhi, whom in order to attain independence for our country, we sacrificed.

**Mr. Chairman:** He will continue his speech on the next day when it comes up for discussion.

17.02 hrs.

#### BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

**Mr. Chairman:** The Leader of the House could not make the statement this morning. He will make it now.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad):** He is in form now. We pray for his speedy recovery.

**The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha):** Thank you.

With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business during the remaining part of the current Session will consist of:—

- (1) Consideration and passing of the Essential Commodities (Amendment) Bill, 1966.

- (2) Consideration of a Resolution seeking approval of President's Rule in Punjab.

- (3) Consideration and passing of—

The Punjab State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1966.

The Delhi High Court Bill, 1965, as reported by the Select Committee.

The Punjab Reorganisation Bill, 1966.

- (4) Consideration of a motion for reference of the Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 1966 to a Joint Committee.

- (5) Consideration and passing of the Railway Property (Unlawful Possession) Bill, 1966, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

- (6) Further consideration and passing of the Banaras Hindu University (Amendment) Bill, 1965 as passed by Rajya Sabha.

- (7) Consideration and passing of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Bill, 1966.

**Some hon. Members:** The Black Bill.

**Shri Satya Narayan Sinha:** I do not know whether it is black or white, but it is a Bill.

- (8) Discussion on the Gold Control Order in a motion to be moved by Shri Prakash Vir Shastri and others on Saturday, the 3rd of September at 4.00 P.M.

In order to complete the above business, I request you and the House to agree to the extension of the Session by four more sittings on the 3rd, 5th, 6th and 7th September, 1966.

**Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai):** Sir, last Friday, and Friday before that, I had raised the question of the Bidi

[Shri Umanath]

and Cigar Bill being put off for so many years. I wanted an assurance from the hon. Minister that it would be brought during this session. Then the hon. Minister gave an assurance that this particular Bill will be introduced for discussion and passing towards the end of the session. That was the assurance given. He has not included it in the statement that he has made and again it is going to be put off. It means that an assurance given is being violated. If assurances are violated by the hon. Minister like this, it is a very bad thing. Then if somebody protests, they move a motion expelling or suspending him. They gave an assurance. Now the hon. Minister is keeping silent. He violated the assurance and now he is keeping silent. If they go on violating assurances like this, we would not definitely tolerate it.

**श्री काशीराम मुत्ता (अलवर) :** श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धांती ने जो प्रस्ताव आज रखा था उस पर सदन ने दो घंटे बढ़ाये हैं और ये दो घंटे सदन को सोमवार को मिलने चाहियें। वह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण प्रस्ताव है। यदि उसके लिए सोमवार को दो घंटे और न दिये गये तो उसका महत्व समाप्त हो जाएगा। सदन ने उस समय भी इच्छा प्रकट की थी कि सोमवार को दो घंटे इसको दिये जायें। लीडर आफ दी हाउस ने इसके बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा है। इसका उनको स्पष्टीकरण करना चाहिये।

**Shri Shinkre (Marmagao):** Shri Jagannath Rao said in the morning that Shri Satya Narayan Sinha would make a statement on that.

**Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha):** Sir, when the session started, Government had proposed that there will be a debate on external affairs. I wonder how this is being left out. I think a debate took place in the Rajya Sabha on external affairs. That is, again, another instance to show how the Government is treating this House, because on such important

subjects, I hope you will agree with me, the Lok Sabha should have a debate.

Secondly,—I do not know whether I have missed it—there were some supplementary Demands relating to Kerala. I do not know whether he read that out or he has missed it. What has happened to that? Can he postpone such a thing to the next session? I do not know what has happened.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Sir, I will be brief and make only the points. Firstly, if I heard him aright, last week, last Friday, he said that the report of the Vigilance Commission, the Central Vigilance Commission, would be taken up in this session. He has not made any reference to that in his statement today.

Secondly, I am sorry that by making this announcement, reading the list of business, so late in the day and not in the morning, he has unwittingly, inadvertently.....

**Mr. Chairman:** It was announced in the morning that the statement would be made in the evening.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** He has inadvertently, not deliberately, deprived us of the right to table questions for Tuesday, the 6th. If he had done it in the morning, we could have given notice by 3.15 P.M. and those questions would have been admitted for the 6th September—Tuesday. I would first, therefore, ask him, ask the Leader of the House, whether now—one day perhaps is too late—it is due to his own fault, because last Friday he should have announced the definite extension of the session, even when we asked him about it he left it hanging in mid-air and he only said that he may ask the House to sit on the 3rd and 5th—when I raised the question before the Speaker two days ago he did not reply to that question at all—because of the way they have gone about this business, the wayward fashion in which they have gone about this business, to

make amends for their conduct, they should waive the rules, if necessary, to ensure that on Monday the 4th—we do not want Question Hour on Saturday—but on Monday and Tuesday there will be question hour.

**Mr. Chairman:** For those days that are being extended, there will be no question hour.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** There should be.

**Mr. Chairman:** There will be no question hour for those days.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Why? Usually, when the session is extended, we have question hour on those extended days also. Only on Saturdays we have no question hour.

**Mr. Chairman:** On the days that are already announced in the time-table, of course, you will have it, but on the days that are being extended we will not have it.

**Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South West):** Why not?

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Even then, on Wednesday there must be question hour, because ten days notice can be given. It is only because of the blunder of the Minister that we cannot have question hour on Monday and Tuesday. I submit that the rule might be waived so as to provide question hour on Monday and Tuesday, besides Wednesday, all the three days.

**Shri Daljit Singh (Una):** The discussion on the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is still pending before the House. I may submit that some time should be allotted for its completion in the session.

**श्री दे० शि० पाटिल (यवतमाल) :** चेयरमैन साहब, शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट ऐंड शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स आर्डर अमेंडमेंट बिल इस सत्र में

पेश करके पास करने की सूचना जो लोक सभा से सूची आयी है, उस में दी गई थी। मैं सदन को मालूम कराना चाहता हूँ कि नवम्बर 1963 में स्वर्गीय पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने इस सभा में एक वचन दिया था कि यह बिल जल्दी लाया जायगा . . . . .

**सभापति महोदय :** मुझतर में कहिए ।

**श्री दे० शि० पाटिल :** श्रीर कैलाशवासी स्वर्गीय लाल बहादुर शास्त्री ने इस बिल के बारे में 21 मई 1965 को यहाँ वचन दिया था . . . (व्यवधान) सभापति महोदय, यह बात बहुत गम्भीर है, आदिवासियों का प्रश्न है और गये सत्र में श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने मई 16, 1966 को मुझे एक लेटर दिया है जिसमें यह बिल पास करने का वचन दिया है :

“Now the Bill is ready. But, as you know, I am told there is no time to have this Bill introduced during the present session. I shall see that the Bill is introduced and passed at the next session.”

मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ वह कब आयेगा ? हम इस के लिए सब पार्टियों की तरफ से लीडर को आश्वासन देना चाहते हैं कि इस बिल के लिए एक घंटे दो घंटे ज्यादा बैठने के लिए तैयार हैं। मैं आपसे विनती करता हूँ कि यह बिल लाया जाय जिससे कि आदिवासियों की, उनके विद्यार्थियों की स्कालरशिप जो बन्द है, वह न बन्द हो ।

**श्रीमती सहोदराबाई राय (दमोह) :** मैं माननीय मंत्री से प्रार्थना करती हूँ, पिछले अधिवेशन में भी मैंने कहा, दो अधिवेशनों से कहा जा रहा है कि बोड़ी बनाने वाले कारीगर जो हैं उन को मजदूरी पूरी नहीं मिलती है, यह आश्वासन दिया था कि अगले सत्र में बिल लायेंगे। इसलिए बोड़ी का बिल जरूर लाना चाहिए और यह मुझे बताया जाय कि अभी लायेंगे या भविष्य में ?

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद) :** ज्यादा नहीं तो घंटे भर की बहस जरूर हो जिस में कुछ मोटी बातें जानी जा सकें जो गलती में और झूठ में फर्क बता सकें वरना मेरा जैसा आदमी मान लो, झूठ बोलता रह और फिर बाद में छाती तानकर कह दे कि मैं तो सच बोला था, मेरा अन्तःकरण साफ है, तो कोई पता नहीं चल पायेगा कि क्या मामला है। इसलिए इस सत्र में यह बहुत जरूरी हो गया है वरना विशेषाधिकार के अधिकार का तो मखौल होता रह जायगा और मैं मन्त्री महोदय से एक प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि वह दो वादाखिलाफी इस वक्त कर गए। एक तो भूमि हरण, भारत के क्षेत्रफल के बारे में इतनी कसमें खा कर के आश्वासन दिया था, उस को आप तोड़ रहे हैं और दूसरे लोग जेलों में पड़े हुए हैं और यह कह रहे हैं कि हम चुनाव करवायेंगे तो इन दोनों के बारे में बता दें।

**श्री शिव नारायण (बांसी) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि यह जो 20 लाख आदमी, बीड़ी बनाने वाले हैं, इन का प्रश्न बड़ा गम्भीर है और दूसरी बात...

**सभापति महोदय :** देखिए जो बात कही गई हो, वह न दोहराइए।

**श्री शिव नारायण :** मैं नहीं दोहरा रहा हूँ। नया मेरा सुझाव यह है कि कल शनिवार को और अगला जो शनिवार है इस में श्री अगर हाउस बैठे और शार्ट नोटिस क्वेश्चन और क्वेश्चन आवर बन्द कर दिया जाय तो सारा काम पूरा हो सकता है।

**Shri Sonavane (Pandharpur) :** I would earnestly request the Leader of the House to consider further extension beyond the 7th and complete the urgent business suggested by Shri D. S. Patil and Shrimati Sahodra Bai. Another point I would urge is that the unfinished discussion on the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

Commissioner's Report should be completed. If that is left unfinished, a very wrong impression would be given to this section of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur) :** I would like to enter a plea with the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and the Leader of the House that the Indo-Pakistan situation which is part-discussed should be concluded and the Defence Minister intervene in the debate during this session because we are very keen to know his views and the position.

The railway accidents debate remains part-discussed and only about 10 minutes more are to be utilised for the reply to the debate. I would request the hon. Minister to find ten minutes somewhere in this session to conclude that debate.

The third point is in respect of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Bill which has generated considerable controversy in the country. I would request him to persuade the Hon. Minister of Home Affairs to postpone the consideration of this Bill until the next session.

I also welcome his agreeing to the discussion on Gold Control on the 3rd.

**Shri S. Kandappan (Tiruchengode) :** I would like to join my voice with the plea made by Shri Umanath.

**Mr. Chairman :** What has been said need not be repeated. That will save time.

**Shri S. Kandappan :** There are tens and thousands of bidi workers who are rotting and are on the verge of poverty.

**Mr. Chairman :** That has been said already.

**Shri S. Kandappan :** That Bill has already been passed by the Rajya Sabha and is yet to be passed here. So, I think, the hon. Minister would kindly find time for this.

Another important matter that I would like to bring to the notice of the Leader of the House is the much-talked of Language Bill. There is a talk in the air that the Government is hesitating to bring forward the Language Bill because they are afraid of the prospect of elections in the Hindi speaking areas and I have my own fear.

**Mr. Chairman:** That has nothing to do at the moment.

**Shri S. Kandappan:** It is relevant. There were so many promises made here in this House that they were bringing the Bill very quickly. Even in 1963 they made that promise. After that they have repeated the promise and still it is in the promise stage. I would like to know from the Minister categorically whether they are bringing this Bill in this session or not. Let them say it openly.

**श्री विश्वनाथ पांडेय (सलेमपुर) :** माननीय सभापति महोदय, आप के माध्यम से मैं संसदीय कार्य मंत्री से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस सदन में सिंचाई मंत्री महोदय ने दो वक्तव्य दिये हैं भोषण बाढ़ के संबंध में जो कि कई प्रान्तों में आई है और उस के संबंध में मैंने भी और हमारे बहुत से सदस्यों ने ध्यान आकर्षण का भी प्रस्ताव दिया था, अल्पसूचित प्रश्न भी दिये थे लेकिन उस पर गौर नहीं किया गया और वह नामंजूर कर दिये गए। हमारे देवरिया जनपद के अन्दर नारायणी, बड़ी गंडक नदी है उस में जो छितीनी के पास बांध टूट गया है उस जगह पर 27 गांव जलमग्न हुए और 30 हजार आदमी बे घर गए हैं...

**सभापति महोदय :** यह स्टेट सबजेक्ट तो नहीं है।

**श्री विश्वनाथ पांडेय :** यह जो गंडक नदी है, उसका बांध केन्द्रीय सरकार के अन्तर्गत है, और इस तरीके को दुर्घटना प्रान्तों में कई स्थानों पर हुई है। तो मैं आपके माध्यम

से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि जब कि यह सब 7 तारीख तक बढ़ा दिया गया है तो उस में कुछ समय निकाल कर गंडक बाढ़ के संबंध में विचार विमर्श किया जाय।

**Mr. Chairman:** Dr. Ranen Sen.

**Dr. Ranen Sen (Calcutta East):** My point has been covered. I wanted to emphasise the introduction of Bidi and Cigar Bill.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur):** There are only five points and I will mention them briefly. But the Minister does not hear; both the Ministers are talking.

**Shri Umanath:** Sir, say "Order, order" to them.

**Mr. Chairman:** Order, order.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** We would request the hon. Minister kindly to hear.

My first point is that, as announced by the hon. Minister the motion about the scrapping of gold control is likely to be discussed or will be discussed on the 3rd at 4 P.M. If I am not wrong, only one hour has been given to it.

**Mr. Chairman:** It can be taken up at that time.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** I would only request the hon. Minister if it is possible, please discuss it on the 31st or on the 1st because the situation has worsened.

The second point is that when the Supreme Court's judgment came in connection with the Bonus Act, striking certain sections of the Bonus Act, we were assured by the Labour Minister, Mr. Jagjivan Ram, that in this session some sort of a Bill would be introduced or he would make a statement. I want that some statement



[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

should be made on this because we may have many disputes on the bonus during the Puja time. The third point is this. It is quite clear from the hon. Minister's statement that the time has been extended upto 7th practically to pass the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Bill. The lawful assembly is being declared as unlawful. This discussion should not take place on the face of the advice given by the Attorney-General—the Attorney-General has given his advice against this Bill.

The fourth point is that we should have a discussion—does not matter even if we have to sit upto 9th—, an elaborate discussion, on the 56th Report of the PAC. This is a very important report and we should discuss that. It is not known whether the Commission which is proposed to be appointed—it is not the type of Commission which we wanted—will deal with the 55th and 56th Reports. We want to know from the hon. Minister whether the Commission that is likely to be appointed will deal with the 50th, 55th and 56th Reports of the PAC.

**श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) :** सभापति महोदय, मेरा सिर्फ एक प्रश्न है। माननीय मंत्री जी से मेरी दरखास्त है कि जब यहां ये ऐसा तय कर चुके हैं कि सैटर-डे को नहीं बैठेंगे, तो फिर ऐसी कौन सी मुसीबत आ गई कि सरकार पर शनि सवार हो जाता है, यह शनि क्यों सवार होता है . . . .

**सभापति महोदय :** आर्डर, आर्डर। मैं आपसे यह दरखास्त करूंगा कि जो अभी एनाउन्स किया गया है, अगर उस पर आप कुछ कहना चाहते हैं, तो वह कहिये।

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :** मैं यह कह रहा हूं कि स्पीकर साहब ने फंसला दिया हुआ है और माननीय मंत्री जी भी मान चुके हैं कि हम सैटडे को नहीं बैठेंगे। हम लोगों का कांस्टीचुएन्सी में जाने का प्रोग्राम पहले से बन जाता है, महीनों पहले बन जाता है कि सनडे को

वहां जाना है, अब अगर यहां का प्रोग्राम बदल जाय तो वहां अपने न पहुंचने के लिये दसियों हजार खत लिखने पड़ेंगे कि सनडे को नहीं आ रहा हूं। इसलिये ऐसा निर्णय क्यों किया जाता है। आप काम को खत्म करने के लिये सात-आठ बजे तक बैठ सकते हैं, 9 बजे तक बैठ सकते हैं, लेकिन सैटडे हमारा खाली नहीं है।

**श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह :** मैं पहले श्री यशपाल सिंह की ही बात को कहना चाहता हूं। हाउस जानता है कि हाउस पहले सैटडे को बैठा करता था, उस के बाद हम लोगों ने फंसला किया कि सैटडे को नहीं बैठेंगे। इस बार काम का भार इतना है कि वह जल्दी खत्म नहीं हो सकता, इसीलिये सैटडे को बैठ रहे हैं और हाउस को भी इसीलिये एक्स्टेंड किया है।

Many suggestions have been made and I have been reminded of some of my commitments. I am quite conscious of all those things. But I have placed before the House the situation as it is.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Emergency.

**Shri Satya Narayan Sinha:** We first thought that we would not extend this session even by a day; later we thought that we would extend it by two days; now we have decided to extend it by four days. It is not that we do not want to sit but a large number of members are very very anxious—maybe, a few members here would not mind sitting even upto the end of December—to go back to their constituencies; because of the coming elections, they have to go to their constituencies and do many things; naturally they are very very anxious. What can we do?

You have seen that almost all the members who want this thing or that thing to be discussed are, prepared, with all respect to them, to spend the

time on non-legislative business. If you see, we have practically been working only for 3½ hours every day—I mean official business. We have worked it out. In this session, somehow or other—I do not blame anybody for this—the situation has been such that we have worked every day only for 3½ hours. I am still prepared to accommodate most of the things which have been suggested and about which I have made some commitments, provided the House agrees to sit late, till 6 or 7 O' Clock. (*Interruptions*) The difficulty is that some of the members raise the point of quorum and the House has to be adjourned. I am really between, if I may use that expression, the devil and the deep sea. So what is to be done? I request the hon. members who are not interested in sitting late, for God's sake, not to raise the point of quorum. If we sit every day one hour more, we shall be able to push through some of the suggestions of the hon. members. As regards the biri labour Bill, I plead guilty because I had promised more than once; since the hon. Member has again reminded me of that, I would request hon. Members to sit late if necessary on some day and pass it; if necessary, on the last day we should sit late and pass that biri Bill.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Let there be a night session.

**Shri Satya Narayan Sinha:** It does not matter if there is to be a night session or anything else. I am committed to that.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Let us have a midnight session on the last day.

**Shri Satya Narayan Sinha:** It does not matter if we have to sit late, but on that day, I would request my hon. friend not to raise the point of quorum again. If my hon. friends would co-operate with us, we are prepared and we can put through many things.

If they do not co-operate and at the same time stand up and say that this thing has not been included unwittingly or inadvertently or that there has been some waywardness and so on, that is not proper.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Deliberately?

**Shri Satya Narayan Sinha:** My hon friend's vocabulary is so rich, and he can use those phrases. But when I try to hit him back, he takes exception.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** I do not take exception at all.

**Shri Satya Narayan Sinha:** So, all these expressions of views are there. But I would still appeal to you about one thing.

For instance, take the case of the discussion on the international situation. I would like to tell you that I wanted to put it through. 8 hours have been allotted to it. But as you know, the session of the UN General Assembly is there, and the External Affairs Minister is going away. Therefore, we cannot have it now.

**Shri Dinen Bhattacharya** (Serampur): But the Prime Minister is here.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** My hon. friend the leader, is here.

**Shri Satya Narayan Sinha:** He wants that I should discuss the international situation? What is this?

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Shri Dinesh Singh is there.

**Dr. Ranen Sen:** The Leader of the House should be able to guide us in matters of international relations as well.

**Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:** He is the seniormost Minister.

**Shri Satya Narayan Sinha:** At that time, the Leader of the House was discussing it and dealing with it not as the Leader of the House but because he was the External Affairs Minister

[Shri Satya Narayan Sinha]

My friend perhaps is forgetting those things so easily.

**Shri Vasudevan Nair:** Before going to New York, the External Affairs Minister should know what we want him to say there.

**Shri Satya Narayan Sinha:** The difficulty is this. If we do not put through these Bills in both the Houses, it is no use passing them here. After all, we have got two Houses. My hon. friends must know that....

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Abolish that House.

**Shri Shinkre:** He should say 'the other place'.

**Shri Satya Narayan Sinha:** Unless we put through those Bills in the other House also, it is of no use. So, all these difficulties are there.

So far as the Bill regarding biri labour is concerned, I would still see that it must be put through in this session. It does not matter if we have to sit late. But I would request the House to co-operate and have it passed.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** What about gold control?

**Shri Satya Narayan Sinha:** About Gold Control, I have already put it down in the list.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** My question is about a statement in regard to the release of those persons who had been arrested. Those arrears are taking every day.

**Shri Satya Narayan Sinha:** That is not my concern.

In the end, if I have not been able to fulfil some commitments which I have made, if something which some of the Members earnestly desire should be put through cannot possibly be taken up, I would only say that we are all helpless in the circumstances for which all of us are responsible.

**Mr. Chairman:** From all this, two things emerge. The first is that now this House has to agree that it will sit on the 3rd, 5th, 6th and 7th September, 1966. Do I take it that the House agrees to sit on those days?

**Several Hon. Members:** Yes.

**Mr. Chairman:** The second is that the Question Hour will be there only on the 7th September, 1966, because only that would give clear 10 days for the asking of questions. I would like to make that very clear.

Now, we shall proceed to the next item.

**श्री काशीराम गुप्त (अलवर) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने अभी जो प्रस्ताव रखा था कि जो प्रस्ताव आज आया है, उस के दो घंटे बढ़े हैं, उस को सोमवार को लेना चाहिये, नहीं तो वह रह जायगा और वक्त नहीं मिलेगा, डिफेन्स मिनिस्टर को उसका उत्तर भी देना है।

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** What about the Defence Minister's concluding or intervening speech?

**श्री सत्यनारायण सिंह :** मैंने सब का जवाब दे दिया है। एक तरह से जा हो सका है, वह ठीक है, जो नहीं हो सका।  
What cannot be cured must be endured.

**Mr. Chairman:** Now, we shall take up the half-an-hour discussion.

**श्री काशीराम गुप्त :** मिनिस्टर माह्व बले जा रहे हैं, जो उन से पूछा है, उसका उन्होंने उत्तर नहीं दिया है।

**Shri S. Kandappan:** It is not fair that the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs should be leaving the House in this manner when the hon. Member Shri Kashi Ram Gupta is raising a point.

**Mr. Chairman:** Order, order. Now, we shall take up the half-an-hour discussion.

17.30 hrs.

# JOB SECURITY IN OIL COMPANIES\*

**Shri Dinen Bhattacharya** (Serampore): Mr. Chairman, I am sorry that I have to initiate this discussion when the Minister in charge of Labour and Employment is absent from the House.

**Mr. Chairman:** He is sitting here.

**Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:** I am referring to Shri Jagjivan Ram who can deliver some goods. Otherwise, what is the good of raising this matter?

**Mr. Chairman:** You may rest assured about the Minister who is present.

**Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:** My question is very vital and long standing but a simple one. It is whether Government is in a position to guarantee security of job for the employees of the oil companies. This issue has been raised so many times here and outside. But every time we have seen some sort of bungling, whether it is on this or that; that is why the employees are suffering. So I had asked for this half an hour discussion. Some positive assurance and commitment must come from Government, from the Minister in charge, who is not only the Labour Minister but also a Cabinet Minister, because it concerns a policy matter of the whole Government.

Hundreds of complaints were made by the employees and their trade unions about the anti-labour scheme and backdoor retrenchment method adopted by the foreign oil

companies. The matter also came up before both Houses of Parliament for discussion. I can here cite a letter addressed to the Chief Controller of Import and Export by the employees of these oil companies regarding the importation of accounting machines. Long ago, in 1963, the employees of these companies cautioned Government and requested them not to issue any permit for import of these machines which will cause a serious situation regarding the employment position in these oil companies. But unfortunately as everybody knows, this Government does not care for the interest of the employees; it always looks to the interest of the monopoly concerns, specially the foreign monopolies, in this case the foreign oil companies. This request of the employees was not heard by the Government as a result of which the companies brought in these machines and in a very tricky way introduced method of 'voluntary retirement' in these companies.

There was a tripartite committee consisting of Government representatives, the employees' representatives and the employers' representatives. After hard labour, the Committee produced a report. I do not know why upto now that report has not been laid on the Table of the House so that Members would be enabled to know what are its contents. Even now I request Government to place it on the Table so that we can know what is there in it.

So far as I have gathered, the terms of reference of the Committee are as follows:

"The Tripartite Committee would look into the whole problem of job security and reduction of staff.... The investigation would include an examination of the nature and extent of introduction of machines and

"This will eliminate the possibility of the charges of coercion and will ensure that all categories of staff|employees genuinely wanting to retire early are not prevented from doing so."

Then there are recommendations regarding the proper assessment to be made regarding surplus and that is to be done in consultation with the employees' representations. Ultimately if everything fails they recommend:

"In case retrenchment becomes unavoidable, the procedure laid down in the Industrial Disputes Act should be followed."

This is the last item, last clause after having exhausted all the other things. But unfortunately even after the solemn assurance and the declaration by the petroleum Minister in the Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha that it is a very bad thing, the intended voluntary retirement scheme, these companies are taking to very surreptitious practice of doing away with the job of the employees. After all these things what happened? I do not know why. That is why I ask the hon. Minister Mr. Jagjivan Ram who is now present here if there is anything behind the scene. What was the recommendation of the committee? The existing practice of declaring surplus and this bad method of voluntary retirement must be stopped. I will now come to the resolution adopted after a long delay. I will refer here to something more to show the House what this is. Surely, I have no disrespect for the Minister himself. I understand that something has happened between the company and the department concerned. Otherwise, this thing could not have happened in spite of the clear direction by the tripartite body which did not satisfy the employees fully but even then, knowing that, they agreed to it because they knew that even if this minimum guarantee is there, they will get some security of job and for that reason they signed this agreement. Otherwise, their expectation and demand was that there should be a blanket order by the Government that there should be no retrenchment in the oil companies by the introduction of

these new machines, computers and IBM machines. Even inspite of all these lacunae, although it did not meet their wishes fully, they agreed to it but they find what. That has been diluted by the ultimate resolution adopted by the Government and what is that? I will mention four clauses here.

**Mr. Chairman:** You can take only 3-4 minutes more.

**Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:** Firstly, they say that inspite of the opportunity given to them by the committee they have not produced the material which establishes the surplus staff. They have merely claimed in a general way that their estimates of surplus are based on systematic method studies carried out by their officers over a period of years with a view to simplification of procedures and elimination of waste.

Scndly, the committee recommended that in retrenching surplus staff, if any, the procedure laid down in the Industrial Disputes Act should be followed. The Committee, thirdly, said that it had no objection to the continuance of an early voluntary retirement scheme. Here is the departure, distortion and here is where something has happened. What was the main recommendation, main direction of the tripartite body? That the existing system must be stopped. What the spirit behind it? There should be no retrenchment; that was the main spirit of the tripartite body's findings. Government has very cleverly come with a resolution and what does it say:

"The Committee has no objection to the continuance of an early voluntary retirement scheme, if the companies will agree to the Committee's recommendations that all the individual applications are considered and decided jointly by the representatives of employees and employers."

[Shri Dinen Bhattacharya.]

"This will ensure that persons genuinely wanting to retire are not prevented from doing so and nobody is coerced to retire."

Then it says that "the resolution adopted by the Government commends the recommendations in para 3 to the employers and trade unions"; that is, the Committee has no objection to the continuance of the present scheme or the voluntary scheme. Here is our grouse; here is our objection and here is our doubt. I shall now refer to another point from which my doubt has been more strengthened. Before this resolution was adopted by the Government on the 22nd, on the 12th July the Labour Department's Secretary, Mr. P. C. Mathew, called a meeting of the representatives of the companies only; there was no representative of the employees present. He called the company representatives only. He may say that because the companies gave a note of dissent he called them. But what is the indication there? "The Labour Secretary has enquired from the firm whether they have any objection." Why so submissive? He is not asking the representatives of the employees about the working of the voluntary retirement schemes to ensure that they are worked on a voluntary basis. This was the hand-out, and this is the indication. I want to clearly ask Shri Jagjivan Ram whether he will kindly enquire into it first.

**The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram):** I am not going to look into it.

**Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:** I can authenticate it.

**Shri Jagjivan Ram:** If the bona fides of my officers is questioned, I am not going to look into this matter.

**Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:** It is a fact. (Interruption) I can certify that it is true.

**Mr. Chairman:** Order, order. He must conclude.

**Shri Umanath (Padukkottai):** When the people are getting retrenched, where is the question of bona fides?

**Mr. Chairman:** The hon. Member's time is up. He must conclude now.

**Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:** I will conclude in a minute. I emphatically state here that something wrong is there in this department of Shri Jagjivan Ram and he must look into it. The person concerned may be a long-standing officer in his department; there are long-standing officers in all the departments of the Government. So, I say here categorically and I want to have a categorical answer. He must not avoid it. I say it is his responsibility to see that the findings of the tripartite committee will be fully implemented and the companies are forced to comply. I know one thing.

**Mr. Chairman:** The hon. Member must conclude.

**Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:** One minute. He did a very good thing. The employees of the oil companies have high hopes on him. Last year he forced the companies to pay the bonus; he called them and said, "you have to pay; I have made a commitment in Parliament." Therefore, I would appeal to him to agree to this also and let him take courage and call these oil companies and straightly say to them that they cannot retrench anybody, any employee, in this manner.

**Dr. Ranen Sen (Calcutta East):** In the year 1957, the Government made a declaration that there would be no rationalisation which will be associated with retrenchment. Now, this committee was formed with the consent of the two Ministries of the

Government of India. The recommendation of the majority of this committee was not to the liking of the labour representatives because the employers wanted to establish....

**Mr. Chairman:** He cannot go on like that.

**Dr. Ranen Sen:** You know, Sir, I do not speak frequently. Please allow me a minute or so. The employers attacked this committee by saying that neither the Government nor any committee has any right to go into the question of the sacred right of the employers to retrench. This point was refuted by Mr. Mehta saying that the employers are standing on their so-called right.....

**Mr. Chairman:** He cannot make a speech now. Please conclude.

**Dr. Ranen Sen:** The employees' representatives, in spite of the fact that they were not given 100 per cent job security, agreed to it. The majority decision is there, in which it has been said.....

**Mr. Chairman:** I will not allow a speech now. Put a question.

**Dr. Ranen Sen:** Since this majority decision is there and since the ministers say they have accepted this report—that means the whole report—its analytical portion as well as the recommendatory portion—may I know what steps Government has taken or going to take to implement all these recommendations together with the background that is there?

**Shri Umanath:** Even after the tripartite recommendation that the so-called voluntary retirement scheme should be discontinued, the companies are blatantly violating it. In Madras 23 Caltex employees, in Bombay 56, in Calcutta 70 and in Delhi, right here, 41 employees have been declared surplus and have been pressurised to resign. The other day the minister said there is no retrench-

ment. Normally when a justifiable strike takes place, they do not hesitate to condemn the workers. But here when this thing is happening, they have not come out against the companies publicly. Is it because the Government is afraid that these American companies will influence the American Government and make them suspend the aid our Government is getting or is because there is any secret understanding between our Government and the American Government that our Government should not interfere in these activities of the oil companies in this country?

**Shri Nambiar (Tiruchrapalli):** In view of the obstinacy shown by the oil companies, will the Government categorically state openly as a first step that this method of indirect retrenchment by coercive voluntary retirement adopted by the oil firms would be deprecated and that such unfair labour practices will be severely dealt with, as was indicated in the labour consultative committee meeting last week?

**Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha):** Is the Government aware that the three private oil companies at Cochin have served retrenchment notices on 700 employees employed by them under the pretext that an oil refinery is coming up at Cochin and distribution of oil products will be taken over by the IOC? Also, may I know whether the workers have made a very positive suggestion that if the installations which are in very good condition of these three private oil companies are taken over with the workers, this calamity will be avoided? In that case, may I know what the Government is positively doing to see that these 700 employees are saved and not ruined?

**Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur):** Is it not a fact that this so-called voluntary retirement is actually compulsory and forcible retirement or retrenchment? When a definite



[Shri S. M. Banerjee.]

assurance was given by all the ministers that there will be no retrenchment in the LIC because of automation, here retrenchment is taking place only because of automation and because of the policies of the foreign oil companies. They feel, if the particular minister in charge of Petroleum and Chemicals is not a Cabinet minister, ignore him. If he is a Cabinet minister, make him amenable. May I know why a definite assurance has not been given, why a workload assessment committee has not been appointed and why the recommendations of the Mehta Committee are not implemented in full? Is it due to political pressure of the oil companies on the Government or not?

**Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri** (Berhampur): Have the Government tried to ascertain what is behind this policy of so-called voluntary retirement scheme, which is retrenchment by back-door? What is the apprehension in the mind of the oil companies? Is some apprehension working in their minds that ultimately oil will be nationalised, they will have to wind up their business and therefore they want to retrench these people, or is this just simply nothing but rationalisation and retrenchment through back-door by automation and other processes? Have the Government tried to ascertain what really is worrying these oil companies. After all, up till now the Government has not interfered with their business. We may differ with that policy or we may not differ with that policy, that is a separate matter. But I would like to know what is really behind this.

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** (**Shri Shah Nawaz Khan**): Sir, I am glad that this subject which has been exercising the minds of so many workers in the oil industry has been raised in this House and the Members have had their say. The history of the appointment of the tripartite committee, which is popularly known as

the Mehta Committee, is well known. Equally well known are the circumstances under which this Committee was appointed. It was a tripartite committee and the employers' representatives appended a note of dissent to its report. The Government examined the report of the Committee very thoroughly and accepted the majority report. Having accepted the report by a resolution we have commended that report to the parties concerned. This subject of oil companies falls within the sphere of the State Governments.

**Shri Umanath:** Refineries?

**Shri Jagjivan Ram:** Yes, also refineries.

**Shri Shah Nawaz Khan:** It falls within the State sphere.

**Shri Dinesh Bhattacharya:** The Committee was set up by the Centre.

**Shri Jagjivan Ram:** Yes, the wage boards are also set up by the Centre.

**Shri Shah Nawaz Khan:** The object of appointing this Committee was to find out whether a way could be found whereby we can by mutual agreement settle these disputes. Had the report been unanimous, then the Government would have been justified in asking all concerned to implement it. But this was not a unanimous report. In spite of that, we have accepted the report and commended it to all concerned. Now, if there is any dispute, if there is any retrenchment, or if the workers have any grievances, then there is a regular procedure for dealing with such disputes under the Industrial Disputes Act. Let a dispute be raised, then the State Governments will act in accordance with the Industrial Disputes Act. That, Sir, is the position.

**Dr. Ranen Sen:** This is the evasion of responsibility.

**Mr. Chairman:** Order, order.

**Shri Nambir:** Large-scale retrenchment by various methods is taking place.

**Mr. Chairman:** Before the law nobody can evade . . .

**Shri Umanath:** Does the Government accept that there is pressurisation and that is why retrenchment is going on.

**Shri Jagjivan Ram:** We always repudiate such allegations.

**Shri Umanath:** I have given the figures. I said that in the Consultative Committee also. I am not bringing this up suddenly. Did you verify as to what is the position?

**Shri Jagjivan Ram:** I am not going to say what you want me to say (*Interruptions*).

**Shri Umanath:** Why do you get angry? Why do you hold brief for the oil companies? We are fighting for the security of jobs of our Indian people. Why should he get angry? (*Interruptions*).

18 hrs.

**Shri Vasudevan Nair:** Sir, you have been noticing the action of the Cabinet Minister. Why is he so angry with us? When we were speaking there was a running commentary by the Cabinet Minister. He was reacting in such a hostile manner (*Interruptions*).

**Shri Jagjivan Ram:** What is this spirit of making allegations like selling the country to American pressure? (*Interruptions*).

**Shri Umanath:** You repudiate that allegation.

**Dr. Ranen Sen:** Why do you get angry? (*Interruptions*).

**Mr. Chairman:** Order, order. Hon. Members have had their say. Let

the Minister reply to the debate. While that is going on, this type of remarks may not be palatable. After he has finished, if there is any point on which I myself feel more information should be given, I will ask for it. Now, let him continue his speech.

**Shri Shahnawaz Khan:** We in this country are functioning in a democratic set up under the Constitution and whatever we do must be maintainable under the law. There is a regular procedure for dealing with all these disputes.

**Mr. Chairman:** That is absolutely correct, so far as the law is concerned. But the question is whether there is any understanding, secret or otherwise?

**Shri Shahnawaz Khan:** I am coming to that. Let a dispute be raised, then the law will take its own course under the Act. I strongly refute any allegation that the Government is afraid of any pressure from any foreign power. I condemn these remarks. I would not like to use any strong language. The hon. Member knows that this Government does not bow down before any foreign government.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Except Johnson.

**Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:** Except the oil companies.

**Shri Shahnawaz Khan:** One of the hon. Members praised the action of my senior colleague in calling them and asking them to pay bonus. It was precisely for the same reason that the Secretary went out of his way and called these persons, for an informal talks and told them that this is the thing that the Government would want them to do. Now, his most honest motives have been questioned. It is a matter of regret.

**Shri Umanath:** You are not doing it now, that is our complaint.

**Mr. Chairman:** Order, order. Let him finish his speech.

**Dr. Ranen Sen:** We want you to proceed further.

**Shri Shahnawaz Khan:** I hope hon. Members will not suspect underhand dealings in everything. Our officers are working with the most honest motives. The Mehta Committee Report has been appreciated by the members opposite.

**Shri Umanath:** It remains on paper.

**Shri Shahnawaz Khan:** He is one of our officers. Our officers are working honestly and with the best of intentions to further the interests of the Government. I hope such insinuations will not be made. In any case, they do not do any good to the cause of workers.

I would once again say that instead of accusing us here, a dispute has to be raised. If the workers feel aggrieved, let them raise a dispute and then follow the procedure which has been laid down in law. When that is done, Government will not be found wanting to do its duty.

**Shri Vasudevan Nair:** Sir, I raised a specific question about the Cochin refinery.

**Mr. Chairman:** Two specific points were made. The first one is that retrenchment is being resorted to. The hon. Minister has said that the law is very clear on that. If a dispute is raised under the law and the law per-

mits it, it will come naturally into action.

Secondly, he has categorically said that there is no assurance, secret or otherwise.

Therefore, I feel that he has answered it.

**Dr. Ranen Sen:** There is one thing that we have raised in common, that is, about the particular recommendation of the Mehta Committee whether the staff has been rendered surplus has to be assessed jointly by the employees' representative and the employer's representative.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** We want the implementation of that.

**Dr. Danen Sen:** That particular thing will strengthen the hands of the employees. Is that point agreed upon by the Government or not?

**Shri Shahnawaz Khan:** That recommendation was made by the Committee. The management have said, "We do not accept this". They have defied that. Legally, we have no power to enforce it. Unless the workers raise a dispute, the Government will not come in.

18.06 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, August 29, 1966/Bhadra 7, 1883 (Saka).*