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LOK SABHA

Friday, May 13, 1966/Vaisakha 23,
1888 (Saka)

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

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Export of Mineral Products

+

*1661. Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda;
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad;
Shri M. L. Dwivedi;
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Commerce be
pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any possibility
of increasing the export of mineral
products;

(b) if so, to what extent it could
be done in the present circumstances;

(c) to what extent foreign exchange
could be earned by raising the out-
put; and

(d) the steps taken in this regard?

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

(b) and (c). It is expected to raise
the exports of mineral products from
Rs. 75 crores this year, to about
Rs. 122 crores at the end of the
Fourth Five Year Plan.

(d) A statement indicating the
steps taken to increase the exports of
mineral products is placed on the
Table of the House. [Placed in Lib-
rary. See No. LT-6337/66.]

Shri S. C. Samanta: What is the
position with regard to ferro-manga-
nese export?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This year it
has been quite good thanks to the
CCC barter of the US, and we pro-
pose to expand the production of
ferro manganese so as to export more
of it.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know
why manganese only is dealt with
by the other Ministry and not taken
by this Ministry itself?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We are hand-
ling it; we are handling all mineral
products. The other Ministry comes
to help us to see that more production
takes place.

श्री स० सा० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता
हूँ कि कौन कौनसी ऐसी मिनरल प्रोडक्ट्स हैं
जिनका एक्सपोर्ट अभी तक होता था और
कौन कौन सी ऐसी हैं जो बढ़ायी जाने वाली
हैं और जो बयान में दिया है कि 40 परसेंट
इम्पोर्ट एन्टाइटलमेंट दिया जाता है, तो
किन किन चीजों में कम है और इसमें 40
प्रतिशत है तो क्यों ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : जो प्राइमरी मिन-
रल्स हैं वह पैरा (1) में आ जाती हैं और जो
प्रोसेस्ड मिनरल्स हैं जिसमें कि कुछ मशीनरी,
कुछ केमिकल्स या कुछ इम्पोर्टेड चीज आकर,
उसमें 40 परसेंट आता। बाकी जो बढ़ रहे
हैं उसमें प्रायः और बढ़ रहा है जैसे कि
सदन को पता है कि 12 मिलियन टन में 25
मिलियन टन की स्थिति में हम जाना चाहते
हैं। मैंगनीज कुछ बढ़ रहा है और अभी और

बढ़ेगा क्योंकि डिमाण्ड बलई की बढ़ी है। बोक्साइट कुछ गिरने वालों में है, इसका कम हुआ है क्योंकि बोक्साइट हमको यहां चाहिए एल्यूमीनियम ज्यादा पैदा करने के लिए ग्रीन फ़ील्ड जो है वह बढ़ रहा है क्योंकि हमारे पास काफी मात्रा में है। हम दुनियां को भी दे सकते हैं और यहां भी इस्तेमाल कर सकते हैं। माइनर मिनरल्स में टैंकम ग्रीन माइका भी काफी बढ़े हैं।

Shri P. C. Borooah: Which are the mineral products in which we have the potentiality to compete in the world markets, and what are the difficulties in the way of achieving this end?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As far as world competition is concerned, it is a bit controversial word in the sense that we have to make goods sell even though the local cost of production is higher. This is because of several circumstances; India being a very large country, the transport costs here are very high; in other competing countries, the mines are almost near the ports or the sea so that they do not have to spend much on railway freight. As the House knows, the iron ore export price is sometimes Rs. 40-50, but the railway freight itself is Rs. 40. Therefore, we have to be very careful in this matter. We have long leads from the interior to Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Mysore or other States. Therefore, we are trying to bring down the cost of production and of transport to the maximum possible extent and are trying to sell iron ore, manganese, bauxite and all other minerals on a competitive basis.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Is the Railway Ministry not helping?

Shri Manubhai Shah: They are co-operating fully.

श्री सा० सा० वर्मा : माननीय मिनिस्टर साहब मे मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि माइका

जो रा मैटीरियल के रूप में एक्सपोर्ट होता है उसका वहां इण्डस्ट्री लगा कर पक्के के रूप में लाभ मिल सकता है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : पिछले तीन सालों से तेरह साढ़े तेरह करोड़ का जो माइका है उसमें से 3 करोड़ का प्रोसेस्ड मैन्ग्रैकचर्ड माइका है और जैसा माननीय सदस्य को मानूम है, पहले खाली रा माइका जाना था। अब आहिस्ता आहिस्ता वह जिस डाइरेक्शन में ले जाना चाहते हैं, उसी तरफ हम जा रहे हैं।

Shri Thimmaiah: How far have certain concessions given to the mine-owners helped to increase production of minerals and also their export?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We do not want to take all the credit ourselves. The mine-owners themselves have done a lot, but without our help this much of expansion in export—from Rs. 75 crores this year going up to Rs. 122 crores in the next five years—would not naturally be possible.

Shri M. R. Krishna: He has also contributed to it as Parliamentary Secretary.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: That he has forgotten.

रेलवे में बीबी श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति

* 1662. श्री विभूति मिश्र :

श्री क० ना० तिवारी :

क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सामाजिक न्याय के बारे में संविधान की प्रस्तावना के उपबन्धों को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार का विचार विभिन्न रेलों के विभिन्न डिवीजनों में चतुर्थ श्रेणी की सेवाओं में स्थानीय लोगों को नियुक्त करने का है ;

(ख) क्या इस बारे में प्रादेश जारी कर दिये गये हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन प्रादेशों का कहाँ तक पालन किया गया है ?

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

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) रेलों पर सामान्यतः इन प्रादेशों का पालन किया जाता है ।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार के पास कोई आंकड़ा है कि जहाँ जहाँ रेलवे स्टेशन हैं वहाँ क्लास चौथे के जो मुलाजिम हैं उनकी बहाली वही से हुई है या और कहीं बाहर से हुई है ? अध्यक्ष जी, इसमें ऐसा होता है कि जहाँ उसका डिबीजन हेडक्वार्टर होता है वहाँ जो बड़े बड़े प्रक्रम होते हैं उन प्रक्रमों के यहाँ काम करने वाले उनके लागी डाटी जो होते हैं, उन्हीं की बहाली की जाती है, वही बहाल हो जाते हैं और मरे बच जाते हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यही तो आपने सवाल किया है ।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : प्रश्न कतां महोदय ने जवाब भी दे दिया । बहालियां चौथे दर्जे के मुलाजिमों की होती हैं डिबीजन हेडक्वार्टर से और डिस्ट्रिक्ट हेडक्वार्टर से और जहाँ से वह आते हैं, एन० ई० आर० से वहाँ डिस्ट्रिक्ट सिग्टम है, वहाँ जिले में होती है । लेकिन यह अवश्य ध्यान दिया जायगा कि स्थानीय प्रादमियों को ही प्राथमिकता दी जाय ।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने यह कोई निर्देश दिया है डिस्ट्रिक्ट हेडक्वार्टर्स को और डिबीजनल हेडक्वार्टर्स को कि सब जगह के प्रादमियों को ग्यायत वह बहाल किया करें, अपने लागी डाटी प्रादमियों को जो क्लास वन और क्लास टू के प्रक्रम बहाल करने दिया करने हैं, वह न किया करें ?

० राम सुभग सिंह : इस प्रकार का प्रादेश है । इसे फिर दोहरा दिया जायगा ।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : क्या इस बात की शिकायत आयी है कि स्थानीय फोर्थ ग्रेड के जो कर्मचारी हैं उनकी बहाली की जो पद्धति है उसकी वजह से उनकी बहाली में कठिनाई होती है ? यदि हां, तो इसके लिए क्या उपाय किया जा रहा है ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : जबानी प्राप लोगों ने मुझे बताया था कि वहाँ के लोगों की पर्याप्त संख्या नहीं है । और कोई खास शिकायत लिखित रूप से हमको प्रलग नहीं मिली है ।

श्री भागवत सा आजाद : मैं मन्त्री महोदय के इस वक्तव्य की सराहना करते हुए कि विभिन्न डिबीजनों में स्थानीय व्यक्तियों को ही लिया जाता है, उनसे जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उन्होंने सैम्पल के आधार पर यह देखा है कि पूर्वी रेलवे में जैसे बानापुर डिबीजन है, वहाँ पर स्थानीय व्यक्तियों को तरजोह दी गई है या बाहर के व्यक्ति प्राथिकांश है, यद्यपि आपने इस नियम को तो मान लिया है ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : चतुर्थ दर्जे के कुछ बाहर के हैं मगर और जगहों में भी चतुर्थ दर्जे के स्थानीय लोग हैं ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या यह सही है कि जब प्राई० ए० एम० में हमारी परीक्षा का माध्यम हिन्दी होने जा रही है तो प्राज भी क्लास फोर्थ के कर्मचारियों के लिए प्राज्ञा की जानी है कि वह प्रश्नों को जानें हुए हो ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : चतुर्थ दर्जे के मुलाजिमों को प्रश्नेजी प्रश्नवा हिन्दी पर कोई बाध्य नहीं किया जाता क्योंकि स्थानीय भाषा उन्हें जाननी चाहिए ।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Is the hon. Minister aware that in spite of very clear instructions from the Railway Ministry and the efforts made by the hon. Ministers to see that class IV services are recruited locally, not only are they not recruited locally but many Harijans and Adivasis who could very easily be taken in these services are not taken and people from outside are brought in? If the answer is in the affirmative, what particular steps is the hon. Minister going to take to see that his orders are implemented strictly and promptly?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : चतुर्थ दर्जे में इस वक्त 1 लाख 66 हजार 115 हरिजन हैं और 27993 शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स हैं और जो आपने बताया कि नहीं लिये जाते हैं, अगर इस बात की कहीं सूचना मिलेगी तो हम लोग उसका सुधार करेंगे। जहां तक हमारी खबर है, उसमें इनके प्रति कोई अन्याय करने की बात नहीं है।

Shri Gokulananda Mohanty: When did Government issue orders referred to in part (b), when did they review the implementation and what was the reaction?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: That is the general instruction that local people should be recruited and the quotas reserved for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes must be fulfilled, and if possible, they should be given further representation in the services.

श्री गुलशन : क्या यह सत्य नहीं है कि रीजनल रेलवे के हेडक्वार्टर पर जो चौथे दर्जे के कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति होती है उसमें शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट के साथ अन्याय तो होता ही है बाकी मन्त्री महोदय द्वारा धाकड़े बतलाने के बाद हम को कुछ सन्तोष भी होता है कि जहां तक क्लास फोर्थ के मुलाजिमों का सवाल है उनका नियुक्ति पूरी की जाती है लेकिन जो इसके ऊपर के हैं दर्जा तीन के या दर्जा दो के उन के बारे में क्या विचार है और क्या सनकी भी संख्या पूरी होगी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल चौथे दर्जे के बारे में है।

Train-Car collision near Sarai Rohilla

***1663. Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a car was smashed in a collision with a train at a level-crossing near Sarai Rohilla on the 23rd December, 1965;

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

(c) whether any enquiry has since been conducted into the accident; and

(d) the details thereof?

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

(a) Yes. The car sustained slight damage.

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

(c) and (d). According to the finding of the Enquiry Committee the Gateman who had lowered the barrier against road traffic and had also taken off the up gate signal for passage of the train, lifted the barrier before the train had actually negotiated the level crossing which led to this accident.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : श्रीमन्, जो चार सवाल कमजोर मिनिस्ट्रों से किये जाते हैं वही चार सवाल इन भारी भरकम मिनिस्ट्रों से किये जाते हैं। जब उनका रेलवे बजट भ्रमल है तो उनका क्वेश्चन आदर भी भ्रमल होना चाहिए क्योंकि इन पर तो सबालों की बीछार करने की इच्छा होती है लेकिन यह चार सबालों का जवाब देकर बैठ जाते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं उन को कह दूंगा कि जब तक आप खड़े रहें वह भी खड़े रहें। अब आप सवाल पूछिये।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि इन लैविल कौंसिंग पर जो फाटक था वह घनमैड फाटक था या उसके ऊपर कोई घादमी या गेटकोपर तैनात था ?

श्री शाम नाथ : यह रेलवे का मैड लैविल कौंसिंग ए० क्लाम का है इसमें तीन गेटमैन की इपूटी होती है, 8, 8 घंटे की शिफ्ट पर ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : तो फिर कैसे बन्द नहीं हुआ और कैसे खुला रह गया जब 3, 3 घादमी उस काम पर तैनात थे ?

श्री शाम नाथ : मैने मवाल के जवाब में बतलाया है कि गेटमैन की गलती थी उसने वह बैरियर वक्त से पहले उठा दिया जिसके कि परिणामस्वरूप यह दुर्घटना हुई । -

श्री यशपाल सिंह : उसे क्या सजा दी गई ?

श्री शाम नाथ : उसका इनक्वीमेंट रोक दिया गया है ।

नजरबाग रेलवे स्टेशन के निकट सत्याग्रह

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* 1664. श्री मधु लिमये :

श्री किशन पटनायक :

क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह गच है कि दिसम्बर, 1965 तथा जनवरी, 1966 में नजरबाग रेलवे स्टेशन (पश्चिम रेलवे) के निकट सैकड़ों नागरिकों ने सत्याग्रह किया था ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसके क्या कारण थे; और

(ग) क्या यातायात के लिये किसी रेलवे लाइन के बन्द किये जाने के विरोध में यह कार्य किया गया था ?

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

(b) and (c). The ostensible reason was the closure of the Sanala-Amran Road narrow gauge section.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस सत्याग्रह के बाद वहाँ के जो नागरिक हैं उनकी मांगों पर रेलवे मन्त्रालय ने पुनर्विचार करके इस लाइन को खाली रखने के लिए क्या कोई विचार किया है ?

रेलवे मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री शाम नाथ) : ऐसा कोई स्थान नहीं है कि अब जो फैसला हो चुका है उस पर दुबारा विचार किया जाय ।

श्री मधु लिमये : इस फैसले के कारण क्या है क्योंकि जब नागरिकों के द्वारा सत्याग्रह आदि किया जाता है उस पर भी नरकार विचार नहीं करती है और जब मुझाव भेजे जाते हैं उस पर भी मन्त्रालय विचार नहीं करता है तो आखिरकार और क्या रास्ता रह जाता है इसलिए जरा कारण बतलाइये कि इन लाइन को क्यों बन्द कर दिया ?

श्री शाम नाथ : उसका कारण यह है कि यह जो सैक्शन है इसमें काफी नुकसान हो रहा था जिस एरिया में यह रेल चलती है उसमें काफी रोड फैसिलिटी है वनैज वगैरह है । इसलिए स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को मलाह से इस सैक्शन को खत्म करने का फैसला किया गया था ।

Settlement of Claims by Railways

1665. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the maximum and minimum time taken in effecting refunds and settling claims by the Railways; and

(b) whether any steps have recently been taken to improve and streamline the machinery and to accelerate the process?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) The minimum time taken in disposal of claims for refund and for compensation is less than a day. The average time taken during 1964-65 was 39 days and 31 days respectively. It has not been possible to ascertain the maximum time taken in settling a claim. But there have been cases which have taken well over one year for settlement.

(b) Every effort is being made to cut out unnecessary delays in enquiries, in collection of necessary documents, in verification of claims etc. that contribute to the delay in settling claims.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Has the Government satisfied itself as to the adequacy of the existing procedures and the expedition with which or the lack of which characterises the settling of claims?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: When it is 31 days average, obviously we are not satisfied. We want that it should be further reduced.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Are the Government aware that there are cases in which claims are pending for three years or more, that in some cases the Government, on account of delay caused by themselves, even take the plea of limitation to defeat those claims? I am personally aware of a claim which was made about 9 months ago, a very simple, small claim, which is not being settled. There are several such cases.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: There may be cases which are not being settled for three years or so. I do not deny that, because there are several cases which are in court, and there are also certain cases about which the relevant papers could not be found and also cases of inflated claims where some bogus consignments were sent only with a view to charging the railway for claims. Barring all these things, if the hon. Member can send his case, we shall see.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I do not want any special favour. I have pointed out only that as a matter of rule it takes a number of years.

Mr. Speaker: That is right, but it is no favour to the Member if the case is brought to his notice.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : सेंटिलमेंट ग्राफ क्लेम्स की बहुत शिकायतें हैं तो क्या गवर्नमेंट इस बात पर विचार कर रही है कि उसके लिए कोई समय या अवधि नियत कर दे कि उसके अन्दर क्लेम्स डिमांड कर दिये जाय ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : जैसा कि अभी बतलाया कि पिछले साल 31 दिन का एवज लगा था लेकिन हम लोग चाहते हैं कि उसको कम से कम वक्त में सेंटिल किया जाय ।

श्री राम हरल यादव : क्या यह बात सही है कि क्लेम्स के मुकद्मात का फैसला होने में इस वजह से देरी होती है कि इसका कानून ग्राज तक रेलवे ऐक्ट की दफा 77 के नोटिस और जान्ता दीवानी की दफा 80 के नोटिस का है जिसमें कि पहले की तो मियाद 6 महीने की है और दूसरे की एक साल की है और इन पेचीदा कानूनों की वजह से चीफ कर्मशियल सुपरिन्टेंडेंट के आफिस में या डिप्टी चीफ कर्मशियल सुपरिन्टेंडेंट के आफिस में बहुत देर होती है ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : कानून पेचीदा हो सकते हैं और उनको सरल बनाने और यह देरी कम कर सकने के हेतु रेलवे के सारे कानूनों की किताब धादि में प्रश्नकर्ता महोदय को दे दूंगा और वह उनके सम्बन्ध में जो सुझाव देंगे उन पर विचार किया जायगा ।

श्री भागवत झा अजाद : नियम के अनुसार अगर किसी व्यक्ति विशेष के यहां सरकार का कोई पावना बाकी रहा है तो उसे निश्चित तिथि पर न मिलने के कारण उसके एवज में कोई एक अन्तरिम मुआवजा या

काफ़ी अधिक हर्जाना देना पड़ता है तो क्या सरकार यह सोचती है और खास तौर पर अग़र सरकार ने यह निश्चय किया कि किसी व्यक्ति का पावना जो रेलवे पर है और उसकी अदायगी के लिए टाइम निश्चित कर दिया जाय ताकि अग़र उम निधि तक वह न दे मके तो रेलवे उम व्यक्ति को मूद और हर्जाना वगैरह उसके लिए दे और ऐसी व्यवस्था करने से आप की बहुत सी कठिनाइयाँ हल हो जायेंगी और अभी आपके मन्त्रालय के अधिकारी इस पर जो अधिक समय लगाते हैं वह अधिक समय नहीं लगा पायेंगे ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : इस पर विचार किया जायगा ।

श्री उ० मू० त्रिबेदी : मन्त्री जी ने अभी कहा कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा एक साल या उससे कुछ अधिक किसी क्लेम के निबटाने में लगता है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो उन्होंने नहीं कहा । उन्होंने तो कहा कि कई केसेज ऐसे हैं जिनमें एक साल या उससे अधिक लगता है लेकिन यह नहीं कहा कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा केसेज में एक साल लगता है ।

श्री उ० मू० त्रिबेदी : एक साल से ज्यादा लग जाता है ।

डा० लक्ष्मीधर सिंहजी : तीन, तीन साल लग जाते हैं ।

श्री उ० मू० त्रिबेदी : एक साल से ज्यादा उन्होंने कहा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने कहा था कि कई केसेज हैं जिनको कि एक साल से ज्यादा लग जाता है ।

श्री उ० मू० त्रिबेदी : क्या मन्त्री जी को यह बात मालूम है कि क्लेम एडमिट करने और क्लेम का रुपया देने इन दोनों के बीच में भी

तीन, तीन साल लग जाते हैं और उनका क्लेम तय हो जाने के बाद भी, तीन साल तक उसका रुपया नहीं मिलता है ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : मालूम है क्लेम के लिए 1864-65 में एक्ट टाइम 31 दिन लगे हैं लेकिन हम इस प्रोपर्टी को भी कम करना चाहते हैं ।

श्री हुकुम लाल कछवाय : क्या सरकार के ध्यान में यह बात आई है कि जो रेलवे कर्मचारी और स्टेशन मास्टर्स आदि होते हैं उन्हें एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान पर भेजा जाया करता है तो इससे वहां उनको काफ़ी राशन वगैरह की दिक्कत हो जाती है और काफ़ प्रेशानी का सामना उनको उठाना पड़ता है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सर्वांग इसमें कम उठेगा ?

श्री विश्वाम प्रसाद : क्या मन्त्री जी को यह बात मालूम है कि जिन वक्ता यह पावना या एरियस किसी व्यक्ति को रेलवेज में मिलना होता है तो उसके लिए उम आदमी को काफ़ी पैसा घूस के रूप में देना होता है ।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : अग़र माननीय सदस्य इस तरह के घूस लेने के काम के बारे में हमें जानकारी देंगे तो उम बारे में आवश्यक जांच पड़ताल व कार्यवाही की जायगी ।

Heavy Pump and Compressors Plant

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*1666. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Firodia:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a heavy pump and compressors plant near Allahabad with Soviet collaboration;

(b) if so, when it will be set up; and

(c) the terms thereof?

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

(b) The exact time table for establishment of the Project will be settled after the Detailed Project Report, which is expected in September this year, has been received and examined. According to the present estimates, the construction work is expected to commence in January, 1967 and production sometimes in 1970-71.

(c) The terms of collaboration have not yet been finalized.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : सरकार जो रुम के सहयोग से इलाहाबाद के निकट एक भारी पम्प और कम्प्रेसर संयंत्र लगाने का विचार कर रही है, उसका मतलब यह होता है कि देश में इन चीजों की कमी है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि देश में भारी पम्प और कम्प्रेसर की कितनी आवश्यकता है, देश में उनका कितना उत्पादन होता है और वे बाहर से कितने मंगाए जाते हैं ?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: It is with this view the project is coming up. It will manufacture heavy duty compressors at 16700 tons per annum and that is our calculated requirement.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने रुम के अलावा किसी और देश के सहयोग से भी इस तरह का संयंत्र कायम करने का विषय में विचार-विमर्श किया था; यदि हाँ, तो उसका क्या नतीजा

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: It is not necessary because here we get not only technical assistance but also economic assistance from the Soviet Union.

Shri Firodia: What would be the indigenous content in this project?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: That would be known after the detailed project report is received. It is expected to

be received sometime by September or October.

Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: What consideration has weighed for setting up of the plant near Allahabad and is there any proposal to set up such plants in other cities of the country also, other than Soviet collaboration?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: As has been estimated, this meets the needs of the country and there is no question of having another plant. So far as location near Naini in Allahabad is concerned, the Soviet experts visited many places and they decided that this was the most suitable place.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: What is the capacity in pumps and compressors in industry today and to what extent is this capacity going to be augmented by the setting up of these plant manufacturing pumps and compressors?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: There are many parties in the private sector producing pump sets and compressors also but they are of lower dimensions. This will be heavy compressors and pumps.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: What is the capacity listed?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: Capacity listed that has been taken into account. As I said earlier, this is 16,000 tons.

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : हाल ही में पटेल कमीशन ने गाझीपुर, देवरिया, जौनपुर और झाबमगढ़ का दौरा करने के बाद उनके विकास के लिए वहां पर इस तरह के उद्योग खोलने का सुझाव दिया था। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस सुझाव के बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है और क्या वहां पर इस तरह की इंडस्ट्री खोली जायेगी या नहीं?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: That is a different question. It is a fact that

the planning commission sent a team to examine the condition of certain districts in the Eastern U. P. and they have sent a special report to the planning commission. That is a different question.

Shri R. S. Pandey: In the production of these heavy pumps and compressors, what would be the percentage of indigenous production and what would be the percentage of import from Russia and from other countries.

Mr. Speaker: That was answered already.

Transfer of Staff on Railways

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*1667. **Shri Kolla Venkalah:**

Shri M. N. Swamy:

Shri Laxmi Dass:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether a delegation of the National Federation of Railwaymen has made any representations to the Railway Board against the large-scale and unjustified transfers of the staff in the recent period;

(b) if so, the reasons for the large scale transfers;

(c) the points raised in the representations; and

(d) the action taken on those representations?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-6338/66].

Shri Kolla Venkalah: Is the Minister aware that the transfers effected in the middle of the year are creating inconveniences to the education of the children of the railway employees?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: As is contained in the statement, transfers are made by the end of the educational term so that there may not be much

hardship to the children of the employees.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : कुछ राज्य कर्मचारी ऐसे हैं, जिन को सौ रुपये से भी कम वेतन मिलता है, लेकिन उनको भी उठा कर बहुत दूर फेंक दिया जाता है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मन्त्री महोदय इस बात पर विचार करेंगे कि चकि ऐसा करने से उनका परिवार कहीं होता है और वे स्वयं कहीं होते हैं, जिससे उनका गुज़ारा होना मुश्किल हो जाता है, इसलिये ऐसे कर्मचारियों को बहुत दूर न फेंका जाये।

डा० राज सुभग सिंह : जो नवयुव दलों के कर्मचारी हैं, उनके बारे में इस बात का विशेष विचार रखा जाता है कि उनको दूसरे जिले में न भेजा जाये, लेकिन जब कभी लड़ाई बगैरह हो जाये, तो उस हालत में ज़रूरत के अनुसार काम करना पड़ता है।

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Have representations been received from commercial clerks of Ahmedabad against these mass transfers and has the Government given thought to the fact that transfers from and to big cities particularly of commercial clerks who are for reasons unknown treated as non-essential and are not provided with accommodation, find it extremely expensive? Hence, will their transfers be limited to stations within the Ahmedabad municipal area which has five big stations?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: We know about the difficulties created to the staff due to shortage of accommodation but according to the corruption enquiry committee report, people who deal with such subjects are supposed to be transferred after completing their normal period of stay and they are not supposed again to be brought to that station for about five years. But having regard to the difficulties that have been pointed out we are looking de novo into this matter.

Shri A. P. Sharma: Just now the hon. Minister had drawn attention to the recommendations of the corruption enquiry committee. In view of the fact that the railways are unable to house their class III and IV employees, I do not think they are housed more than on an average of 45 per cent, and also in view of the linguistic difficulties in the educational system of the country, may I know whether the railway ministry is going to consider the whole question of transfers and posting of staff *denovo* so that the difficulties involved in such transfers could be obviated and the staff could be in a better position to devote their mind and attention to efficient running of the railways?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I have already said that we are looking into this entire matter. But these clerical staff are not transferred from one zone to another where any linguistic difficulty might arise. They are sometimes transferred from one zone to another on their own request but they are transferred usually within the zone itself.

Shri A. P. Sharma: The hon. Minister has said about the zones but I think he knows that even within districts, not to speak of zones, there are linguistic difficulties. Will this aspect also be considered?

Mr. Speaker: Every aspect should be considered.

Shri Ranga: Some vacancies have arisen in the new zones with Secunderabad as its headquarters. In view of the difficulties mentioned by Mr. Sharma about language and housing, will preference be given to the Telugu speaking people who are working in other zones to be transferred to this area in order to fill up these new vacancies that have arisen?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: We have approached all the railways but preference is going to be given to the

people who belong to the southern and the central railways. As far as possible we shall consider the convenience of our staff.

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जैसे नागपुर का कोई भ्रादमी गोरखपुर डिबिजन में दस बरस से है, क्या सरकार उसका ट्रांसफर कराने की कृपा करेगी और इस प्रकार के अन्य लोगों को भी यह सुविधा देगी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री कन्डप्पन ।

श्री शिव नारायण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं आया है ।

Shri Kandappan: The statement claims that transfers are so arranged as to cause minimum dislocation in the education of the children of railway employees and therefore are timed at the close of the school session. My information is that there are many cases where transfers are affected in the middle of the year, causing so much difficulties and hardships to the employees. I would like to know whether the Government is in a position to categorically deny that there is no transfer in the middle of the year.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Whenever there is any allegation against any staff and if that is found true by the Vigilance Directorate, then at any moment anybody is liable to be transferred. Otherwise, he would not be transferred.

Dr. I. M. Singhvi: It is precisely this kind of transfer which comes as a consequence of allegation or accusation against the person which causes considerable difficulty, when the person is transferred from one division to another, thus affecting adversely the prospects, security and the promotion of the people in the division to which this person, who has been found guilty, as a matter of punish-

ment is transferred to that division. I have also written to the Government about this.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: We are helpless; if the Vigilance Commission recommends that such a man should be transferred, then the railway is bound to accept that recommendation.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: He should not be transferred in a way so as to promote him and thus jeopardise the prospects of other people in the division to which he is transferred. That is the point. Instead of being punished, he is transferred in that way. (Interruption).

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: They are not dismissed, because that is the recommendation of the Vigilance Commission.

श्रीमती जयाबेन शाह : क्या रेलवे मन्त्रालय यह तय कर सकते हैं कि पहली और दूसरी श्रेणी के मिवाय नीचे दर्जे के रेलवे कर्मचारियों की बदली एक जोन से दूसरे जोन में न हो ? क्योंकि आज प्रादमेज बढ़ रही हैं, बदली हो जाने से आधी फैमिली एक जगह रहती है और आधी को दूसरी जगह रहना पड़ता है ? मैं यही चाहती हूँ कि जो ऊँचे अफसर हैं, जिनकी ननख्याहें ज्यादा हैं, उनकी ही बदली एक जोन से दूसरे जोन में हो, छोटे लोगों की न हो ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : इस प्रश्न को हम उस रूप में देखें कि जिस रूप में बहाली हुई है। जिस वक्त किसी आदमी की बहाली होती है तो उसे मांगा जाता है कि किस किस डिब्बे-जून में उसकी बदली की जा सकती है, उसको प्रिफरेंस के अनुसार दो डिब्बेजनों का काम से काम नाग देना होता है, उसको प्रिफरेंस के अनुसार उमी डिब्बेजोन में रखने की कोशिश की जाती है। लेकिन कभी कभी विजिनेन्स की रिपोर्ट पर उसको दूसरे जोन में जाना पड़ता है, नारमनी जहां उसकी बहाली होती है, वहाँ रखा जाता है।

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : क्या सरकार यह बतलायेगी कि कुछ कर्मचारी ऐसे हैं रेलवे के, जिनके बच्चे बीमार हैं, घर्मपत्नी उन तीव्र रोग से पीड़ित हैं, मेडिकल सर्टिफिकेट दिया गया है, फिर भी उसकी दरखास्त पर ध्यान न देकर ट्रांसफर कर दिया गया है और फिर वहाँ जाकर क्वार्टर का भी प्रबन्ध नहीं होता है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो एक माम रिप्रेजेंटेशन या दरखास्त से किया जा सकता है, इस पर गप्पीमेंटों की जरूरत नहीं है।

Exchange of Impounded Cargo

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*1668. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Basumatari:
Shri Gokulananda Mohanty:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 475 on the 11th March, 1966 and state:

(a) the steps taken so far by the Governments of India and Pakistan in pursuance of the broad agreement between them to transfer to each other the cargo physically available with the two Governments and where it has been sold out, to pay compensation in respect thereof; and

(b) the latest position of the extent of cargo and ships and vessels in the possession of the two Governments?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi):
 (a) Though proposals have been made to Pakistan from time to time for restoration of cargoes detained in each country, Pakistan has so far shown no interest in discussing this matter.

(b) According to the information furnished by Indian consignees, Indian cargo of the value of Rs. 5.14 crores has been detained in the river waters of East Pakistan. In so far as cargoes

of import origin are concerned the total value of cargo impounded by Pakistan is Rs. 8.74 crores. Though exact figures are not available it has been estimated that the insured value of Pakistani cargoes detained by us is Rs. 1.69 crores.

As regards ships and vessels held by each country the position is that 3 Indian ocean going vessels with a tonnage of 13,980 and of the insured value of Rs. 145 lakhs have been detained by Pakistan. In addition 167 steamers and flats meant for inland water transport of the value of Rs. 1.79 crores have been detained in Pakistan.

We have detained 3 Pakistani ocean going vessels with a tonnage of 30,058 and insured valued at Rs. 169 lakhs.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Since Pakistan has already made it clear that the question of exchange of cargoes and ships will go on *pari passu* with the question of Kashmir, and since the value of the cargoes seized by Pakistan is over four times the value of cargoes seized by India, and since there is no discernible sign of any possibility of settlement of the matter by negotiation, would the Government be prepared to take special action in referring the matter to some international arbitration or referring the matter to adjudication by some international tribunal?

Shri Shaif Qureshi: The Ministry of External Affairs has informed the Pakistan High Commission in Delhi on the 26th March that the Government of India would be glad to receive in New Delhi, officials of the Government of Pakistan to discuss the question of speedy return of all assets and properties taken over by either side during the conflict. There is no question of referring matter at this stage to any international tribunal.

Shri P. C. Borooah: In reply to a supplementary question on the 11th March, the Minister said that it was agreed that all such foreign cargoes

where they are physically available with the two Governments would be transferred to each other and where it has been sold out, necessary compensation will have to be paid. May I know what has happened to this arrangement and whether Pakistan has accepted this?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): That was our proposal contained in our original reply that we are mooted this proposal with the Pakistan authorities. The state of affairs as it is today is given in the main answer.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार के ध्यान में यह बात है कि हमारे 'सरस्वती' नाम के जहाज को पाकिस्तान ने डिस्मिगर करके उस पर "रज़िया" लिख दिया है और वह उसको अपना क्लेम कर रहा है, कहता है कि यह भारतवर्ष का नहीं है। इस जहाज के मुताबिक सरकार की क्या इतिना है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : इसके लिये हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं तीन जहाज हमारे उनके पास हैं और तीन उनके हमारे पास हैं, उनकी एक दूसरे के साथ तबादला कराने की कोशिश की जा रही है।

Shri D. C. Sharma: I think more than nine months have passed when the hostilities between India and Pakistan ceased, and there has been also the Tashkent agreement. May I know if the return of these ships on a reciprocal basis and the return of the cargo on a bilateral basis did not form part of the Tashkent pact and, if not, why not, and if yes, why that part of the Tashkent agreement has not been implemented so far?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The Tashkent agreement was a broad cover. Articles 7 and 9 already include what the hon. Member suggests. But then we have to implement the details of these articles in which the hope was expressed firmly by both the countries that the normalisation of relations will mean

the restoration of all the properties back. I have been giving to the House all the facts that developed from time to time.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि ताशकन्द समझौते के बाद भारत ने पाकिस्तान को कितना माल लौटाया और इस बारे में कब-कब मॉटिंग्स हुई और उसमें क्या क्या निर्णय किये गए ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : मेम्बर साहब प्रीजनल प्रान्सर पद लें, इन में फिगर्स दी हुई हैं, प्रार्टी में एड-कारगो और इन्टररिबर कारगो हैं।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा : घायने कितना लौटाया है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : इसका जबाब कई दफा दिया है, बारबार फिगर दे रहे हैं।

Shri Gokulananda Mohanty: When the sold-out property has fetched much less than the actual price, who will be held responsible?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There is a system of valuation. When two properties, whichever category it belongs to, are such that there is a difference of opinion on the price, either the original property is restored or the independent valuers will arbitrate as to what the correct valuation is.

Shri Kapur Singh: Judging from past experience and also based on commonsense, do the Government have any hopes that Pakistan will give us back what is due to us in this matter?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We have not lost any hope.

Shri Nath Pal: The statement of the hon. Minister shows that Pakistan's action is thus one more nail driven by Pakistan into the coffin of what is called the Tashkent agreement. In the light of this experience, may I

know whether Government will consider the feasibility of withholding payment of Rs. 8 crores which we will be giving to Pakistan under the Indus Water Agreement?

An hon. Member: We are honest.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I am glad the reaction of the House is what I wanted to express. We have never dishonoured any international commitment of that character and we do not propose to do so.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : हमारे काफ़्टर्स को ले लेने के कारण ब्रह्मपुत्र नदी में जितना नेविगेशन होता था प्रायः सब बन्द हो गया है और हमारा कोई कनेक्शन घसम से घबरे गिबर के द्वारा नहीं रह गया है। ताशकन्द एग्जिमेन्ट का कोई स्वागत भी पाकिस्तान की तरफ से नहीं हो रहा है। इसलिए क्या सरकार इस पर विचार करेगी कि पाकिस्तान का जो कारगो हमारे पास है या जो शिप्स उसके हमारा पोर्ट्स पर आकर लगने हैं हम यह घाईर जाँच कर दें कि तब तक पाकिस्तान के शिप्स हमारे पोर्ट्स में शैलर नही पा सकेंगे जब तक हमारे जहाज लौटाये न जायें ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : प्रभा वह पोजीशन मैं समझता हूँ सदन के सामने नहीं आई है। हम अभी तक यहाँ कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि

By persuasion and goodwill, all these problems should be settled in the spirit of Tashkent.

Shri Raghunath Singh: Our ships are being spoiled. रिपेयर नहीं हो रहे हैं नौ महीने में। सब खराब होते जा रहे हैं।

Quotas of Raw Materials to the Blacklisted Firms

*1649. **Shri Rajeshwar Patel:** Will the Minister of Supply, Technical Development and Materials Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that though some firms like M/s. Amin Chand

Pyare Lal, M/S Khemchand Rajkumar, M/S Ram Krishna Kulwantrai and M/S. J. Cohen and Co. were either blacklisted or business with them was suspended because of serious irregularities, yet they are being given regular quotas of raw materials for their factories and the factories of their associate firms since 1956;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the total amount of raw materials so released, in quantity and value, during the above period of blacklisting and or suspension?

The Minister of Supply, Technical Development and Materials Planning (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) and (b). Only M/S Amin Chand Pyare Lal remained suspended/blacklisted during May, 1954 to January, 1957. The Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals did not suspend business dealings with or blacklist the other three firms. Such blacklisting/suspension of suppliers does not automatically involve denial of quotas for raw materials.

(c) The information required for the past period is not readily available.

Shri Rajeshwar Patel: May I know what are the circumstances in which the issue of raw materials is stopped?

Shri Raghuramaiah: The suspension of business and blacklisting in this case was on suspicion that there were some entries interpolated in the tender form submitted by the firm. Later on there was a case in the court and the Manager of the Delhi Branch was acquitted. The then Works, Housing and Supply Ministry reviewed the case and lifted the blacklisting order. That was only suspension of Government dealings with the firm. The supply of raw materials is controlled by other considerations. If the raw materials are misused or sold in blackmarket or something like that, there is a different order under which raw materials are stopped. Suspension of Govern-

ment business dealings does not automatically cut off raw materials. This was done in consultation with the Home Ministry and Law Ministry. For instance, in the case of steel, if the steel quotas are misused or sold in blackmarket or if there is anything irregular, we recommend to the Steel Ministry to cut off the raw materials supply.

Shri Rajeshwar Patel: Do I understand that raw material quota is refused on the basis of blackmarketing and misuse and it is not refused merely on the basis of some case pending, because the Government does not want to punish the industry, but only wants to punish the industrialist?

Shri Raghuramaiah: As regards the raw materials supply we are guided by the department concerned. We only carry out their instructions. In the case of steel the circumstances under which the steel quota can be stopped are as follows:

1. Steel material quota can be stopped by the DGTD if the firm's name is suspended from the steel processing industries list for one reason or the other.

2. If a party does not submit production returns or steel processing returns it can be stopped.

3. If misuse or sale of the material allocated comes to the notice of the DGTD and is established the DGTD makes a recommendation to the Ministry of Industry and with the approval of the Ministry further allocation of raw material is stopped. It varies from department to department.

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: Has it come to the notice of the Government that the partner of Messrs. Amin Chand Pyare Lal is the Gentleman who was allotted £6,000 on health grounds, whereas the hon. Mr. Speaker was not given more than £10, and also Messrs. Ram Krishna Kulwantrai of Madras has been allotted steel quota in spite of having been black-listed?

Shri Raghuramaiah: As I said, this refers to transactions between 1954

to 1957. At the same time, the following associated firms of Amin Chand Pyare Lal were also blacklisted:

1. Messrs Amin Chand Pyare Lal, 21-A Canning Street, Calcutta.
2. Messrs Amin Chand Pyare Lal, 101, Narayan Dhuru Street, Bombay.
3. Messrs Amin Chand Pyare Lal, 50, G. B. Road, Delhi.
4. India Engineering Works, Calcutta.

So, wherever they had any connection, that was also blacklisted.

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: What about Ram Krishna Kulwantrai of Madras?

Shri Raghuramaiah: I do not find that name readily here.

Shri Ranga: I think the PAC also has had occasion to make some remarks about this firm and their misbehaviour. Have Government ever thought of giving up this restriction of considering it department by department and section by section, so that once a firm is blacklisted in regard to transactions with one particular section within the Supply Ministry, it would be treated as blacklisted in regard to other things also and they would not be allowed to play mischief, especially in view of the fact that all these firms are all related one with the other and they have been playing mischief with the Government for a long time?

Shri Raghuramaiah: So far as blacklisting is concerned, we follow the rule that all associated firms are also blacklisted. The only question is because a firm is blacklisted and Government is not doing business with them, whether their whole production should be stopped and raw materials should be topped. There are different considerations for that. This matter has been gone into in consultation with the Home and Law

Ministry recently in 1966. Our Department was advised by the Law Ministry that as the rule stands now, because Government suspends business with a firm and it is blacklisted, you cannot completely stop the issue of raw materials, although it would be one of the important factors to be taken into consideration by the distributing authority so far as supplies of raw materials are concerned.

Shri Manoharan: Sir, I am asking a specific question and I request you to help me in getting a proper reply. Is it a fact that this firm Amin Chand Pyare Lal entered into collaboration with the Government of Kashmir for a ceramic unit in Kathua in Jammu province and G.C. sheets, cement and other raw materials were supplied to this firm on the recommendation of the Jammu and Kashmir Government by the Director of Supply of the State Government, through the Iron and Steel Controller of the Government of India, through a permit which far exceeded the quantity actually used and the excess thus obtained was sold in black-market at an exorbitant rate by this firm, making a profit of several lakhs? I want to know whether the Government is prepared for a physical check-up of the roofing of the factory and take whatever action is called for?

Shri Raghuramaiah: May I request that a separate question may be put about this?

Some hon. Members: Why?

Mr. Speaker: If he wants notice, what can I do?

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: The name of this firm is mentioned in the question and the question has been given long before. He should be ready with the details.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members would kindly appreciate that if the details are wanted and the Minister says that he wants notice for it, he has a right to say that. What can I do?

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Sir, this is a notorious canse known to the Minister. Why should he not furnish the answer?

Shri Raghuramalah: Sir, this question, which has been raised, relates to certain details which are not available. The Iron and Steel Controller has to be consulted before I can give the information. I shall lay a statement on the Table after ascertaining the facts.

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: Sir, I rise to a point of order arising out of the answer given by the hon. Minister for Technical Development. He said that these firms are black-listed. I want to know on what grounds Messrs. Ramakrishna Kulwantrai of Madras have been given steel quota recently?

Mr. Speaker: This is for the Minister to answer. A point of order is to be answered by me. A point of order cannot be addressed to the Minister; it can only be addressed to me and I have to give a decision on that. Now, what decision should I give on this?

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैं अभीचन्द प्यारे साल की फर्म के बारे में जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सत्य है कि यह फर्म ब्लैक लिस्ट हो जाने के बाद अपना नाम बदल कर सरकार को धोखा देती रही है और उसके सम्बन्ध में पब्लिक प्रकाउण्ट्स कमेटी ने पिछले कई वर्षों में सरकार को रिपोर्टें भेजी ह। पब्लिक प्रकाउण्ट्स कमेटी ने स्पष्ट लिखा है अपनी रिपोर्ट के अन्दर कि फाइनेन्स मिनिस्ट्री के सेक्रेटरी और सम्बद्ध विभाग के मिनिस्टर भी इससे सम्बन्धित थे। करोड़ों रुपये के कोटे और आयात लाइसेंस किस प्रकार से अनुचित रूप से दिये जाते रहे हैं, इसका भी कमेटी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में वर्णन दिया है। यदि यह बात सत्य है तो क्या पब्लिक प्रकाउण्ट्स कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार मन्त्रालय के सेक्रेटरी और मन्त्री के खिलाफ कोई कार्रवाई की गई है। यदि की गई है तो वह क्या है।

Shri Rajhuralal: So far as the period 1954—57 is concerned, to the extent this department was aware of associated firms and so on, to that extent they were suspended and all the firms were blacklisted. But on a review by the then Works, Housing and Supply Ministry the order was lifted in January 1957. This is the information I have at the present moment.

श्री शिव नारायण : अध्यक्ष महोदय . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस तरह से तो नहीं हो सकता कि मुझे बुला कर उम्मीद बरें कि मैं दूसरे को रोक दूं। मैं बलाउंगा आप को।

Whether the report of the Public
Accounts Committee.....

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): Sir, may I intervene, because probably my hon. colleague could not fully follow the question put in Hindi by Shri Prakash Vir Shastri. I wish to say that so far as the Steel Ministry is concerned, immediately after receipt of the report of the Public Accounts Committee—it was received hardly a week ago—our Ministry has taken notice of it and is proceeding according to whatever information may be available and action is being taken (Inter-ruptions).

श्री तुलसीदास कव्यवाय : प्रत्यक्ष महोदय,
मैं जानना...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह मैं कैसे कर सकता हूँ कि जब पन्द्रह या बीस मेम्बर खड़े हो रहे हों तो एक ही दफे में सब को बुला लूँ। पन्द्रह मेम्बर एक दम से बोलना चाहते हैं। मैं एक एक कर के चांस दे रहा हूँ। मेरा काम ही इतना बीकेलेस है कि मैं क्या करूँ।

श्री शिव नारायण : क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि फर्म धर्मचन्द प्यारेलाल ने काश्मीर में नदी के ऊपर एक पुल बनवाया और उस पुल के प्लैन्क तबदील करवाये। जो सोहा बाजार में 750 रु० टन था उसे उन्होंने

1850 रु० पर टन में गवर्नमेंट को दिया और आधे इंच के लोहे के बजाय 516 इंच के लोहे का पुल बनाया जिसमें 4 लाख रु० मुनाफा कमाया। क्या सरकार इस की जांच करवाने की कृपा करेगी।

Mr. Speaker: Would that be enquired into?

Shri Raghuramalah: This relates to a transaction with the Kashmir Government, I understand. I do not know, Sir, how I come into the picture (*Interruptions*).

श्री शिव नारायणः अध्यक्ष महोदय, आधे इंच के बारे में नहीं बतलाया गया...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप आधे इंच और 516 इंच की बात पूछते हैं यह कैसे बतलाया जा सकता है। मिनिस्टर साहब कैसे इस बात का जवाब यहां पर दे सकते हैं।

There are so many allegations and complaints against this firm. The Public Accounts Committee has also taken note of it. Certain officers are also involved in that. This must be enquired into thoroughly so that the real facts can be found out and then the House can form its own opinion.

Shri Tyagi: Sir, I want one clarification. **Shri Prakash Vir Shastri** said that the Public Accounts Committee had taken notice of active association of some of the ministers. Either it must be a misunderstanding or, if that is so, I would like those ministers to be named.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा त्यागी जी कह रहे हैं मिनिस्टर का नाम बतलाया जाये कि वह कौन हैं।

Mr. Speaker: He said "Secretaries" and not "ministers".

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Sir, the Minister of Iron and Steel, who came to the assistance of the hon. Minister who is replying to the Ques-

tion, said that the report of the Public Accounts Committee was received by them only a week back. But is there no co-ordination between these ministries, because about this particular firm, which black-marketed about Rs. 1 crore worth of steel, purchasing from Messrs. Hindustan Steel and selling it to the Oil and Natural Gas Commission, this fact was brought out by the Committee on Public Undertakings last year in its report which was submitted to Parliament? May I know whether they have taken notice of this; if so, why is it that this firm, in spite of this, is still being given quotas?

Shri Raghuramalah: There is co-ordination between the Ministries. My colleague represents the administrative department concerned. He has already given the assurance that the report of the Public Accounts Committee is under examination, and we will examine it thoroughly (*Interruptions*).

Shri Tyagi: Sir, ministers names have been brought in. This must be investigated thoroughly. Either the remark should be expunged or it should be contradicted by the Treasury Benches.

Mr. Speaker: If the Minister does not want to contradict it, should I ask him to do it?

Shri Raghunath Singh: Then we should be allowed to put questions.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइये।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं बैठ जाता हूँ लेकिन क्या मिनिस्टर कह सकते हैं कि कौन क्या कहे। इस के लिये हमें कोई और अध्यक्ष बनाना पड़ेगा क्या।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसके लिये आप कौन अध्यक्ष बनना पड़ेगा। जब आप सवाल करते

हैं तो मिनिस्टर जो जवाब चाहेगा देगा। क्या मैं कह सकता हूँ कि इस तरह का जवाब दिया जाये।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : तब क्या मिनिस्टर बतलायेगा कि यह पूछा जाये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस वक्त तो वही बतलायेगे। जब आप आ जायें तो जैसे चाहें वैसे कर लें।

Shri T. N. Singh: I do not think the Public Accounts Committee has referred or made any allegation against any minister. The Committee has referred to the then Secretary. Some remarks have been made against the then Secretary. If hon. Members can tell me where the Minister has been referred to, I shall look into it. But to the best of my knowledge, the Public Accounts Committee has not referred to it.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : पब्लिक अकाउण्ट्स कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में पूरा पैराग्राफ है जिसमें उसने यह रिमार्क दिया है कि समझ में नहीं आता कि कंसन्ड मिनिस्टर ने इस प्रकार की सैंशन क्यों दी। मैं चाहता हूँ कि पब्लिक अकाउण्ट्स कमेटी का यह रिमार्क हाउस की टेबल पर रखा जाये।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know how many people and how many firms were blacklisted in the year 1965-66 and how many of them were again blacklisted because of the proceedings taken by the Ministry?

Mr. Speaker: We have the cases of three here.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Since information on the vital part of this question, about raw material supplied to firms either suspended or blacklisted has not been given, may I know from the hon. Minister what is the meaning of "blacklisting"? Does "blacklisting" mean writing the name of the firm in black colour and then

supply them with all raw materials to carry on blackmarketing? What is the meaning of blacklisting", I want to know from the Government. I also want to know why this firm, which has done so much of blackmarketing, a note of which has been taken even by Shri Subramaniam when he was Minister of Iron and Steel and also by other ministers, is again being supplied raw materials? Why is it that the Minister is not able to do anything in this regard? Why is it that he is shielding this firm?

Shri Raghuramalah: Blacklisting can be done by any administrative department for misuse of raw materials or blackmarketing of raw materials. It may be done by the Director General of Supplies and Disposals also for unsatisfactory supplies or for some irregularities in the supply of goods to Government. Therefore, blacklisting by DGS&D means only for that period Government will not buy goods from them. But whether the raw material was suspended, steel for instance, is a matter which the Steel Ministry has to tell me.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: You change your rules.

Shri Raghuramalah: It is done on joint consultation. There are rules governing circumstances when the raw material should be stopped.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: We are asking the Government and not one particular Ministry. What is the meaning of this?

Shri Ranga: Sir, you were good enough to ask for a full-scale inquiry into this matter. In the light of it we would like the rules to be suitably altered so that in future at least this kind of a thing would not be repeated.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: A full statement should be placed on the Table of the House because it seems that ministers are also involved.

Shri Raghunath Singh: This firm is dealing with shipping also. It is called APJ Lines. So, I should be allowed to ask a question.

Mr. Speaker: The Question Hour is over.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS

Closure of Jute Mills

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- S. No. 31. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri Daji:
Shri B. K. Das:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Yallamanda Reddy:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
Shri Imbichibava:
Shri Pottekkatt:
Shri Nambiar:
Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Indian Jute Mills Association has proposed block closure of all its member mills for at least one week in May, 1966;

(b) if so, the grounds for the proposal;

(c) whether Government have given its approval to the same;

(d) the total loss in production and number of workers involved in the proposed closure; and

(e) whether there has been any unforeseeable scarcity of raw jute?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (e): The Indian Jute Mills Association propose to have a block closure of all the jute mills for a week in view of the acute shortage of jute fibre. As a result of the block closure, the industry expects that the consumption of raw jute which is in short supply will be reduced by 1.5 lakh bales. The industry has been concerned that due

to extreme shortage of raw jute, the prices of raw jute have shot up to a very high level that is Rs. 174.15 per quintal (Rs. 65 per maund), whereas the prices of jute goods have not risen proportionately. This is resulting in losses to the industry.

Due to severe failure of monsoon last year, the 1965-66 jute and mesta-crops suffered sharp decline in production and is now estimated at not more than 58.59 lakh bales, which shows a fall in raw jute production by 17.18 lakh bales as compared to 76 lakh bales of raw jute production in 1964-65. The industry started the July 1965-June 1966 season with a carry over of 20.25 lakh bales as compared to 28.36 lakh bales at the end of June 1964. Due to rising demand of jute goods abroad and at home, the production of jute goods was maintained at a very high level with a view to satisfy the internal demand for jute goods and the opportunities of increased foreign exchange earnings from exports. The exports touched a record level of Rs. 184 crores in 1965 as compared to Rs. 161 crores in the previous year. Consequently, the consumption of raw jute which stood at 77 lakh bales in 1962-63 rose to 88.80 lakh bales in 1964-65.

With a view to meet the gap between demand and supply, Government had to permit since the middle of June 1965, import of as much as 18 lakh bales of jute and mesta cuttings from abroad costing about Rs. 25 crores to Rs. 30 crores of foreign exchange. Out of this the industry is likely to get about 14.15 lakh bales mostly mesta from Thailand by the end of June 1966.

In view of the continued tightness of the raw jute supply position last year and continuously increasing consumption of raw jute and the continuing dry spell in the Eastern States of India and the limited prospects of getting larger quantities of raw jute from abroad, the jute industry feels

that the proposed block closure will be more effective and less troublesome to labour than a reduction or curtailment in daily production.

At the present rate of consumption the stock of raw jute with the mills at the end of June 1966, is expected to be only of the order of 11 lakh bales which is equal to a little over seven weeks requirements as against the minimum requirement at the end of the season of 21 lakh bales equivalent to 3 months consumption. Even with the reduced stock of 7 weeks requirements there is a serious problem of imbalance in gradewise and quantity-wise availability of raw jute for different types of constructions. Earlier this year it was hoped that a part of the new crop would arrive early by the beginning of July and help in tidying over the difficulties. Unfortunately this has not materialised because due to continuing dry spell in all the four Eastern States, the possibility of an early crop is not visible. Also due to lack of rains, there is likelihood of the crop being less than 90 lakh bales which was expected earlier. Thus raw jute prices have soared up, as stated earlier, to very high levels that is Rs. 17.15 per quintal (Rs. 65 per maund) seriously pricing out the jute goods for exports as well as for home consumption.

It is understood that jute mill workers and Government of West Bengal also prefer block closure to a cut in production. It may be recalled that under similar conditions of failure of rains and consequent fall in production of raw jute in 1961, the industry had to observe a block closure of a total of two weeks in June and July 1961.

Having due regard to all these considerations, the Indian Jute Mills Association has proposed that all its Member-Mills should close for a period of one week.

The closure will affect all the 2,25,000 workers now employed in the mills. The workers will, however, be

paid lay-off compensation for the period of closure at the rate of 50 per cent of the basic wages, 50 per cent of the dearness allowance and 50 per cent of the increased wage on the basis of the Wage Boards recommendations under the Industrial Disputes Act.

The proposal of the Indian Jute Mills Association for block closure is under consideration.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Having heard him patiently, it appears that 2,25,000 workers are going to be idle and they will be paid only the lay-off pay and allowances. The last sentence of the reply is that this is under consideration. I would like to know whether the Minister has considered this point that practically this has become a regular feature of the Jute Mills' Association to have block closure either in the name of shortage or in the name of anything else; if so, whether any concrete steps have been taken by Government to see that such closures do not take place.

Shri Manubhai Shah: The hon. Member's assumption is wrong. It is not based on some assumptions. Raw jute is just not there. Therefore it is an extraordinary feature that we imported Rs. 30 crores worth of raw jute. The world also has no raw jute supply. If the failure of monsoon continues, certainly we cannot blame the Jute Mills' Association for that. The only alternatives are either a short-term block closure or a continued reduction and lay-off for a long period of time to conserve the raw jute which is there.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to know whether it is a fact that the delegation of IJMA headed by the Jute Commissioner and representatives of Macneill and Barry Limited and Jardine Henderson went to Thailand in the month of October 1965 to purchase jute there and purchased huge quantity of jute from them paying a much higher price than was offered

to them by some other countries and concerns. I would like to know whether this is known as the Thailand jute purchase scandal; if so, whether any inquiry has been made into this and the result of that inquiry.

Shri Manubhai Shah: The matter is totally unconnected with this but I can answer the hon. Member. Thai jute was the only jute available and we purchased 14 lakh bales to keep employment going and to earn the foreign exchange. It was purchased at international prices. There is no scandal whatsoever in it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I can give you the details.

Mr. Speaker: He may send them on to me.

Shri Daji: The statement itself says that 11 lakh bales will be left with them as balance and that 14 to 15 lakh bales will be available by June 1966 because of imports of raw jute permitted by Government. This totals to 25 lakhs bales. Even the maximum production last year required only 80 lakh bales. If the production is even 60 lakh bales or slightly less than that, say, 55 lakhs bales, which is the lowest production ever expected, the mills can be continued for the whole year on the basis of this raw jute production as the maximum production of last year. The statement, therefore, itself, negatives any suggestion that there would be absolute shortage of raw jute available. Why then should the mills be permitted to apply block closure?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There is a slight inaccuracy in the hon. Member's assumption. These 14 lakhs bales, which are to come by June 1966, do not mean that they are all yet to come; they have already some. 11 lakh bales have come and another 3 lakh bales will come. The total import during the whole year ending June 1966 will be 14 lakh bales, that is 11 lakh plus 3 lakh bales, which is

jute the minimal. We cannot live from day to day like that. Then, our production is expanding and our exports are expanding; therefore, the only way is either a long-drawn retrenchment and reduction in production or a block closure.

Shri B. K. Das: There has been an increase in raw jute prices. Have we been able to supply the demand of Indian jute goods in the foreign market at a competitive price so far?

Shri Manubhai Shah: What we find is that substitutes are coming in and while today for a temporary period even these fantastic prices are being tolerated, the wool packs made from plastics from Japan have already been accepted by the Australian market. As the House has always been showing anxiety that we cannot work on a short-term basis, we must have a stabilised price in the international market.

Shri S. C. Samanta: The statement says that the Indian Jute Mills Association has come forward with a proposal for the block closure for a week. May I know whether this Jute Mills Association was aware of the shortage of production in the country even in July-August last year and, if so, whether they came forward with any other proposal to Government, that is, of having a small daily cut in the production?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Last year also, they had proposed the block closure and we told them to wait for rains. Fortunately, in the month of May last year, there was some early rain and so they withdrew their proposal. This year, even now, when we are practically in the middle of May, all these four areas are experiencing a dry spell. There was no possibility of expecting any early crop. These are the two different sets of circumstances.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether the Government have gone into the fact that the support price

given by the Government is much below the price that has gone up now which has been in the hands of the middle-men and whether that also is responsible for the decrease in production of jute in the country.

Shri Manubhai Shah: My colleague, the Food and Agriculture Minister, is paying special attention to increase the production of jute and we expect 19 lakh bales in the coming season. I do not know what the rain gods are going to decide. But we have to depend on various factors and then take action.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether there is any possibility of having jute from Pakistan because, now feelings between India and Pakistan are quite agreeable.

Shri Manubhai Shah: We are considering that aspect also. But the problem is there also that just as our crop is short, to an extent the crop in Pakistan is also short. Last year, we wanted to purchase but we could not get it. So, we got it from Thailand. We will explore any market in the world and get it.

Shri Namblar: In view of the fact that this block closure is for a week only not due to the fault of the workers, may I know, whether the Government are considering to guarantee full wages and allowances to the workers and further that this will not lead to any retrenchment later on?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I would like to separate the two parts. One is a force majeure or an act of God in which all the parties have to suffer. As regards the second part, this was considered by myself going to Calcutta twice in the last ten days. We had a full-fledged meeting with the West Bengal Government and they, in turn, had a meeting with the local top-representatives of the Mills. They considered all the aspects. We have not made up our own mind. As I said, it is still under consideration. It is better to have a closure in a well-

organised way of conserving our raw material rather than carry the distress over a period of three or four or five months.

श्री मधु सिन्घे : अभी मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा कि पाकिस्तान की जूट की फसल पर भी इस साल बुरा असर पड़ा था तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पाकिस्तान की अपेक्षा हमारे यहाँ जूट कारखाने भी कम हैं और पक्के जूट की पैदावार भी कम है तो क्या ताश्कन्द करार के बाद मन्त्री महोदय ने कोई प्रयास किया था कि कच्चे जूट की जो हमारी आवश्यकता है उसका एक हिस्सा पाकिस्तान से प्राप्त करें ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : मैंने ऐसा पहले नहीं कहा जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने बताया कि कोई पाकिस्तान की जूट की वजह से हमारा खुद का प्रोडक्शन गिरा है। वहाँ पर भी रा जूट की कमी थी। इस साल जब ताश्कन्द का पैंक्ट हो गया है तो हम सारी कोशिश करते हैं लेकिन जब तक नारमल रिलेशन न हों हम परचेज नहीं कर सकते हैं फिर भी पाकिस्तान की जूट हम तीसरे बाजारों से लेने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। बाहर से जहाँ से भी मिलेगी उसे हम लेने की कोशिश करेंगे।

श्री मधु सिन्घे : 18 लाख बेल्स कुल घापने प्रायात की है जिसमें से प्रकेले घाईलैण्ड से घापने 14-15 लाख ली हैं तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पाकिस्तान से कितनी ली हैं और कितने की मांग की थी ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : फिलहाल वहाँ से कुछ नहीं मिल सकती जब तक कि ट्रेड का नौरमलाइजेशन न हो जाये।

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: The statement says that the Jue Mills Association and the Government of West Bengal are both favouring block closure. May I know if the Minister is aware that just recently there has been a conference of the workers of the Bengal Chatkal Mazdoor Union, the big Union other than the I.N.U.C.,

and that they have made certain proposals and, in view of that, may I know when block closure is still under the consideration of the Government whether the Government will call all the major unions to discuss the matter and to have their opinion on it?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I made it quite clear when I was in Calcutta. The Labour Minister of West Bengal, Mr. Bijay Singh Nahar, had consultations with all the labour representatives because that is a local question. As far as the Central Government is concerned, I have got a written letter from the West Bengal Government that they would recommend this proposal.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : जब सरकार पाकिस्तान के स्थान पर वॉईलैण्ड से जूट खरीदने जा रही है तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि पाकिस्तान की जूट में, वॉईलैण्ड की जूट में और हिन्दुस्तान की जूट में और उनसे बने हुए सामानों की कीमत में क्या अन्तर है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह: फिलहाल चूँकि हमारी ट्रेड पाकिस्तान से अभी चालू नहीं हुई है इस लिए उससे कीमतों का मुकाबला तो करना बेकार है लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान की जूट संसार भर की जूट से अधिक महंगी है ।

Mr. Speaker: Next Short Notice Question.

Shri Mohammad Elias: May I ask a question?

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry now.

Shri Mohammad Elias: It is our problem. I was myself present in that conference. I may be allowed to put a question.

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry now. I have passed on to the next Question.

Return of goods seized by Pakistan

S.N.Q. 32. Shri Maheswar Naik: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has recently communicated to Pakistan to return as per Tashkent declaration, the goods worth about Rs. 100 crores seized by them;

(b) whether it is also a fact that no inclination of return is at all available from the side of Rawalpindi; and

(c) if so, the effective steps taken by India so that the property seized is duly and to the full realized?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of Pakistan have recently been invited to send their officials to Delhi for discussions for speedy return of properties and assets in their totality in terms of Article VIII of the Tashkent declaration.

(b) and (c). Though there has been no response to this from Pakistan efforts continue to be made by us for restoration of properties and assets to the rightful owners.

Shri Maheswar Naik: Is it not a fact that during Indo-Pakistan conflict a sizeable Pakistani property was held by India which has been returned before the Tashkent Declaration actually came in? May I know why India unilaterally returned back the properties held by India to Pakistan?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That stage has not yet come. As far as the properties are concerned, the basic question of exchange of properties is still not settled.

Shri Daji: The question was entirely different.

Shri Maheswar Naik: May I know whether, in the absence of payments by Pakistan, the Government is wanting to take up the matter to some international court of justice, etc.?

Shri Manubhai Shah: All these matters will be considered later.

Shri Daji: The Minister did not reply to his first question. The House must get the reply. His question was whether India unilaterally returned back the properties to Pakistan.

Shri Manubhai Shah: We have not. I have already replied that the question of unilaterally returning the properties does not arise. The matter is still under discussion.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What is the time-limit for these discussions to go on between India and Pakistan? May I know what will be the attitude of the Government of India after that time-limit has passed because, after all, some of these goods will deteriorate while we are discussing the problem of returning them and getting them?

Shri Manubhai Shah: All these points will be kept in mind, keeping in view the feelings of the House and the country in the matter.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Rail Cycle

*1670. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news-item under the heading 'Rail Cycle' published in the Times of India city edition of the 28th March, 1963 at page 6 stating that a young man from Gujarat has invented a rail cycle which can operate on broad gauge and narrow gauge railway lines;

(b) if so, whether the inventor has been contacted and his claim has been examined; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The inventor has not yet made a working model and it is therefore not possible to try it out.

Fire in Railway Stores (Loco Shed) Allahabad

*1671. **Shri K'indar Lal:**
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that fire broke out on the night of the 12th April, 1966 in the store room of the Loco Shed of the Northern Railway at Allahabad Junction resulting in a huge loss of railway property; and

(b) if so, the causes of the fire and the total loss of the railway property involved?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). Yes Sir, a fire did break out in the Cotton Waste godown of Loco Shed, Allahabad and not in the Store room. The cause of the fire can be known only after completion of enquiries by the Enquiry Committee who have not yet submitted their findings. The loss is estimated at Rs. 500 approximately.

Republic Forge Project in Hyderabad

*1672. **Shri Hukam Chand**
Kachhavalaya:
Shri Bade:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a project known as Republic Forge in Hyderabad is on the verge of collapse;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that machinery worth several lakhs of rupees imported from France for the project has been lying in Bombay Docks for several months; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). It has come to the notice of Government that this firm is facing some financial difficulties, partly due to the fact that some of the promoters have not been able to subscribe fully the arrears on calls made some time back. Discussions with certain financial institutions have also not yet been concluded.

(c) and (d). It is a fact that machinery of considerable value imported from France for this project had been lying in Bombay port for some time, for the reason that funds were not available for payment of the necessary port charges and other dues like freight and insurance as well as customs duty. The Andhra Pradesh Government have since decided to make a convertible advance to the Company up to a limit of Rs. 20 lakhs for meeting the dues to the port as well as freight and insurance charges. About half of the machinery has already been released from the docks.

Demand and Supply of Raw Materials

***1673. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Supply, Technical Development and Materials Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to set up a Committee to study the demand and supply of raw materials which are scarce; and

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

The Minister of Supply, Technical Development and Materials Planning (Shri Raghuramiah): (a) and (b). A Committee consisting of seven official Members under the Chairmanship of a Joint Secretary has been set up with effect from 11-4-86 to study the demand, availability, principles, priorities and procedures for allocation of

industrial raw materials which are scarce. The Committee has been charged with the responsibility of making studies in respect of copper and rubber in the first instance, and in the light of these studies, examine whether any organisational changes would be necessary for carrying out the functions assigned to the Department in the Presidential Order. The Report of the Committee is expected to be received by middle of June, 1986.

Manufacture of Fluorescent Fixtures in Kenya with Indian Collaboration

***1674. Shri Panna Lal:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Bombay firm is to collaborate in the establishment of a factory in Kenya for the manufacture of fluorescent fixtures and accessories;

(b) if so, the terms of such collaboration; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

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

(b) Final details of collaboration are yet to be worked out. However the project scheme, in its present form, envisages export of Indian machinery and equipment worth Rs. 1.5 lakhs to Kenya as capital contribution by the Indian party. Additional capital requirements of the proposed project will be met by the local collaborators.

(c) Government of India have approved the proposal 'in principle'; final details of the project on completion of the Indian firm's negotiations with their local partners will be subject to Government's final clearance.

Pig Iron Complex

*1675. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Shiva Dutt Upadhyaya:

Will the Minister of Iron and Steel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 783 on the 25th March, 1966 and state:

(a) whether Government have since taken any final decision on the feasibility of study by M/s. Kuljian Corporation (Private) Ltd. regarding Pig Iron Complex; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Creation of Class I Posts in the Railways

*1676. **Shri U. M. Trivedi:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Efficiency Department of the Railway Board has recommended the creation of class I posts; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) The Efficiency Bureau of the Railway Board has not recommended the creation of any Class I posts.

(b) Does not arise.

Khadi and Village Industries

*1678. **Shri R. Barua:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Khadi and Village Industries have been able to become self-supporting;

(b) if not, how long these Industries will remain dependent on Government subsidy; and

(c) whether any probe has been made to find out ways and means to put these Industries on viable economic footing?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) No, Sir.

(b) In order to enable Khadi and Village Industries to co-exist side by side with industries in the organised sector which co-operate on lower overhead costs it would be necessary to continue financial assistance to Khadi and Village Industries. This is also necessary in view of the urgent need to prevent further deterioration in unemployment and under-employment. It has helped to rationalise the system of production in the large, medium, small scale and village sectors demarcating, to the extent necessary, spheres of production and making provision for adequate supply of raw materials and for marketing facilities. These steps together with improvements in technology are expected to reduce the need for subsidies. The whole question is to be discussed shortly by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission with Government and the Planning Commission.

(c) Yes, Sir. Before the Second Five Year Plan was framed, an expert committee under the Chairmanship of Prof. D. G. Karve examined this question. Before the formulation of the Third Five Year Plan, Working Group appointed by the Government of India went into this question also. Towards the close of the Third Five Year Plan, the Government of India appointed a Second Working Group, whose report is under the consideration of Government.

Recovery of Railway Goods near Yamunanagar (N. Ry.)

*1679. **Shri Brij Basi Lal:**
Shri Braj Bihari Mehrotra:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railway property worth Rs. 16,000 was

recovered on the 23rd April, 1966 from the premises of some residents of Mamidha, a suburb of Yamunanagar, in a raid conducted by the Railway Police and the Intelligence Staff of the Northern Railway;

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

(c) the action taken in the matter?

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

(a) Yes Sir, but the raid was conducted on 20-4-66 and not on 23-4-66.

(b) Wagon No. ERC 69141 containing Railway Stores was smuggled out from Railway Workshops Stores, Jagadhri, fraudulently and the same was surreptitiously diverted to Govindgarh Railway Station by putting fake labels on it. At Govindgarh its contents were unloaded and removed by two of the Workshop Stores employees on the night of 29/30-3-66 without obtaining its proper delivery. The contents of the Wagon were again transported to Yamunanagar in a Motor Truck and stored in a factory owned by one Shri Jiwan Singh at Hamida Colony. Intelligence Branch of the Northern Railway Protection Force got a clue about this and conducted raid jointly with the Government Railway Police on 20-4-1966. As a result of this raid, 102 Bearing Springs valued at about 15,300 were recovered.

(c) A case was registered vide F.I.R. No. 43, dated 12-4-66 under Section 379/420 IPC and Section 3 of the Unlawful Possession of Railway Stores Act at Government Railway Police Station, Ambala Cantonment. Two outsiders and four Railway employees were arrested by the Police and the investigation is in progress.

Imported Dates

*1680. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large quantity of dates recently imported by the State Trading Corporation were

found unfit for human consumption by the Municipal Analyst of Bombay;

(b) whether despite their unsuitability the dates have been distributed by the S.T.C. all over the country; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). Out of a total of 51,404 baskets of dates imported by the State Trading Corporation, only 129 baskets were found to be unfit for human consumption and were rejected. The quality of a consignment of 450 baskets is under dispute. Those dates have however, not been distributed. The rest of the consignments were completely cleared by the Port and Municipal Health Authorities.

Robbery in Train

*1681. **Shri Braj Bihari Mehrotra:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a daring running train robbery was committed on the 24th April, 1966 between Pasraha and Narayanpur stations on the Barauni-Katihar section of the North Eastern Railway when robbers snatched away ornaments, currency notes, attache cases and other belongings from the passengers;

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

(c) the steps taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) No Sir. According to a complaint lodged at Police Station, Government Railway Police Thanabihpur on 24-4-66 by the complainant, on 23rd/24th April, 1966 at 02.30 hrs. one thief ran away with a suit case from running train. This suit case contained half a dozen Terylene suits and some educational certificates.

(b) and (c). A case has been registered by Government Railway Police and the police investigation is in progress.

Superfluous Personnel on the Railways

*1682. Shri Shyam Lal Saraf:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Dr. Chandrabhan Singh:
Shri Thimmaiah:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether on the recommendations of the Department of Administrative Reforms, the Ministry of Home Affairs have launched upon a job of pruning superfluous personnel from various Departments of Government;

(b) whether the same has been made applicable to the Ministry of Railways; and

(c) if so, in what manner?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) to (c). Presumably the reference is to the scheme for redeployment of staff rendered surplus as a result of introduction of administrative reforms or studies by the Staff Inspection Unit, Ministry of Finance. If so, the implications of this scheme as far as the Ministry of Railways is concerned, are under consideration.

बारान स्टेशन पर रेलवे बैगनों में घाग लग जाना

*1683. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरबा :
क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 19 अप्रैल, 1966 को बारान रेलवे स्टेशन (राजस्थान) पर मिलिटरी के घास से भरे हुए 16 रेलवे बैगन घाग लग जाने के कारण जल कर राख हो गये थे;

(ख) यदि हां तो घाग लगने का कारण था; और

(ग) इससे कितना नुकसान हुआ है?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी हां, लेकिन घास के 14 बाक्स माल डिब्बों को घाग लगी थी, न कि 16 को।

(ख) प्रवर घफमरों की संरक्षण जांच समिति के अनुसार वहां से गुजरती हुई 934 घप माल गाड़ी के इंजन की चिमनी से निकली चिनगारी के कारण घाग लगी।

(ग) कुल 14,550 रुपये की क्षति का अनुमान है।

S.T.C. and M.M.T.C.

*1684. Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the number of barter parallel deals entered into by the State Trading Corporation and the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation during 1964-65 and 1965-66; and

(b) whether the text of the deals will be placed on the Table?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The number of barter parallel deals entered into by the State Trading Corporation and the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation during the years 1964-65 and 1965-66 is as follows:—

	1964-65	1965-66
S.T.C.	9	6
M.M.T.C.	21	42

(b) As these are commercial transactions, it is not possible to place all their voluminous texts on the Table. The items and value of the exports/imports made during the years 1964-65 and 1965-66 under all such deals are given in statements I & II (regarding barter deals) and state-

ments III & IV (regarding parallel deals) which I am laying on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6339/66].

Steel Plant and Captive Mines Workers

*1685. Shri Daji:
Shri Eswara Reddy:

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

(a) whether in continuance of the protest against the unfair discrimination as between workers in steel plants and the captive mines under the Bhilai steel project, the Action Committee of the Trade Unions organised a token strike on the 28th March, 1966 and have threatened an indefinite strike on this issue;

(b) whether the authorities of the Bhilai Steel Plant and the Hindustan Steel Limited have been advised to take measures to remove the cause of industrial discontent in the captive mines in the matter of discrimination in D.A. rates and thus avoid the stoppage of production both in the mines and the plant; and

(c) whether Government have initiated direct talks with the trade unions to settle the issue, failing which, whether Hindustan Steel Limited will be advised to refer the dispute to arbitration?

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6340/66].

स्वदेशी काटन मिल, इंदौर

* 1686. श्री बड़े :

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री वृद्धवीर सिंह :

क्या वाणिज्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या स्वदेशी काटन मिल, इंदौर तीन या चार महीने पहिले बंद हो गई थी;

(ख) क्या उसके परिणाम स्वरूप 3,000 म-दूर बेकार हो गये हैं ;

(ग) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने किसी नियंत्रक की नियुक्ति की है ; और

(घ) क्या स्वदेशी काटन मिल को पुनः खोलने के लिये अभी तक कोई तिथि निश्चित नहीं की गई है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उर-मंत्री (श्री बाकी कुरंती): (क) और (घ) . जो हां ।

(घ) सूचना मिली है कि मिल ने 9 मई, 1966 से प्रशांत काम करना शुरू कर दिया है और 650 मजदूर वाम पर लगाये गये हैं । बताया है कि 22 मई 1966 तक मिल पूरी तरह काम करना शुरू कर देगी ।

Lathi Charge by the Railway Police on Passengers

*1687. Shri P. Venkatasubbalah:
Shri Brij Lal Lal:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a lathi charge was made by the Police at Howrah Railway Station on the 28th April, 1966 to disperse crowd;

(b) whether many persons were injured in the lathi charge;

(c) whether any damage was caused to the railway property; and

(d) the reasons for this unfortunate incident?

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

(b) Seven rioters sustained minor injuries.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The trouble started when the mob at Howrah Station became restive due to dislocation of train services caused by passengers at Uttarpara Railway Station preventing running of trains on the main line for alleged late running and shortage of accommodation. The mob refused to disperse as requested repeatedly by the Police and later started indulging in violence when the Police were compelled to lathi charge.

Subsidy for Chemical Manufacturers

*1688. Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Solanki:
Shri Badi:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Rameshwar Tanti:
Shri Himmatsingka:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to give subsidy to chemical manufacturers who manufacture chemicals for export purposes;

(b) if so, which chemicals have been put in this category; and

(c) how much subsidy will be paid to the manufacturers?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). There is no general scheme for grant of cash subsidy to manufacturers who manufacture chemicals for export purposes. It has, however, been decided that the State Trading Corporation would purchase Hydrochloric acid, Ammonium Chloride Technical, Bleaching Powder, and Sodium Bichromate at prices not higher than those advised by the Directorate General of Technical Development and sell these at prices not below the minima to be fixed by the State Trading Corporation. As the quantity of export can not be predetermined, it is not possi-

ble to estimate the amount of subsidy that would be paid under the scheme.

नेपा पेपर मिल्स

* 1689. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नेपा पेपर मिल्स में उत्पादन वर्ष 1964 की तुलना में 1965 में बहुत अधिक हुआ है ;

(ख) प्रागामी वर्ष के लिये सरकार ने नेपा पेपर मिल्स में कितने उत्पादन का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया है; और

(ग) उस लक्ष्य को पूरा करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री बा० संजीवया) : (क) नेपा मिल में 1965 के दौरान 30,515 मी० टन का उत्पादन हुआ था जो 1964 के उत्पादन की तुलना में 1680 मी० टन अधिक था ।

(ख) इस कारखाने की वर्तमान क्षमता 30,000 मी० टन वार्षिक की है तथा चौथी योजना के अन्त तक इसे 75,000 मी० टन तक बढ़ाने का सुझाव है ।

(ग) विस्तार कार्यक्रम को क्रियान्वित किया जा रहा है तथा 1968-69 तक इसके पूरा हो जाने की प्राप्ति है ।

जूते बनाना

* 1690. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या संभरण तकनीकी विकास और सामग्री आपूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कानपुर में जवानों के लिये जूते बनाने वाले कारखानों के लगभग 2000 श्रमिक काम कम होने के कारण पिछले चार महीनों से खाली बैठे हैं, और

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस वर्ष कानपुर के उन बारह कारखानों को, जो पहले जवानों के लिये जूते बना रहे थे, जूते बनाने के आदेश नहीं दिये गये हैं ?

संभरण, तकनीकी विकास और सामग्री आयोजन मंत्री (श्री रघुरमैया) : (क) कोई जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ख) (1) 30-4-66 को कानपुर की 8 फर्मी को बट ऐक्ट के 3,89,000 जोड़ों की स्पलाई के लिये आर्डर दिये गये हैं।

(2) 11-3-66 को कानपुर की 2 फर्मी को डरबी जूतों के 40,130 जोड़ों की स्पलाई के लिए आर्डर दिये गये हैं।

Survey of Nagaland etc.

*1690A. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Nagaland, Mizo Hills district, Manipur and NEFA were surveyed prior to World War II by the then Director-General of the Geological Survey of India, Mr. Cyril Fox;

(b) if so, in which year or years exactly;

(c) whether his reports disclosed that the aforesaid region is rich in oil and strategic minerals;

(d) whether the survey reports are available;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether some of the areas aforementioned were turned over in 1946 or there about on perpetual or a 99-year lease to the Baptist Mission and/or other missionary organisation and some others to a few leading British firms of Calcutta with head-office in London; and

(g) if so, the precise position at present?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) to (e). No, Sir. There was no survey as such done of these areas. Dr. Cyril Fox reconnoitered parts of this area in 1926-27 in connection with the preparation of his Memoir on coalfields. He did not submit any formal report on the results of his reconnaissance. He made only general observations regarding the coalfields beyond the Namchak, which were incorporated in the Director's Report for the year 1927-28.

(f) and (g).—Information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the house.

Zinc Smelter Project, Udaipur

5542. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether Zawar Mines and Zinc Smelter Project at Udaipur has been taken over by the Centre; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to be put into commission?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) Yes, Sir. The undertaking of the Metal Corporation of India which included, among others, Zawar Mines, the Zinc Smelter and the Lead Smelter, was acquired under an Act of Parliament viz. the Metal Corporation of India (Acquisition of Undertaking) Act, 1965 (No. 44 of 1965). The undertaking is now owned and managed by a Central Government Company, viz. Hindustan Zinc Limited.

(b) The production from the mines is now of the order of 500 tones of ore per day, which is being processed in a concentration plant. It will be possible to increase the mines production to 2,000 tonnes of ore per day after a new shaft has been sunk. Work on smelter has been restarted. Detailed discussions with the Engineering firms and Technical consultants are being held to determine the extent of the work involved and the time sche-

dule for completion of various components of the project.

Casting Steel Plant, Madras

5543. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of **Iron and Steel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the project report of the Madras continuous casting Steel plant has been approved;

(b) whether the Soviet Union agreed to supply the machinery worth Rs. 1.5 crores for the plant;

(c) whether any agreement has been signed in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and when the work is expected to begin?

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) After considering a feasibility report, the Madras Government are taking steps to set up a continuous casting plant.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). Agreements are under scrutiny of the Madras Government and have not been executed yet. Work is expected to commence in 6 to 7 months' time.

Tile Factories in Kerala

5544. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tile factories in Kerala at present and their total installed capacity;

(b) the total production of tiles during 1965;

(c) whether it is a fact that many of these factories are working below their capacity causing slump in the market; and

(d) whether the dearth of transport facilities is one of the reasons for the slump in trade and if so, the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) There are 214 tile factories in Kerala. Their total installed capacity is 6162 lakh nos. of tiles per annum.

(b) 3318 lakh nos. of tiles.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

Marine Diesel Engine Manufacturing Factory

5545. Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Shri Hukam Chand

Kachhavaia:

Dr. L. M. Singhvi:

Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri

Shri Daji:

Shri Priya Gupta:

Will the Ministry of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to establish a marine diesel engine manufacturing factory in Kerala;

(b) if so, where it is going to be located;

(c) the capital outlay of the plant; and

(d) when the work on this is expected to begin?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) to (d). A scheme submitted jointly by the Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation Limited, Trivandrum and a private party for setting up a new undertaking near Ernakulam in Kerala State for manufacture of marine diesel engines of the lower ranges fitted to fishing and similar light crafts, has been approved in principle. The scheme envisages a capital investment (in land, buildings and machinery) of Rs. 22.00 lakhs. The details regarding terms of foreign collaboration, import of machinery etc. relating to this scheme are yet to be finalised and approved.

Public Sector Industries in Kerala

5546. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the public sector industries in Kerala; and

(b) the profit or loss incurred by each during 1965-66?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) These are following public sector industries located in Kerala State:

1. Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd., Alwaye.
2. Cochin Refineries Ltd., Ernakulam.
3. Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., Kalamassery (Machine Tool Factory—IV).
4. Hindustan Insecticides Ltd., Alwaye.
5. Indian Rare Earths Ltd., Udyogmandal (Alwaye).
6. Kerala Soaps & Oil Ltd., Calicut.
7. Trivandrum Spinning Mills Ltd., Balaramapuram.
8. Trivandrum Rubber Works Ltd., Trivandrum.
9. Travancore Plywood Industries Ltd., Punalur.
10. Kerala Electrical & Allied Engineering Company (P) Ltd., Kundara.
11. Kerala Ceramics Ltd., Kundara.
12. Travancore Titanium Products Ltd., Kochuveli, Trivandrum.
13. Kerala State Small Industries Corporation Ltd., Pattam-Kawdiar Road, Trivandrum.
14. Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd., Vellayambalam, Trivandrum.

14-A. Packaging Paper Corporation (Subsidiary of the Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation).

15. Forest Industries (Travancore) Ltd., Alwaye.

16. Transformers & Electricals Ltd., Angamaly Ernakulam.

17. The Travancore Cochin Chemicals Ltd., Udyogmandal, Ernakulam.

18. Traco Cable Company Ltd., Ernakulam.

19. Pallathra Bricks Ltd., Shertallai.

20. United Electrical Industries Ltd.

21. Kerala Premo Pipe Factory.

22. Kerala Fisheries Corporation Ltd.

(b) The Profit and Loss Accounts of these public undertakings for the year 1965-66, have not yet been finalised. The information regarding profit or loss incurred by each of them during the year in question will be available only sometimes during August-December, 1966 when almost all of them will have normally held their Annual General Meeting at which their accounts, audit report, etc. are adopted.

Deposits of China Clay in Malabar

5547. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there are deposits of China clay in Malabar and Kerala;

(b) if so, the steps taken to exploit them?

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

(b) The Government of Kerala have reported that some mining leases for China clay have already been

granted and a few applications for mining leases are under consideration.

Surplus Stock of Khadi

5548. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the surplus stocks of Khadi lying undisposed in various States with different Khadi institutions;

(b) the number of Khadi institutions working in each State under the guidance of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission; and

(c) the steps being taken for the disposal of such surplus stocks?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Import of Tranquiliser Gum from U.S.A.

5549. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to import tranquiliser gum from U.S.A.; and

(b) if so, when and for what purpose it will be used?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Cottage Industries in Orissa

5550. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether any schemes have been formulated by Government for encouraging cottage industries in Orissa State during 1966-67;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount that is likely to be spent on these schemes during the same period?

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

(a) to (c). Information with regard to schemes formulated by the Government is being collected. However, the outlay for 1966-67 by the Planning Commission is Rs. 58 lakhs and the budget allocation by the Khadi Commission for the same period is Rs. 15,23,000 as grants and Rs. 35,76,000 as loan.

Manufacture of Power Tillers in Orissa

5551. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in regard to the manufacture of Power Tillers in Orissa State; and

(b) when these tillers will be made available to the farmers of the State?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). Messrs. Orissa Industrial Development Corporation are trying to raise medium term loan abroad for meeting the foreign exchange cost of capital goods required to be imported for implementing the power tiller manufacture scheme. At this stage, it is not possible to indicate the probable date by which the manufacture of power tillers is likely to be started.

Railway Bridges in Orissa

5552. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of over-bridges and under-bridges, with details, proposed to be taken up for construction in Orissa State during 1966-67; and

(b) the amount allotted for the purpose during the same period?

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

(a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6341/66].

Fertilizer Plants

5553. **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:** Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that much progress has not been made in Engineering and Steel industries to manufacture spares required by the Fertilizer Plants;

(b) whether this aspect was examined in detail by Government and the Sindri Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd.; and

(c) if so, the difficulties in the way of not manufacturing all the spares required for fertilizer plants within the country?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) A fertilizer plant consists of a large number of independent components. Capacity for the fabrication of some of these items of equipment is available in the country, but no appreciable facility exists for the manufacture of high pressure compressors and pumps, medium and high pressure Vessels and Valves etc. Facilities are being established for the manufacture of these items in various public sector projects, which, when established, may be in a position to meet about seventy to eighty per cent requirement of plant and equipments for fertilizer plants.

(b) and (c). The question in regard to indigenous manufacture of spares has been considered by the Sindri Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd. Spares of equipment manufactured indigenously will undoubtedly be manufactured by the local fabricators, but in the case of spare parts of items originally imported from abroad, it is generally neither practicable nor economical to manufacture the same indigenously due to their proprietary nature, non-availability of drawings, designs and other technical data and the comparatively small requirement for such spare parts. However, development of indigenous production of

spares for the fertiliser industry is constantly under review.

समय सारिणी में दी गई किन्तु न चलने वाली रेल गाड़ियां

5554. श्री तनू सिंह : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में ऐसी कितनी रेल गाड़ियां हैं, जो वास्तव में नहीं चल रही हैं, जब कि उनके चलने के समय, समय सारिणी में दिये हुए हैं ;

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

(ग) वे कब से चलाई जा रही हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह):(क), (ख) और (ग). निम्नलिखित गाड़ियां चालू समय सारिणी में शामिल हैं, लेकिन इस समय नहीं चल रही हैं :—

(I) 401 घप/402/डाउन ईस्ट बंगाल एक्सप्रेस,

(II) 403 घप/404 डाउन ईस्ट बंगाल डाक,

(III) 40/घप /406 डाउन बारीसान एक्सप्रेस,

(IV) 77 घप/78 डाउन अमृतसर-लाहौर एक्सप्रेस,

(V) गदरारोड और मुनाबाब/खोखरो-पार के बीच 1 जे बी एम/2 जे बी० एम मबारी,

(VI) एस 111 घप (शनिवार को छोड़कर एस 106 डाउन सियालदह-शान्तिपुर लोकल एस 501 घप (केवल शनिवार को)

(VII) जी 199 घप/जी 204 डाउन सियालदह-बोनगांव लोकल

(Viii) 5 एन बी घप,	} बंडेल नईहाटी लोकल
25 एन बी घप	
2 एन बी डाउन,	
6 एन बी डाउन	

सितम्बर, 1965 में भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच संघर्ष छिड़ जाने के कारण ऊपर मद (i) से (V) तक उल्लिखित गाड़ियों को बन्द कर देना पड़ा। जब तक भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच सीधी गाड़ियों का भ्राना जाना जारी नहीं होता, 1 जे बी एम/2 जे बी एम गाड़ियों को छोड़कर इन सभी गाड़ियों का चलना बन्द रहेगा। 1 जे बी एम/2 जे बी एम सवारी गाड़ियां इस समय बाड़मेर और गदरा रोड के बीच चलायी जाती हैं। रेल पथ आदि की मरम्मत हो जाने पर इन गाड़ियों का चालन क्षेत्र मुनाबाव तक बढ़ाने का विचार है।

जो गाड़ियां समय सारणी में दिखायी गयी हैं लेकिन चल नहीं रही हैं, उनके बारे में पूर्व और उत्तर रेलों ने अपनी चालू सारणी में उपयुक्त संकेत दे रखा है। पश्चिम बंगाल में हाल के उपद्रवों के दौरान बिजली गाड़ी के 12 डिब्बे जला दिये गये थे। बिजली गाड़ी के डिब्बों की कमी के कारण ऊपर मद (Vi) से (Viii) तक उल्लिखित उपनगरीय लोकल गाड़ियों को बन्द कर देना पड़ा। मरम्मत के बाद जब और जैसे बिजली गाड़ी के डिब्बे उपलब्ध होंगे, ऊपर मद (Vi) से (Vii) तक उल्लिखित गाड़ियों को फिर चलाया जायेगा।

जहां तक ऊपर मद (Viii) में उल्लिखित गाड़ियों का प्रश्न है, उनके फिर से चलाये जाने का भ्रौचित्य नहीं है, क्योंकि ग्रन्थ उपनगरीय गाड़ियों के समय में उपयुक्त हेरफेर कर दिया गया है और बंडेल-नईहाटी खंड पर यात्रियों की आवश्यकता पूरी करने के लिए कुछ सीधी जाने वाली गाड़ियों को बीच के स्टेशनों पर ठहराने की भी व्यवस्था की गयी है।

Industrial Growth

5555. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given consideration to evolve a positive policy of industrial location, having due regard to the cost of securing a rapid dispersal of industrial growth;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) whether any, and if so, what inducements are given to private sector to attract industrial enterprise to desired locations in the field of rapid dispersal of industrial growth?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Due emphasis has been laid in the successive three Five Year Plans and the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 on special consideration being shown for relatively under-developed regions in the country in the matter of industrial development as part of the general economic development of these areas. One of the main objectives of our Industrial Policy is to achieve a balance in the industrial development of different parts of the country and to ensure optimum utilisation of the resources of each region.

(b) As a result of this policy, public sector projects have been fairly widely distributed in all the regions of the country.

The position in the matter of location of private sector industries is more difficult. While every effort is made to achieve equitable distribution of industries while sanctioning schemes under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, it is to be noted that the powers vested in Government under this Act, while they can be used to prevent the concentration of industries in congested areas, cannot be relied upon for securing the development of industries in comparatively backward areas.

(c) Some of the State Governments have offered some incentives/facilities

for development of industries in backward regions in their States. In the Budget for 1965-66, an incentive to induce big factories to shift from overcrowded major cities has been provided in the case of public companies in the form of refund of tax on any capital gains made on the sale of land and buildings in these cities to the extent that the capital gains are re-invested with the prior approval of Government in land and buildings including housing for the employees in a new area.

Looting of Passengers in Running Trains

5556. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Panna Lal:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Braj Bihari Mehrotra:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of bandits travelling in a III Class compartment of the 119 Up Kanpur-Farrukhabad Passenger of North Eastern Railway looted passengers of the same compartment at Khudlapur railway station, about 25 miles from Fatehgarh on 21st April, 1966;

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

(c) the number of passengers injured and looted; and

(d) the loss of life and property of the passengers?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). The correct position is that on 21st April, 1966, four miscreants boarded 119 Up Passenger train ex-Kanpur to Kamalganj at Jasoda Railway Station and stopped the train by pulling the alarm chain near Khudlapur Railway Station. They robbed one of the passengers in a III Class compartment at the point of revolver and deprived him of his

gun and 16 live cartridges. One Gangman of Araul Makanpur Railway Station has been arrested in this case so far.

(c) None of the passengers was injured.

(d) There was no loss of life and property of other passengers.

Dining Car Staff attached to Kalka Mail

5557. Dr. Kohor: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Dining Car staff attached to Kalka Mail, Northern Railway have not been paid their monthly salaries of the last six months; 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.

Import of Dry Fruits

5558. Shri J. R. Mehta: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) to which firms and for what amount import licences for dry fruits were issued during the period from 1961 to 1965 (year-wise) on the condition of their exporting other goods at least of the same amount;

(b) the number of firms which did not fulfil the obligation and in addition to the confiscation of their bank guarantee what further punishment was given to them;

(c) whether the same punishment was given to all of them or there were some exceptions; and

(d) whether there some exceptions, and if so, the names of these firms and the punishment awarded to them?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The names of the firms to whom the licences are issued for dry fruits and dates and the amounts for which licences are issued, are published in the Weekly Bulletin brought out by the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports.

(b) to (d). All the exporters excepting a very few have fulfilled their export obligations. In the few cases where export obligations have not been fulfilled, the normal penal action in the form of enforcement of Bond etc. has been taken or is being pursued.

Purchase of Radiators

5559. Shri Jashvant Mehta: Will the Minister of Supply, Technical Development and Materials Planning be pleased to state the price and the kind of indigenous radiators bought by the Director General of Supplies and Disposal in 1961—1965 (year-wise)?

The Minister of Supply, Technical Development and Materials Planning (Shri Raghuramiah): During the period 1961—1965 the DGS&D placed only the following two orders for Radiators:

Date of order	Name of Firm	Description of store/ Quantity.	Value
			Rs.
30-3-63	S/S. Hindustan Radiators, Jodhpur.	Radiators Assy. (Part No. C39A—8005 required for Ford Vehicles—795 Nos.)	350.00 each.
14-9-65	S/S. Premiers Automoblies, Bombay.	Radiator core (Part No. PAB 21413 required for Dodge vehicles—515 Nos.)	536.90 each.
		Radiator Core (Part No. PAB 4802) required for Dodge Vehicles—788 Nos.	439.35 each.

In addition to this, purchases of radiators are made by indentors directly from the manufacturers against DGS&D's Rate Contracts. The value of such direct purchases is not known to DGS&D.

Derailment on Jodhpur-Agra Line

5560. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether a bogie of a passenger train on the Jodhpur-Agra line on the Western Railway derailed near Kuchaman Road station on the 28th April, 1966;

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

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) and (b). On 28th April, 1966 while passenger train No. 8 Down was running between Kuchaman Road and Jabdinagar stations, one coach marshalled 7th from the train engine got derailed.

(c) There was no loss of life. The cost of damage to railway property has been estimated at approximately Rs. 900.

सस्ते रेडियो

5561. श्री भागवत झा आजाब :

श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी :

श्री सुबोध हंसदा :

श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :

श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय :

क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने सस्ते रेडियो बनाने की किसी योजना को अन्तिम रूप दे दिया है ;

(ख) उनके निर्माण के कब प्रारम्भ होने की सम्भावना है ; और

(ग) क्या इस के संबंध में सरकार ने कोई विदेशी सहयोग मांगा है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री ड० संजीवैया)

(क) जी, हां । सस्ते रेडियो सैट निर्माण करने का काम लघु उद्योग समितियों के संघ द्वारा निर्मित संगठन को सौंप दिया गया है ।

(ख) लगभग 4 महीने में उत्पादन प्रारम्भ हो जाने की आशा है ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

Geological Survey of Bundelkhand

5562. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether any geological survey of Bundelkhand area has been made;

(b) whether it is a fact that all the ingredients required for producing good fertilisers have been found there; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to exploit them?

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

(b) No, Sir. The most common fertiliser minerals are gypsum, apatite and phosphate rocks, saltpetre, sulphur and pyrites. Out of these, only uneconomic occurrences of gypsum have been recorded so far.

(c) Does not arise.

H.E.L., Bhopal

5563. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state how much loss was incurred by the Heavy Electricals Ltd., Bhopal during the years 1962-63, 1963-64 and 1964-65?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): The loss incurred by the Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd., Bhopal during the years 1962-63, 1963-64 and 1964-65 was as follows:

1962-63—Rs. 433.57 lakhs

1963-64—Rs. 568.75 lakhs.

1964-65—Rs. 747.61 lakhs.

Tea Board

5564. Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that one of the functions of the Tea Board is to present best Indian Tea to distinguished visitors from abroad;

(b) if so, the amount spent in 1964-65 on this account; and

(c) how many dignitaries were presented with the choicest tea during that year and to which country they belonged?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) to (c). As one of the measures of

Export Promotion and courtesies, during the year 1964-65 the Tea Board presented 71 dignitaries with good quality tea costing Rs. 3,283.29; the dignitaries were from the U.A.R., Japan, Australia, Italy, Canada, Afghanistan, Qatar, Tunisia and the United Kingdom.

Tea Planters

5565. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria in which free grants and subsidies are given to the Tea Planters; and

(b) the amount given in 1965 to the Planters on this account?

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

(a) There are no fixed criteria as such for rendering assistance to the Tea Planters. Cases of hardship are considered on their merits. Thus in Tripura, where the Planters are handicapped for want of proper transport facilities and where they are forced to send tea to the Calcutta market by air, the air-freight paid by them is partially subsidized by the Tea Board so as to enable them to compete with similar teas grown in other areas. There are also the cases of small growers in Madras, Kerala and Punjab. After investigating the economic conditions of these small growers, it was felt that the small estates will be run better if the growers were to form into co-operatives. Such of the small growers as have formed into co-operatives obtain fertilisers at subsidized rates. The cost of staff of the co-operatives of small growers is borne by Tea Board on account of the difficulties experienced by these co-operatives in maintaining supervisory staff in the initial stages.

(b) The amount disbursed in 1965 on account of the assistances mentioned above is Rs. 5,63,188.

Import of Rice from British Guiana

5566. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Murli Manohar:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to refer to the reply given to Short Notice Question No. 14 on the 10th December, 1965 and state:

(a) whether Government have finalised the agreement with British Guiana for the import of rice against the export of Indian commodities; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Negotiations for the purchase of rice from British Guiana are now almost complete, but the formal contract has still to be signed.

(b) Under this Agreement, India would be purchasing 10,000 tons of British Guiana rice. British Guiana will reciprocate by stepping up her imports of Indian jute bags, cotton textiles, engineering goods and a variety of other items.

कारी पहाड़ी स्टेशन

5567. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :**
श्री प्र० च० बघवा :
श्री भागवत झा झाजाव :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
श्री स० च० सामन्त :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य रेलवे के झांसी माणिकपुर उपमार्ग पर महोबा और कबराई स्टेशनों के बीच स्थित जिस कारी पहाड़ी स्टेशन को पुनः

चालू करने का निर्णय किया गया था उसे कार्यान्वित करने में देरी होने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) उस स्टेशन पर यात्री गाड़ियां कब से रुकने लगा करेंगी ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाम नाथ): (क) और (ख). सिद्धांत के रूप में यह बात मान ली गयी है कि महोबा और कबरई स्टेशनों के बीच कारी पहाड़ी पर ठेकेदार द्वारा संचालित एक हाट की व्यवस्था की जाये। मध्य रेल प्रशासन इस संबंध में आवश्यक कार्रवाई कर रहा है।

D.C.M. Contribution to Pak. Defence Fund

5568. Shri Madhu Limaye: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Cloth Mills affiliate in Pakistan has been taken over by the Pakistan Government;

(b) whether the Mill has been forced to make any contribution to Pakistan Defence Fund; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government in regard to this mill and other property seized by the Government of Pakistan?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir. The assets of all Indian business enterprises in Pakistan have been taken over by the Government of Pakistan, as enemy property.

(b) Government have seen such reports, but it has not been possible to confirm these reports.

(c) A strong protest has been lodged with the Government of Pakistan against the taking over of assets of Indian nationals in Pakistan.

Ambar Charkhas in U.P.

5569. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey. Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Ambar Charkhas distributed in Uttar Pradesh during 1964-65 and 1965-66;

(b) the number of Ambar Charkhas which were actually in operation during the same period; and

(c) the total quantity of yarn produced during the same period?

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

(a) Year	Number of Ambar Char- khas dis- tributed	
1964-65	.	2,644
1965-66	.	1,957
(Upto 31-12-1965)		
(b) Year	Number of Ambar Charkhas in operation	
1964-65	.	16,954
1965-66	.	20,145
(Upto 31-12-1965)		
(c) Year	Yarn produced	
	Quantity (lakh Kgs.)	Value (Rs. lakhs)
1964-65	3.22	30.94
1965-66	2.01	23.52
(Upto 31-12-1965)		

Small Industries Service Institutes

5570. Shri Subodh Hanada: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Small Industries Service Institute has made any survey of the Industrial potentialities in the Eastern States of India;

(b) if so, which industries have potentiality in the States of Assam and West Bengal; and

(c) how many industries have been set up on the basis of such survey reports?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Yes, Sir. Surveys have been carried out in the States of Assam, West Bengal, Orissa and Bihar.

(b) A statement showing the industries which have potentialities of development in the surveyed districts of Assam and West Bengal States is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6342/66].

(c) A list of the industries set up in some of the districts of Assam is furnished Appendix II of the Statement. Information regarding industries set up in West Bengal is awaited from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

पांचवें इस्पात कारखाने का लक्ष्य

5571. श्री मधु लिमये : लोहा और इस्पात मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने पांचवें इस्पात कारखाने का प्रस्तावित उत्पादन लक्ष्य कम कर दिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

लोहा और इस्पात मंत्री (श्री प्रि० ना० सिंह) : (क) और (ख). पांचवां इस्पात कारखाना स्थापित करने के बारे में सरकार ने अभी निर्णय करना है ।

रेलवे बोर्ड के चेयरमैन का सेवा-काल बढ़ाया जाना

5572. श्री मधु लिमये : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे बोर्ड के वर्तमान चेयरमैन की कार्य-काल अवधि बढ़ा दी गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

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

(ख) उनका कार्य-काल जन हित में बढ़ाया गया है ।

पश्चिमी जर्मनी के तकनीशियन

5573. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पश्चिमी जर्मनी के 18 तकनीशियनों की सेवाएं बिहार राज्य के लिये उपलब्ध कराई हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन कार्यों का व्योरा क्या है जिनके लिये उनकी सेवाओं का उपयोग किया जायेगा ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री ड० संजीवया) : (क) जी, हां

(ख) उनकी सेवाओं का उपयोग निम्नलिखित ढंग से किया जा रहा है :—

6 तकनीशियन (1) पटना की औद्योगिक बस्ती में स्थापित औद्योगिक एककों की देखभाल करने के लिए ।

(2) पटना पालीटेक्निक में प्रैक्टिकल कक्षाएं चलाने के लिए ।

(3) आई० टी० आई० डीथा में प्रैक्टिकल कक्षाओं के लिए ।

3 तकनीशियन (4) साइकिल कारखाना फुलवारी शरीफ पटना ।

(5) रांची औद्योगिक बस्ती में स्थापित औद्योगिक एककों की देख-भाल करने के लिए

5 तकनीशियन (6) रांची इंजीनियरिंग स्कूल में प्रैक्टिकल कक्षाएँ लेने के लिए।

(7) आई० टी० आई० रांची में व्यावहारिक कक्षाएँ लेने के लिए।

4 तकनीशियन (8) जमशेदपुर तथा उसके आस पास के इलाके में स्थापित अनेक लघु औद्योगिक एककों की देख-भाल करने के लिए।

18 तकनीशियन

Industrial Cooperative Societies in Rajasthan

5574. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of industrial co-operative societies functioning at present in Rajasthan; and

(b) their production capacities?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) 3064.

(b) production Rs. 101.95 lakhs during 1964-65; capacity is not known.

Small Scale Industries in Rajasthan

5575. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any loan was granted to Rajasthan for the development of

Small Scale Industries in that State during 1965-66; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). Central assistance in the form of loans and grants is given each year in bulk to the State Governments for the development of Small Scale Industries. Scheme-wise allocation of funds is not made by the Central Government and the State Governments are free to utilise the Central assistance so given on their Plan Schemes according to their requirements.

The total central assistance made available to the Rajasthan Government for the purpose during 1965-66 was Rs. 5.70 lakhs which is subject to adjustments.

Industrial Units in U.P.

5576. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some industrial units are proposed to be set up in the State of Uttar Pradesh in the public as well as in the private sector with foreign collaboration during 1966 and 1967; and

(b) if so, at what places and the names of such industrial units?

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

(b) Public Sector

(1) Heavy Structural Project, Allahabad.

(2) Heavy Pumps and Compressors Project, Allahabad.

(3) Central Foundry Forge, Rani-pur.

Private Sector:

The approval of foreign collaboration which is conveyed to the private parties by the Central Government is

only a letter of intent indicating the terms and conditions on which the proposed agreement would be acceptable to Government. After receipt of this, the formal agreements require to be finalised between the parties. All the schemes for joint ventures initially approved by Government do not necessarily mature. In so far as Private Sector is concerned it would not therefore be possible to say, which of the industrial units already approved will come up in 1966 and 1967.

Plant for Railway Casting and Wagons

5577. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a plant for Railway castings and wagons is proposed to be set up at Naini, (Allahabad, U.P.) with foreign collaboration;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) the total amount of cost?

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

(a) Yes, there is a proposal to set up a Steel Foundry at Naini near Allahabad (U.P.) with Soviet economic and technical assistance, for the manufacture of steel castings for railway rolling stock. No final view has yet been taken about the proposal to set up a Wagon Building Factory under the Ministry of Railways.

(b) Steps have been taken to have a detailed project report prepared and this is expected to be ready by October next. Further action will be taken after the project report has been examined.

(c) The cost of the project will be known only after the detailed project report has been completed.

Production of Bye-products from Molasses

5578. Shri M. L. Jadhav: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any measures for the production of bye-products from molasses;

(b) if so, which of the important bye-products are likely to be produced; and

(c) whether Government propose to manufacture wine from molasses?

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

(b) The most important industries which use molasses as a raw material are industrial alcohol, yeast, citric acid poultry feed, tobacco curing and pig-iron foundries.

(c) No, Sir.

Railway Track between Ghaziabad and Shahdara

5579. Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the filthy condition of the railway track between Ghaziabad and Shahdara station from which an unbearable stench is felt by the passengers as soon as the trains move from Ghaziabad; and

(b) whether any attempt has been made to remove the filth and to stop soiling the railway track?

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

(a) and (b). The unbearable stench felt by the passengers between Ghaziabad and Shahdara is mainly due to soiling of slopes and berms of railway embankment and of adjoining areas by public due to inadequate sanitation and service latrines in the adjoining private colonies and settlements, as well as due to the accumulation of sullage water from these

colonies in the depressions adjoining the railway bank near Shahdara. It is a matter to be dealt with by the local civic authorities and is beyond the control of the Railway Administration.

Exports

5580. **Shri Madhu Limaye:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the value of exports during the years 1964-65 and 1965-66; and

(b) what is the element of subsidy in the export of sugar and other commodities?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The total exports during 1964-65 amounted to Rs. 815 crores. Complete figures for 1965-66 are not yet available but preliminary estimates indicate a level of about Rs. 810 crores for the year.

(b) Exports of specified commodities are assisted on merits to the extent necessary to meet the increasing competition faced by them in overseas markets.

Industrial Units in Orissa

5581. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Mohan Nayak:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of industrial units established in Orissa during the Third Plan period and the progress made so far;

(b) the total amount sanctioned by Government therefor; and

(c) how much of it has been spent on large scale and small scale industries separately during the same period?

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

Sale of Handicrafts

5582. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount received out of the sale of handicrafts through Government handicraft emporia in Orissa during 1965-66; and

(b) the expenditure incurred for running of these emporia during the same period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) There is no Government handicrafts emporium in Orissa.

(b) Does not arise.

Coal Wagons for Orissa

5583. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

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

(a) the total number of coal wagons allotted to Orissa during 1965-66; and

(b) the requirements of Orissa during the same period?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) and (b). The total requirement of coal wagons as recommended by the Orissa State Government and the number of coal wagons despatches to Orissa during 1965-66 are as under:—

(In terms of 4-wheeler Wagons)	
Requirements	4995
Despatches	7875*

*Include provisional figure for March, 1966.

बिहार में पटसन का कारखाना

5584. श्री सहटन चौधरी :

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार का सहरसा जिला एक प्रमुख जूट उत्पादक क्षेत्र है, और यदि हां, तो उस जिले में पटसन का वार्षिक उत्पादन कितना होता है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि वहां पर कोई पटसन कारखाना न होने के कारण पटसन के दाम बहुत कम रहते हैं और पटसन उत्पादकों को पर्याप्त लाभ नहीं मिल पाता ;

(ग) क्या इस जिले के पटसन उत्पादक क्षेत्र में पटसन का एक कारखाना तथा पटसन के डंटलों से कागज अथवा लुगदी बनाने का एक कारखाना खोलने का सरकार का विचार है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शशी कुरेशी) : (क) से (घ). सहरसा बिहार में सबसे बड़ा दूसरा जूट उत्पादक जिला है और राज्य में होने वाले जूट के कुल उत्पादन में इसका भाग लगभग 20 प्रतिशत है । पिछले कुछ वर्षों में सहरसा जिले में जट का उत्पादन इस प्रकार हुआ :—

वर्ष	फसल ('000 गांठ)
1961-62	272.7
1962-63	178.3
1963-64	206.4
1964-65	161.9
1965-66	186.2

2. सहरसा जिले में पैदा होने वाले जूट की किस्म अपेक्षातः घटिया है और इसक

परिणामस्वरूप उसकी कम कीमत मिलती है । यह कहना ठीक नहीं है कि वहां जूट की मिल न होने के कारण जूट की कीमतें काफी कम रहती हैं । वास्तविकता तो यह है कि चालू मौसम में देश में कच्चे जूट की सहत कमी होने के कारण सहरसा जूट के सहित सभी किस्मों की कीमतों का स्तर कलकत्ता तथा गौण बाजारों में बहुत उंचा था । यह सच है कि सहरसा जिले में जूट की कोई मिल नहीं है, तथापि बिहार में जूट की तीन मिलें पहले से ही स्थापित हैं और जूट सम्बन्धी उनकी अधिकांश आवश्यकतायें पुनिया तथा सहरसा जिलों में पैदा होने वाले जूट से पूरी होती हैं । कच्चे जूट की उपलब्ध की तुलना में सम्पूर्ण देश में जूट उत्पाद बनाने की क्षमता अधिक है और इसके परिणामस्वरूप विद्यमान मिलों की आवश्यकतायें समय समय पर कच्चे जूट के आयात की अनुमति दे कर पूरी की जाती हैं । सहरसा जूट के लिये अधिक-कीमत मुनिश्चित करने का केवल यही एक तरीका है कि उस जिले में पैदा होने वाले जूट की किस्म में सुधार किया जाये ।

3. इस जिले के जूट उत्पादक क्षेत्र में एक जूट मिल और जूट के डंटलों से कागज अथवा लुगदी बनाने का एक कारखाना स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है । केवल जूट के डंटलों से ही कागज का उत्पादन करना तकनीकी रूप से सम्भव नहीं हो सकेगा क्योंकि लम्बे रेशे की लुगदी का मिश्रण आवश्यक होगा । पश्चिमी बंगाल की कागज मिलें कच्चे माल के सम्भरण के लिये राज्य से बाहर के स्रोतों पर मुख्यतः निर्भर रहती हैं । राज्य में ही उपलब्ध कच्चे माल का उपयोग करने और उसमें वृद्धि करने की दृष्टि से उनमें से कुछ ने जूट के डंटलों का उपयोग करना शुरू कर दिया है और भविष्य में इस प्रकार की प्रवृत्ति के अधिक तेज होने की आशा है ।

Supply of Steel to Automobile Industry

5585. **Shri Maheswar Naik:** Will the Minister of Iron and Steel be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the statement of Shri Lalchand Hirachand of Premier Automobiles that if the supply and quality of Rourkela steel were uniform, his firm would use this steel for the manufacture of cars and also if special steel to the tune of 50 tonnes is supplied to the firm, import would be reduced; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government for the fulfilment of the firm's demands?

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) and (b). Shri Lalchand Hirachand had stated in the last meeting of the Import-Export Advisory Council that the sheets produced in Rourkela are suitable for automobile manufacture, and M/s. Premier Automobiles Ltd. could use the sheets provided those are supplied to them. 41.23 tonnes of special sheets conforming to three different qualities has been supplied to M/s. Premier Automobiles, on a trial basis. The performance report and advice for further supplies is awaited from them.

Newsprint Production

5586. **Shri Daljit Singh:**
Shri D. S. Patil:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme for the production of newsprint paper has been finalised under the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Yes, Sir. The expansion scheme of National Newsprint and Paper Mills Ltd., Nepanagar, has been finalised and is under

implementation during the 4th Five Year Plan.

(b) This expansion scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 9.5 crores and it will raise the capacity of Nepa Mills from 30,000 tonnes/annum to 75,000 tonnes/annum.

विदेशी ऋण का माल के रूप में भुगतान

5587. **श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :** क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विदेशी ऋण का माल के रूप में भुगतान करने का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई साहू) :
(क) इस वर्ष, मार्च में नई दिल्ली में हुए इकाफी अधिवेशन की उद्घाटन बैठक में, औद्योगिक देशों द्वारा विकासोन्मुख देशों को दिये गये विदेशी ऋणों को माल के रूप में चुकाने के एक सुझाव पर विचार हुआ था ।

(ख) सम्भवतः व्यापार एवं विकास सम्बन्धी संयुक्त राष्ट्र सम्मेलन का सचिवालय, इस सुझाव पर विषय-प्रध्ययन के माध्यम पर और विचार करेगा ।

Cottage Industries and Khadi and Village Industries in Orissa

5588. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Mohan Nayak:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the amount set apart for the development of cottage industries and khadi and village industries separately in Orissa State during the Third Five Year Plan period; and

(b) how much of it has been spent during the same period?

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

(a) Rs. 499.14 lakhs for cottage industries and Rs. 244.87 lakhs for khadi and village industries;

(b) information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Manufacture of Tractors

5589. Shri Maheswar Naik: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the requirements of tractors in the country;

(b) the production capacity of factories both working and for which licences have been granted by Government; and

(c) whether any import is being undertaken and if so, to what extent?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) The demand of agricultural tractors at the end of the Fourth Plan has been estimated at about 40,000 Nos. per annum.

(b) The following companies have been licensed to manufacture agricultural tractors:

20-30 HP Range	Approved production capacity per annum (Nos.)
1. M/s. Tractors & Farm Equipment, Madras	7,000
2. M/s. International Tractors, Bombay	7,000
3. M/s. Escorts Limited, Faridabad	7,000
4. M/s. Tractors & Bulldozers Ltd., Baroda	2,000
5. M/s. Eicher Tractors Corporation Delhi	2,000

35-50 HP Range

M/s. Tractors & Bulldozers Ltd., Baroda. 5,000

Below 20 HP Range

It is proposed to set up a project in the Public Sector for the manufacture of 12,000 agricultural tractors with matching agricultural implements.

(c) The import of agricultural tractors during 1963-64, 1964-65 and 1965-66 has been as under:

Year	Import (Quantity)
1963-64	4,125 Nos.
1964-65	4,152 Nos.
1965-66 (upto 31-12-65)	3,609 Nos.

Steel Requirements

5590. Shri Maheswar Naik: Will the Minister of Iron and Steel be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which our steel requirements have been met during the Third Plan period;

(b) how far the productivity of the expanded capacity of our public sector steel plants in each case has been able to meet the demands together with the private sector steel plants; and

(c) to what extent the fourth plant and also the projected fifth plant will meet our requirements by the end of the fourth plan?

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) The steel requirements in the Third Plan period has been met to the following extent:

20.00 million tonnes of finished steel from indigenous production.

5.1 million tonnes from imports.
25.1 million tonnes.

(b) Production in the five integrated steel works in 1965-66 was as indicated below:

1965-66 (in million tonnes of steel ingots)

Public Sector Steel Plants

Bhilai	1.37
Rourkela	1.04
Durgapur	1.02
TOTAL	3.43

Private Sector Steel Plants

TISCO	1.98
IISCO	0.97
TOTAL	2.95
GRAND TOTAL	6.38

(c) The fourth steel plant, Bokaro, is expected to complete its first stage of 1.7 million tonnes capacity towards the end of the Fourth Plan. No decision has been taken yet about the Fifth Steel Plant.

Passenger shot dead in running Train in U.P.

5591. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that one Sita Ram Singh, resident of Dakali was shot dead in the running train on the night of 4th/5th January, 1966 near Ballia (U.P.); and

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

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

(a) Yes, one Ramcheez Singh (an Ex-convict), not Sita Ram Singh, resident of Dakli, Police Station Beria, District Ballia, U.P., was shot dead.

(b) On receipt of information, Government Railway Police Ballia registered a case U/s 302 IPC. Four out of five persons suspected in this case have been arrested and the investigation is still in progress.

Development of Sericulture in Punjab

5592. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the financial assistance given to Punjab Government for the development of sericulture during 1965-66 and 1966-67 so far; and

(b) the amount so far utilised?

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

(a) Rs. 2.70 lakhs in 1965-66. The approved outlay for 1966-67 is Rs. 6 lakhs.

(b) The total expenditure incurred by the Government of Punjab, including their own contribution, was Rs. 4.76 lakhs approximately. The expenditure figures for the current financial year are not available as yet.

Import of Steel

5593. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state the quantum of foreign exchange allotted to the Punjab State for the import of steel during 1965-66?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): The following allocation of foreign exchange was made to the Punjab State for import of steel for Small Scale Industries during the year 1965-66:—

(Rs. lakhs)

(1) For import of steel in bulk through M.M.T.C.	16.52
(2) For issue of Actual User Import Licences.	7.08
TOTAL	23.60

Heavy Industries in Punjab

5594. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any heavy industries are proposed to be established by the Central Government in Punjab during 1966-67; and

(b) if so, the details thereof with location?

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

(b) The expansion of the capacity of Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., Pinjore from 1000 machine tools per annum to 2000 machine tools per annum has been approved. It will involve an additional investment of about Rs. 24 millions. It is expected to be taken up for execution by the company during 1966-67. The factory manufactures milling machines.

Cottage Industries in Punjab

5595. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes formulated by Government for encouraging cottage industries in Punjab during 1966-67; and

(b) the amount which would be spent during the above period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) and (b). Information with regard to schemes formulated by the Government is being collected. However, the outlay for 1966-67 by the Planning Commission is Rs. 177.50 lakhs and budget allocation by Khadi Commission for 1966-67 is Rs. 17,75,835 as grants and Rs. 1,79,27,500 as loan.

Dastur and Co.

5596. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

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

(a) whether Government have asked the Dastur and Company to make specific proposals for reducing the cost estimates of the Bokaro Steel Project;

(b) if so, the aspects on which the firm has been asked to give its opinion; and

(c) when its views will be available?

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

(b) Government have asked M/s. Dastur & Co. to make specific technical suggestions on all aspects of the Bokaro Steel Project with a view to reducing the cost estimates.

(c) The firm has been asked to give its suggestions by about the 20th May, 1966.

चुराये गये माल की गंगापुर सिटी स्टेशन पर बरामदगी

5597. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री श्रींकार सिंह :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ चुराया गया माल गंगापुर सिटी स्टेशन पर 503 डाउन रेलगाड़ी के इंजन से 13 मार्च, 1966 को बरामद किया गया था;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि जैसे ही वह सामान बरामद किया गया उस गाड़ी का गार्ड गाड़ी से भाग गया था ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो कितनी राशि का चुराया गया माल बरामद किया गया है और इसमें जिन-जिन कर्मचारियों का हाथ है उनका व्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) और (ख). जा हां ।

(ग) 2100 रु०, 6 रेल-कर्मचारियों (गार्ड, ड्राइवर, 3 फायरमैन, एक पावर प्लांट ऑपरेटर) पर इस मामले में शामिल

होने का सन्देह है। गंगापुर सिटी की सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस ने 5 रेल-कर्मचारियों (1 ड्राइवर, 3 फायरमैन और एक पावर प्लांट ऑपरेटर) को गिरफ्तार किया और अदालत ने पुलिस की लिखित प्रार्थना पर पावर प्लांट ऑपरेटर को छोड़ दिया और दूसरे लोग भी बाद में जमानत पर छोड़ दिये गये।

(घ) पावर प्लांट ऑपरेटर के सिवाय, सभी रेल-कर्मचारियों को मुफ्तिल कर दिया गया है।

जालन्धर में आयोजित जनसंघ के अधिवेशन के लिये विशेष रेलगाड़ियां

5598. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री बड़े :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मई, 1966 में जालन्धर में होने वाले जनसंघ के अधिवेशन के दौरान विशेष रेलगाड़ियां चलाने का सरकार का विचार है और ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ये रेलगाड़ियां किन किन संकशनों पर चलाई जायेंगी ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) और (ख). यह निश्चय किया गया था कि 30-4-66 से 2-5-66 तक होने वाले भारतीय जनसंघ के वार्षिक अधिवेशन में यात्रियों की भीड़ की निकासी के लिए जहां तक व्यावहारिक और उचित होगा लखनऊ और दिल्ली से जालन्धर तक और वहां से बापसी के लिए नियमित रूप से चलने वाली गाड़ियों में प्रतिरिक्त सवारी डिब्बे बढ़ा दिये जायेंगे। उस समय होने वाले यातायात की दृष्टि से आवश्यक होने पर स्पेशल गाड़ियां चलाने का प्रबन्ध भी कर लिया गया था। इसके

अनुसार नयी दिल्ली/दिल्ली और जालन्धर, लखनऊ और जालन्धर के बीच और उत्तर रेलवे के फीरोजपुर डिवीजन के कुछ खंडों पर कुछ गाड़ियों में डिब्बों की संख्या बढ़ा दी गयी जो यातायात की निकासी के लिए पर्याप्त से अधिक रही और कोई स्पेशल गाड़ी चलाना आवश्यक नहीं समझा गया।

Tektar Railway Halt

5599. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of making Tektar railway halt on the Darbhanga-Narkatiaganj branch of the North Eastern Railway, a regular station, has been considered; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shyam Nath): (a) and (b). According to investigations made by the Railway Administration, conversion of Tektar halt into a flag station would result in heavy recurring financial loss.

Coal Mine in Bihar

5600. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a coal mine has been discovered near Moke-mah in Bihar; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

पुराने टिकटों पर तारीख बदलना

5601. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :
क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे पुलिस ने हाल में एक ऐसे गिरोह का पता लगाया है

जो पुराने टिकटों पर नई तारीख डाल कर इलाहाबाद और भदोई के बीच चलने वाली रेलगाड़ियों में उन्हें बेचता था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसमें किस प्रकार का उपकरण बरामद किया गया था ;

(ग) क्या इसमें किसी रेलवे कर्मचारी का भी हाथ था ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो वह किस पद पर काम करता था ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डॉ० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) और (ख) रेलवे पुलिस ने ऐसा कोई गिरफ्त नही पकड़ा, लेकिन सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस ने भदोही रेलवे स्टेशन पर 19-3-66 और 23-3-66 के बीच चार व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया । इन के पास पुराने टिकट थे जिन पर नयी तारीख पड़ी हुई थी । कहा जाता है कि इन व्यक्तियों ने इन टिकटों पर बम्बई से भदोही तक यात्रा की थी । वाराणसी की सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस ने चार आपराधिक मामले दर्ज किये हैं और भारतीय रेल अधिनियम की धारा 112 के अन्तर्गत चारों व्यक्तियों के खिलाफ वाराणसी के रेलवे मजिस्ट्रेट की अदालत में आरोप-पत्र पेश कर दिया है । इन अभियुक्तों के पास कोई उपकरण नही मिला ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) सबाल नहीं उठता ।

सरकारी उपक्रम

5602. श्री विश्वाम प्रसाद : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकारी उपक्रमों के निदेशकों और प्रबन्धकों के कितने रिश्तेदार उन उपक्रमों में भिन्न भिन्न पदों पर कार्य कर रहे हैं ; और

(ख) उनकी नियुक्तियों का आधार क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री इ० संजीवैया) : (क) और (ख) जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है उसे सदन की मेज पर रख दिया जायगा ।

संयुक्त श्रम गणराज्य के साथ व्यापार करार

5603. श्री बड़े :

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री यशपाल सिंह :

डॉ० लक्ष्मीमल्ल सिंघवी :

श्री बसवन्त :

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :

श्री बी० चं० शर्मा :

श्री राम हरलाल यादव :

क्या बाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत तथा संयुक्त श्रम गणराज्य के बीच हाल ही में एक व्यापार करार हुआ है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसकी मुख्य बात क्या है ?

बाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई साहू) :

(क) तथा (ख) भारत और संयुक्त श्रम गणराज्य के मध्य हाल ही में किसी नये करार पर हस्ताक्षर नहीं हुए हैं । 1953 में किया गया करार अब भी वैध है । फिर भी हाल ही में काहिरा में व्यापार विनियम की मात्रा में और वृद्धि करने के उद्देश्य से दोनों देशों के मध्य हुए व्यापार की प्रगति की समीक्षा की गयी थी । भारत संयुक्त श्रम गणराज्य से मुख्यतः रुई, चावल, राक फास्फेट का आयात और चाय, जूट का माल, इंजीनियरी वस्तुएं आदि का निर्यात करता है ।

बीजल वर्कशाप, शकूरबस्ती के कर्मचारियों
द्वारा आभरण अनशन

5604. श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री युद्धवीर सिंह :

श्री बड़े :

डा० लक्ष्मीमल्ल सिधबी :

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरबा :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर रेलवे के दिल्ली डिवीजन के डीजल वर्कशाप, शकूरबस्ती के कुछ कर्मचारियों ने 18 अप्रैल, 1966 से आभरण अनशन शुरू करने का निश्चय किया था;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन कर्मचारियों (कलीनरों) की सहायक ड्राइवर के पद पर पदोन्नति करने का आदेश दो वर्ष पहले जारी किया गया था ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनकी पदोन्नति न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) इन कर्मचारियों की सहायता के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

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

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) और (घ) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

ट्राजिस्टर फिस्टलों का पार्सल

5605. श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री युद्धवीर सिंह :

डा० लक्ष्मीमल्ल सिधबी :

श्री बड़े :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बंगलौर से दिल्ली को भेजा गया एक पार्सल लगभग

30,000 रुपये मूल्य के ट्राजिस्टर-फिस्टल थे, 11 अप्रैल, 1966 को रास्ते में बरामद किया गया ;

(ख) क्या वास्तव में उक्त पार्सल के अन्दर केवल पत्थर भरे हुए थे ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त पार्सल भारत इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स द्वारा राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योगों के माध्यम से भेजा गया था ; और

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

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाम नाथ) : (क) 7-3-66 को एक पेट्री बेंगलूर सिटी से दिल्ली के लिए बुक की गयी, जिसमें सेमी-कंडक्टर "रखे हुए बताये गये थे" । 19-3-66 को पेट्री गन्तव्य स्टेशन पर पहुंची । इसलिए 11-4-66 को रास्ते में उस पेट्री के रोके जाने का सवाल नहीं उठता ।

(ख) माल पाने वाले ने बिना किसी एतराज के 11-4-66 को पार्सल छुड़ा लिया था ; लेकिन बाद में यह कहा गया कि माल पाने वाले के यहां जब पार्सल खोला गया, तो उसमें पत्थर निकले ।

(ग) जी हां ।

(घ) माल पाने वाले ने बाद में दिल्ली के स्टेशन अधीक्षक को सूचित किया कि पार्सल में पत्थर निकले हैं और मुद्राबन्ध के रूप में उसे 29,305 रुपये दिये जायें । माल पाने वाले को सूचित कर दिया गया कि पार्सल बिना किसी एतराज के छुड़ाया गया था ।

Equipment for Geological Survey of India

5606. Shri Firodia: Will the Minister of Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Canadian Government have offered a loan for the purchase of equipment

essential for the exploration by the Geological Survey of India;

(b) if so, the amount of loan and the terms thereof; and

(c) whether any agreement has been concluded in this regard?

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

(b) and (c). The loan amount is Canadian \$9.5 million. The agreement is still under negotiation.

Enquiry into Cause of Express Goods Train Accident

5607. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3800 on the 15th April, 1966 and state the result of the inquiry into the cause of the accident to the Express Goods Train 905 Up on the Lumding Mariani Section of the North East Frontier Railway on the 22nd March, 1966?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): A senior scale officers' joint enquiry was held to enquire into the cause of the accident. Their conclusions were that it was due to the tampering of track by some unknown person or persons. The case is still under police investigation.

Industrial Licensing Procedure

5608. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Firodia:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently received a representation from the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry urging for further liberalisation of Controls in industrial licensing procedures; and

(b) if so, the precise demands made in the representation and Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). The Government have not received any representation from the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry recently urging for further liberalisation of Controls on industrial licensing procedures. Some suggestions were however made by the Federation last year.

The question of liberalisation of controls on industrial licensing has been under Government's consideration continuously over the past two years. All industries with fixed assets not exceeding Rs. 25 lakhs were exempted from the licensing provisions of the Act in 1964. Some relaxations regarding diversification of production by manufacture of new articles by existing units and relating to substantial expansion of the licensed capacity in cases not involving any foreign exchange expenditure were announced last year. Government have further recently announced its decision to exempt certain industries from the licensing provisions of the Industries Development and Regulation Act. In this connection, the attention of the hon. Member is invited to the statement made by the Minister of Industry in the Lok Sabha on 9th May, 1966.

Export Assistance Schemes

5609. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently received a representation from the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry urging for further liberalisation of controls on Export Assistance Schemes; and

(b) if so, the precise demands made in the representation and Government's reaction thereto?

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

(b) Does not arise.

H.M.T. Watches

5610. Shri B. Barua: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of H.M.T. watches has perceptibly gone down; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to maintain the production capacity?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). H.M.T. produced 196,110 watches in 1965-66 as against 195,048 in the previous year. But during the same period H.M.T.'s production capacity has increased from 240,000 to 300,000. Thus the factory is working substantially below its capacity. This is due to non-availability of sufficient foreign exchange for the import of the requisite components and raw materials. Efforts are being made to provide the necessary foreign exchange subject to overall availability and the inter-se priority of the demands.

भारत सेवक समाज पत्थर तोड़ सहकारी समिति

5611. श्री ए० ला० बाइपाल :

श्री तुला राम :

श्री बूटा सिंह :

श्री गुलशन :

श्री श्रीरंज :

श्री बागड़ी :

श्री प्रिय गुप्त :

श्री हुकूम खन् बख्शबाय

क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत सेवक समाज पत्थर तोड़ सहकारी समिति, खैबर पाम, दिल्ली ने जानकी देवी महाविद्यालय, दिल्ली को एक भवन बनाने के लिये कुछ अनुदान दिया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कुल कितनी राशि का अनुदान दिया गया और यह अनुदान किन मद के अन्तर्गत दिया गया है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री ए० संजीवया) :
(क) जी हां ।

(ख) सम्मिलित कल्याण राशि में से जानकी महाविद्यालय के पुस्तकालय के भवन के लिए बनारसी दास सेवा स्मारक ट्रस्ट सोसाइटी को 50,000 रु० की राशि दी गई थी ।

Kandla-Viramgam-Ahmedabad B.G. Line

5612. Shri U. M. Trivedi: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been made to connect the Kandla-Viramgam-Ahmedabad broad gauge line (Western Railway) with the main line on the North-East Section of the Western Railway; and

(b) if so, the amount involved?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) and (b). The Hon'ble Member is perhaps referring to a connection between the Kandla-Jhund-Ahmedabad line and the Baroda-Nagda-Agra line. These two lines are already connected via Anand and Godhra and via Anand, Baroda and Godhra. No specific proposal for another alternative connection between these two places is at present under consideration. However, updating the earlier engineering survey estimates and a fresh traffic survey have been taken in hand at an estimated cost of Rs. 41,310 for the Kotah-Chitorgarh (BG/MG) line. This line, if at all constructed will, incidentally provide a MG/BG connection between Ahmedabad and Kotah via Udaipur-Himmatnagar, Mavil and Chitorgarh.

भारतीय इस्पात का निर्यात

5613. श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :
 श्री हुकम चन्द कछवासे :
 डा० लक्ष्मीभल्ल सिंहजी :
 श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :
 श्री बाजी :
 श्री प्रिय गुप्त :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि श्रीलंका में भारतीय इस्पात की खपत की गुंजाइश है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार में श्रीलंका तथा अन्य देशों को इस्पात का निर्यात करने का प्रयत्न किया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

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

(ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) निर्यात करने वाली भारतीय फर्म सुगमता से उपलब्ध इस्पात जैसे बार और राड की सप्लाई के लिए श्रीलंका की सरकार द्वारा मांगे गये टेण्डरों में भाग लेती हैं । कुछ महीने पहले श्रीलंका को थोड़ी मात्रा में—130 टन बार (छड़) का निर्यात किया गया था । दो निर्यातकों के पास 290 टन छड़ के निर्यात का आर्डर है ।

श्रीलंका के अलावा अफगानिस्तान, बर्मा, कम्बोडिया, हांगकांग, ईरान, ईराक, इटली, जारडन, कीनिया, क्वीत, मलेशिया, मारीशस, रोडेशिया, सिंगापुर, सूडान, थाइलैण्ड, संयुक्त अरब गणराज्य, यू० के०, वियतनाम (दक्षिणी) और पश्चिमी जर्मनी को इस्पात का निर्यात किया जाता है ।

Accidents Enquiry Committee

5614. Shri Vishram Prasad:
 Shri Hukam Chand
 Kachhavaia:
 Shri Mohan Swarup:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Priya Gupta:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the findings of the Accidents Enquiry Committee have not been fully implemented on Northern Railway;

(b) whether according to the findings, the beats of P.W.Is, and A.P.W.Is. in the Civil Engineering Department have been reduced; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) A majority of the recommendations made by the Railway Accidents Committee and accepted by the Railway Board have been implemented.

(b) and (c). Recommendation dealing with the subject of reducing the beats of the P.W.Is, and A.P.W.Is. in Civil Engineering Department is being implemented in a phased manner subject to the availability of funds.

Revision of Steel Price

5615. Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri D. C. Sharma:
 Shri Baswant:
 Shri Viswa Nath Pandey:
 Shri Flordia:

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

(a) whether it is proposed to revise the price of steel upward;

(b) if so, by how much; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) to (c). Certain claims for increase in the price of steel

have been made by the main producers on the ground of statutory escalations in costs. These claims will be examined and dealt with in the normal manner.

Samples of Bidis sent to U.S.A.

5616. Shri Baswant:

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that samples of Indian Bidis have been sent to the United States for chemical analysis with a view to ascertain if they are free from cancer-causing substances; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

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

(b) The result is awaited.

Fire in Dining Car

**5617. Shri Braj Bihari Mehrotra:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Brij Basi Lal:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri Sadhu Ram:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the dining car of the Calcutta—Bombay (Via Allahabad) Mail caught fire between Banapur and Pagdhal Stations on the Itarsi-Bhusaval section of the Central Railway on the 24th April, 1966;

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

(c) the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes, but on 23-4-1966.

(b) the cause of the accident is under investigation by a Committee of senior scale officers.

(c) Necessary action will be taken after the results of the investigation are known.

Import of Nickel Anodes

5618. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of lifting the ban on the import of nickel anodes by the actual users has been reconsidered by Government;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) the basis on which such materials received under the Colombo Plan are distributed?

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

(b) In view of the sufficient manufacturing capacity of the item in the country, it was not considered necessary to lift the ban.

(c) The distribution of the imported nickel under Colombo Plan Aid is made by Directorate General of Technical Development and Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries. The former make allocations to consuming units borne on their books who import their quotas. The latter makes allocation to State Directors of Industries who in turn distribute to the small scale units under their control. The bulk import of requirements of small scale units is made by the Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries through Mineral and Metals Trading Corporation. In both the cases the import is arranged through the Indian agents of Canadian Suppliers of nickel.

Woollen Hosiery Industry

5619. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a crisis in the woollen hosiery industry as a result of the National Defence Remittance Scheme;

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

(c) the steps taken in the matter?

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

(a) No, Sir.

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

डीजल लोकोमोटिव वर्क्स वाराणसी

5620. श्री बालकृष्ण सिंह : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि डीजल लोकोमोटिव वर्क्स, वाराणसी, ने भ्राक्सीजन और एसीटिलेन गैसों के संभरण के लिये कलकत्ता की इण्डस्ट्रियल गैसेज लिमिटेड के साथ, जिसका करार चित्तूरंजन लोको वर्क्स ने धस्वीकार कर दिया है, करार किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, उक्त कम्पनी को गैसों के संभरण के लिये क्या सुविधाएं दी गई हैं तथा करार की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं; और

(ग) डीजल लोको वर्क्स को गैसों के लिये अपना संयंत्र स्थापित करने में क्या कठिनाइयां हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह): (क) डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाने ने भ्राक्सीजन और एसिटिलेन की सप्लाई के लिए अप्रैल, 1965 में मेसर्स इण्डस्ट्रियल गैसेज के साथ एक करार किया और जनवरी, 1966 से गैस के उत्पादन का काम शुरू हो गया ।

इस क्रम में चित्तूरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाने से इस तरह का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं किया था । 1961 में क्रम में चित्तूरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाने को 1.75 लाख रुपये की कीमत का केवल एसिटिलेन का एक संयंत्र बचने का प्रस्ताव रखा था । प्रस्ताव स्वीकार नहीं किया गया क्योंकि एक दूसरी क्रम में एसिटिलेन की सप्लाई के लिए अधिक अनुकूल प्रस्ताव रखा था ।

(ख) कम्पनी को निम्नलिखित सुविधाएं दी गई हैं :—

- (i) 30 साल के लिए 2½ एकड़ भूमि पट्टे पर दी गयी है जिसमें सतही जल-निकास की व्यवस्था है । कम्पनी पट्टेच मार्गों और दूसरी सड़कों का इस्तेमाल कर सकती है । कम्पनी रेल इंजन कारखाने को 4,800 रुपया वार्षिक किराया देगी ।
- (ii) रेल इंजन कारखाना कम्पनी के संयंत्र को 50 पैसे प्रति गैलन की दर से प्रति दिन 10,000 गैलन पानी सप्लाई करेगा और उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य बिजली बोर्ड जिस थोक दर पर कारखाने को बिजली देता है, उसी दर पर कारखाना कम्पनी को 175 किलोवाट बिजली सप्लाई करेगा ।

करार की मुख्य बातें इस प्रकार हैं :—

- (i) कारखाना 10 वर्ष, अर्थात् 1-1-66 से 31-12-75 तक, अपनी जरूरत के लिए दोनों तरह की गैस केवल कम्पनी से उन कीमतों पर खरीदेगा जो अब परस्पर तय की गयी हैं । ये कीमतें संभरण और निपटान के महा-निदेशक के दर-टके की तुलना में अधिक अनुकूल हैं । 10 वर्ष की प्रारम्भिक अवधि बीत जाने के बाद, फिर भगले 10 वर्ष के लिए गैस की कीमत निर्धारित करने के बारे में बातचीत की जायेगी । यदि उस

समय समझौता न हो सका, तो कारखाना कम्पनी को उन बड़ी हुई बरों पर पानी और बिजली सप्लाई करेगा जिन पर रेलवे नयमों के अनुसार बाहरी लोगों को पानी और बिजली की सप्लाई की जाती है। लेकिन हर हालत में पट्टा 30 साल तक कायम रहेगा।

(ii) कारखाने ने हर वर्ष खरीदी जाने वाली गैस की न्यूनतम मात्रा निर्धारित की है और उसे लेते रहने की गारन्टी दी है। यदि कारखाना न्यूनतम निर्धारित मात्रा में गैस न ले सके, तो न ली गयी गैस को बिकवाने में कम्पनी कारखाने की सहायता करेगी। लेकिन यदि कोई खरीददार न मिले तो कारखाने को निर्धारित न्यूनतम मात्रा तक गैस की कीमत की प्रदायगी करनी पड़ेगी।

(iii) रेल कारखानों की नियमित आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के बाद फ्रैम जो प्रतिरिक्त गैस तैयार करेगी, उसे वह अन्य लोगों को बेच सकती है।

(iv) पट्टा समाप्त हो जाने और भूमि वापस मिल जाने पर डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना किसी तरह के मुद्दाबन्ध का देनदार न होगा। भूमि जिस हालत में ली गयी थी, उसी हालत में स्पष्ट हक्क सहित लौटा दी जायेगी। भूमि वापस मिलने पर कारखाना यदि चाहे, तो वह उस पर बनी इमारतों या संरचनाओं को परस्पर तय की गयी शर्तों पर खरीद सकेगा।

(ग) रेल इंजन कारखाने ने बाराणसी में एक संयंत्र स्थापित करने की व्यावहारिकता का अध्ययन किया था; लेकिन निम्नलिखित कठिनाइयों के कारण इस दिशा में आगे कोई कार्रवाई न की जा सकी :—

(i) चूंकि संयंत्र में तैयार होने वाली गैस की खपत केवल रेल इंजन कारखाने में

होती, ऐसी हालत में संयंत्र छोटा और अनाधिकर होता।

(ii) केवल विदेशी मुद्रा के रूप में संयंत्र पर 10 लाख रुपये खर्च करने पड़ते।

(iii) इस तरह से संयंत्र को बाहर से मंचाने और चालू करने में कम से कम 12/18 महीने का समय लग जाता।

(iv) इस तरह के संयंत्र को चालू करने और उसके परिचालन के लिए अपेक्षित 'तकनीकी जानकारी' कारखाने में उपलब्ध नहीं थी।

राजस्थान में नई रेलवे लाइनों

5621. श्री रतन लाल : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में राजस्थान में कितनी नई रेलवे लाइनें बिछाने प्रयत्न कितनी नई रेलवे लाइनों का सर्वेक्षण करने का प्रस्ताव है;

(ख) क्या रतलाम से इंदूरपुर तक बरास्ता मांडव गांव, जहां स्लोराइट की खानें हैं, एक नई रेलवे लाइन बिछाने के लिये सर्वेक्षण कार्य करने के सम्बन्ध में चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में धन की व्यवस्था की गई है जिसकी मांग राजस्थान के बांसवाड़ा जिले के सांगों द्वारा की गई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कितनी धनराशि की व्यवस्था की गई है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री साध नाथ) : (क) से (ग). चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में नयी लाइनों के निर्माण के प्रस्तावों को अभी अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है। राजस्थान में केवल पोकरन-जैमलमेर लाइन के सर्वे और निर्माण का काम अभी हाल में शुरू किया गया है और यह काम लगभग 15 महीने के समय में पूरा हो जायेगा।

राजस्थान में कपड़ा मिल

5622. श्री रतन लाल: क्या बाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान में कपड़ा मिल लगाने के लिये किसी व्यापारी ने लाइसेंस मांगा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस व्यापारी का नाम क्या है तथा यह मिल किस स्थान पर खोलने का विचार है;

(ग) क्या यह सब है कि राजस्थान में कपड़ा मिल खोलने के बारे में पिछले कई वर्षों में सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी स्तरों पर विचार किया जा रहा है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में विलम्ब होने के क्या कारण हैं ?

बाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शफी कुरैशी) : (क) से (घ). जहां तक सूती कपड़ा उद्योग का प्रश्न है, तीसरी योजना की अवधि में नये सूती कपड़ा मिलों की स्थापना और राज्य के विद्यमान औद्योगिक उपक्रमों में विस्तार हेतु आवंटन के लिये राजस्थान राज्य को 1,50,000 तक्कुओं का क्षेत्रीय कोटा नियत किया गया था। उद्योग (विकास एवं विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 के अन्तर्गत लाइसेंस देने के लिये अनेकों पाटियों-उद्योगपतियों/व्यापारियों से आवेदनपत्र प्राप्त हुए थे तथा अब भी प्राप्त हो रहे हैं। अब तक नये सूती कपड़ा मिलों की स्थापना के लिये कुल 72,000 तक्कुओं के 6 लाइसेंस और विद्यमान मिलों में विस्तार करने के लिये कुल 73,000 तक्कुओं के 11 लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं।

2. यह स्पष्ट नहीं है कि माननीय सदस्य किस विशेष आवेदनपत्र का उल्लेख कर रहे हैं या कौनसा आवेदनपत्र उनके दिमाग में है। यह भी स्पष्ट नहीं है कि आवेदनपत्र

सूती कपड़ा एकक, ऊनी कपड़ा एकक या मानवनिर्मित रेशा एकक में से किसी की स्थापना करने के लिये है। अपेक्षित विवरण अर्थात् आवेदक का नाम, आवेदनपत्र की तिथि और निर्माण की मर्दों के विवरण के अभाव में पूरी गयी जानकारी देना सम्भव नहीं है

Coal Associations

5623. Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the annual speeches of the Presidents of the Coal Associations delivered last month;

(b) whether Government have examined the main points made therein; and

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

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

(b) and (c). Various suggestions made are being taken into consideration in the formulation of future coal programme.

Box Wagons

5624. Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Himatsingka:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Box Wagons despatched from colliery sidings loaded with coal are weighed in motion on stationary type weigh-bridges on the Eastern and South Eastern Railways;

(b) if so, the speed at which such weighing in-motion is conducted;

(c) whether there is any discrepancy between the stationary weighment and weighing-in-motion on these stationary type weighbridges; and

(d) if so, the corrective steps bring taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes, at certain stations, that is done.

(b) 3 to 5 kilometres per hour.

(c) Yes, there is a small discrepancy.

(d) The question whether for the purpose of calculating freight, some adjustment should be made in the weight recorded by a wagon in motion is under consideration.

Hospital facilities at Itarsi Station

5625. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether adequate hospital facilities have not yet been provided for more than 4,000 railway employees which together with their families will number nearly 20,000 at Itarsi station, Central Railway;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when Government propose to provide the full facilities of a modern hospital at Itarsi for the railway employees?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) There is a Health Unit Grade I with two emergency beds and full complement of staff at Itarsi. In addition there is another part-time dispensary at the Itarsi New Yard to cater to the medical needs of the staff living in this area.

(b) and (c). Expansion of medical facilities to the extent required will be considered subject to the availability of funds during the current Fourth Five Year Plan.

Survey in Narsinghpur District of Madhya Pradesh

5626. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Mines and Metals be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2384 on 17th September, 1965 and the statement laid on the table on the 12th November, 1965 showing the action taken by Government in implementation of an assurance in this regard and state:

(a) the progress of drilling operation's undertaken at Mohpani, Narsinghpur District in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) when the operations are likely to be completed; and

(c) when the result thereof will be known?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) to (c). Since the commencement of drilling by the Geological Survey of India on 23-6-1965, 170 metres were drilled but no coal seam was encountered. The drilling operations in the area have been suspended temporarily in view of the need to divert equipment and personnel to investigation of base metals and other strategic minerals, which have been accorded higher priority.

पटियाला में बिस्कुट फैक्टरी

5627. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पटियाला में एक बिस्कुट फैक्टरी लगाने की अनुमति दी गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि पहले यह कारखाना दिल्ली के निकट लगाने की अनुमति दी गई थी; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस परिवर्तन के क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्री (जी. इ. संजीवैया) :
(क) जी, हा ।

(ख) जी, हा ।

(ग) राज्य सरकार की सिफारिश पर उन्हें पटियाला में कारखाना लगाने की अनुमति दी गई है ।

Railway Guards

5628. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Administration have completed their review and consideration of the representation on behalf of Railway Guards;

(b) what were the main points of consideration and what the conclusions reached by the Railway Administration in respect thereof;

(c) whether any specific steps are proposed to be taken in the near future to ensure adequate and satisfactory channels of promotion and an upward revision of the scale of pay and the rate of running allowances; and

(d) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The main points raised were (1) revision of authorised scales of pay (2) upgrading of the posts on percentage basis (3) revision of rates of running allowance (4) channel of promotion; and the decision was that there is at present no case for any further liberalisation in respect of these matters.

(c) and (d). Do not arise in view of (b) above.

Manufacture of Card Board and Paper Pulp

5629. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have planned to make full use of baggasse from sugar mills for the production of card-board and paper pulp; and

(b) if so, the quantity of this material available, how far it is so utilised and the details of the programme under the Fourth Five Year Plan in this regard?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Yes, Sir; to the extent possible, consistent with the availability of baggasse after meeting the needs of the Sugar Industry.

(b) The total quantity of baggasse available from the Sugar Industry is about 3.5 million tonnes per year.

At present about 2 lakhs tonnes of baggasse is being utilised for the manufacture of paper and board.

A number of units have been licensed for the manufacture of paper & pulp from baggasse. It is estimated that by the end of the 4th Five Year Plan, about a million tonnes of baggasse might be consumed in the Paper Industry.

Patna City Station

5630. **Shri Braj Bihari Mehrotra:**
Shri Brij Basi Lal:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to change the name of Patna City Station to some other name; and

(b) if, so, when and what is the new name which Government have proposed to give?

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

(a) and (b). The proposal has been referred to the Government of Bihar, whose reply is awaited.

Discovery of a dead body in Train

5631. Shri Brij Basi Lal:
Shri Braj Bihari Mehrotra:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Police found the dead body of a passenger in a third class compartment of 119 Up passenger train when it reached Kanpur-Anwarganj station (N.E. Railway) on the 24th April, 1966; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes, but the dead body was found on 22-4-66 and not on 24-4-66.

(b) The case is under investigation by the Government Railway Police, Kanpur-Anwarganj.

Geological Survey of Orissa

5632. Shri Maheswar Naik: Will the Minister of Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) the total area of the State of Orissa which has so far been brought under Geological Survey and as a result of which new minerals have been discovered; and

(b) the extent of the minerals; which are being prospected and exploited?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) A general reconnaissance of the State of Orissa has been completed and over 80,000 sq. km. have been surveyed on 1"—1 mile and smaller scales by the Geological Survey of India. Extensive deposits of iron ores, manganese ore, chromite, coal, limestone and dolomites and vanadi-ferrous magnetites have been recorded.

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(b) The following prospecting operations are in progress:—

- (i) Systematic geological mapping and preliminary mineral survey in the districts of Bolangir-Patna, Ganjam, Kalahandi, Koraput and Phulbani.
- (ii) Detailed investigations for nickel in Cuttack and for iron ores in the Umarkot area, Koraput district and Malangtoli block, Keonjhar-Sundergarh districts.
- (iii) Drilling operations for iron ores in Malangtoli block, Keonjhar-Sundergarh districts and for graphite at Dangachacha in Sambalpur district.
- (iv) Geophysical investigation for chromite in Cuttack-Dhenkanal, graphite in Dhenkanal and Limestones in Sundergarh.

The extent of exploitation of some the important minerals in Orissa is of the indicated by the following production figures:—

Mineral	Quantity mined in 1965 (approx).
1. Iron Ore	6,390,000 tonnes
2. Manganese	457,000 tonnes
3. Chrome	56,000 tonnes
4. Limestone	2,428,000 tonnes
5. Dolomite	426,000 tonnes

रेलवे स्टेशनों पर टी स्टाल तथा ट्रालियां

5633. श्री कुजराज सिंह :
श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पश्चिम रेलवे पर गंगापुर से लेकर शामगढ़ तक रेलवे स्टेशनों पर कितनी टी स्टाल और ट्रालियां हैं;

(ख) उनमें से कितनी ट्रालियां अनुसूचित जातियों के लोगों को दी हुई हैं;

(ग) क्या यह संख्या अपेक्षित अनुपात के मुताबिक है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या कारण है कि उनको ये नहीं दी गई जबकि उन्होंने टेन्डर व आवेदन पत्र पहले ही दे दिये थे ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) क्रमशः 13 और 70.

(ख) एक ।

(ग) और (घ). रेलवे स्टेशनों पर अनुसूचित जाति के लोगों को खान-पान और खोमचे का ठेका देने के लिए कोई अनुपात निर्धारित नहीं किया गया है ।

छोटी दूकानों और ट्रालियों का ठेका देने के लिए आवेदन मांगे जाते हैं और उसमें अनुसूचित जाति के लोगों को तरजीह दी जाती है, बशर्ते वे उसके लिए उपयुक्त हों । सितम्बर, 1963 से आज तक गंगापुर में 2 और शामगढ़ में चार ट्रालियों के लिए अनुसूचित जाति के लोगों से आवेदन मिले, लेकिन आवेदक ठेका देने के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं समझे गये ।

Export of Wagons

5634. Shri Flordia:

Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an agreement has been reached with Hungary for the export of wagons manufactured in India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The State Trading Corporation have entered into a contract for the supply, in the first instance, of 500

two-axle flat wagons to the Hungarian State Railways; the value of this order is equivalent to about Rs. 1.62 crores. The wagons are to be manufactured by M/s. TEXMACO, Calcutta and shipped in semi-knocked-down condition for being assembled at a suitable port in Yugoslavia before delivery to the consumer. Two proto-type wagons are to be supplied first, on the approval of which bulk manufacture is to be commenced and the delivery completed by the end of 1967.

The contract also provides that, at the buyer's option to be exercised before 31-8-1967, another 1500 wagons can be delivered in the years 1968-70. If that further order also materialises, the total value of the business would amount to the equivalent of nearly Rs. 6.5 crores.

World Bank Report on Indian Steel Industry

5636. Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri R. Barua:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the World Bank has submitted its report with regard to the Indian Steel Industry;

(b) if so, the main recommendations of the World Bank in this regard; and

(c) whether Government have considered those recommendations and if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) to (c). Missions sent by the World Bank submit their reports to the World Bank President. As these reports are classified, restricted documents of the World Bank, their contents cannot be disclosed.

Derailement of Goods Train on the North-East Frontier Railway

5637. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Brij Basi Lal:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Braj Bihari Mehrotra:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a goods train was derailed between Mozenga and Namtiali stations on the 27th April, 1966 on the Tinsukia-Mariani section of the North-East Frontier Railway;

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

(c) the total loss to the Railway property?

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

(a) Yes.

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

(c) The cost of damage to Railway property was estimated at approximately Rs. 15,416.

Manufacture of Grease Proof Paper in Maharashtra

5638. Shri Brij Basi Lal:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to set up a plant for the manufacture of glassy and grease proof packaging paper from rice straw in the State of Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, when and the total amount of expenditure involved?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Cement Factory in Rajasthan

5639. Shri Brij Basi Lal:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a cement factory is proposed to be built at Bundi (Rajasthan) in the private sector; and

(b) if so, when and the total amount of expenditure involved?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). A letter of intent was issued on the 12th November, 1965 to M/s. Upper Ganges Sugar Mills Limited, Calcutta to set up at Bundi (Rajasthan) a standard cement factory with an annual installed capacity of 200,000 tonnes. A total capital investment of about Rs. 3 crores is normally required for a standard cement plant. Cement industry has since been removed from the licensing provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

Life of Cotton Cloth

5640. Shri Brij Basi Lal:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Indian Scientist has invented a process to prolong the life of cotton cloth many times at the Sri Ram Institute for Industrial Research Delhi recently; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) and (b). A research scientist at the Sri Ram Institute for Industrial Research has invented a process which may prolong the 'wear' life of cloth. Patents for the process have been applied for in India, U.K. and

U.S.A. Large-scale trials for treatment of about 1000 metres of fabrics have completed which have confirmed the laboratory findings. The announcement of the invention has been intimated to the textile industry by the National Research Development Corporation and the developmental work is to start.

Cotton Mills in Mysore

5641. Shri Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Cotton Mills for which licences have been issued in Mysore State under the cooperative and joint stock company sectors during the Third Five Year Plan period;

(b) whether all of them have started production and at what stage of progress they are; and

(c) the action taken regarding those Cotton Mills which have made no progress so far?

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

(a) 17 licences were issued for setting up new cotton spinning mills in Mysore State during the Third Plan period; 3 in the cooperative sector and 14 in joint stock company sector.

(b) and (c). One licence has been fully implemented; in respect of 10 licences effective steps have been taken and machineries are under erection; in respect of the remaining 6 licences no steps have been taken. Show-cause notices have been issued to these 6 parties and their progress is being watched.

Hindustan Machine Tools, Ltd.

5642. Shri Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the share capital invested by the Central Government and the Government of Mysore in the Hindustan

Machine Tools Ltd., located at Bangalore;

(b) the profits so far earned and the amount paid out of it to the State Government;

(c) the types of goods manufactured in the factory at present; and

(d) the latest progress made in the manufacture and export of articles produced in the factory?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) The share capital invested by the Government of India in Hindustan Machine Tools Limited as on date, is Rs. 11.50 crores. The Government of Mysore have not invested in the Company.

(b) The profits (before taxation) earned by the Company are as shown below:—

Year	Net Profit
1956-57	Rs. 4.00 lakhs
1957-58	Rs. 21.62 lakhs
1958-59	Rs. 32.98 lakhs
1959-60	Rs. 39.85 lakhs
1960-61	Rs. 74.04 lakhs
1961-62	Rs. 127.53 lakhs
1962-63	Rs. 215.77 lakhs
1963-64	Rs. 300.97 lakhs
1964-65	Rs. 378.59 lakhs.

The question of any payment to State Government does not arise.

(c) The Company have at present four machine tool factories at Bangalore (Mysore), Pinjore (Punjab), Kalamassery (Kerala) and Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh). The machines produced in each of these factories are given below:

Bangalore Factory:— Lathes, milling machines, grinding machines, radial drills, special purpose machines and gear shapers.

Pinjore Factory:— Milling machines, radial drills.

Kalamassery Factory:— Lathes.

Hyderabad Factory: At present, accessories only.

The Company have also a Watch Factory at Bangalore.

(d) Actual production during the year 1965-66 was as follows:

	Value
Bangalore Factory ... Rs.	817.16 lakhs
Pinjore Factory ... Rs.	169.39 lakhs
Kalamassery Factory Rs.	131.77 lakhs
Hyderabad Factory ... Rs.	13.85 lakhs
Watch Factory ... Rs.	183.59 lakhs (approx)

During the year 1965-66 (upto February 1966), the Company have exported high precision centre lathes, milling machines and radial drills numbering 40 valued at Rs. 9-18 lakhs.

Agents have been appointed in Australia and New Zealand for the export of machine tools. The State Trading Corporation are acting as agents for the export of watches and machine tools to East European countries.

Distribution of Cement

5643. Shri Jashvant Mehta: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from any State Government that Cement Industry has not been able to supply cement as agreed to by their agency;

(b) whether Government have enquired about the reasons for this short supply of cement; and

(c) what further steps Government have taken to supervise the distribution?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Yes, Sir. A representation was received from the Government of Gujarat.

(b) and (c). It was found that although overall supply of cement to the State during the period January-March 1966 improved, supplies to Government were short due to delay in materialising of orders. The Cement Allocation & Co-ordinating Organisation has reviewed the matter with the State Government and arranged that all the backlog on account of Agricultural requirement will be met by the 20th June, 1966.

रेलवे मंत्रालय में कालतु कर्मचारी

5644. श्री बड़े :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय में कितने कर्मचारी कालतु हैं;

(ख) क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय तथा वित्त मंत्रालय द्वारा क्रमशः जारी किये गये दिनांक 25 फरवरी, 1966 के कार्यालय जापन संख्या एफ० 3/27/65 सी० एम०-2 तथा 15 मार्च, 1966 के कार्यालय जापन संख्या एफ० 12(9)-ई० बी०/66 में प्रस्तुतिष्ट आदेशों को रेलवे मंत्रालय ने कार्यरूप नहीं दिया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण है और इन आदेशों को कब कार्यरूप दिया जायेगा ?

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

(ख) और (ग). रेलवे मंत्रालय में इन आदेशों को कार्यरूप देने के सबाल पर विचार हो रहा है।

Cement Plant at Rourkela

**5645. Shri Braj Bihari Mehrotra:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Cement Plant at Rourkela in order to find a permanent solution for the problem of accumulation of blast furnace slag; and

(b) if so when and the total amount of expenditure involved?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). Rourkela slag containing high manganese and low calcium contents was discarded earlier for the manufacture of slag cement. Recently, the Indian Standard Institution has revised the specifications for slag cement, which will enable Rourkela slag being used in the manufacture of slag cement. The question of putting up a cement plant to use this slag is under consideration.

Industrial Estates in Kerala

5646. Shri Warlor: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the rent of buildings in the Industrial Estates in Kerala State has been enhanced recently;

(b) if so, the percentage of increase; and

(c) whether any representation has been received in this regard and if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

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

(b) The increase varies from one type of shed to another. The maximum increase was about 84 per cent.

(c) Yes, Sir. The question of increasing rents is being re-examined by the Kerala State Government. Pending final decision of the State Government the Kerala Industrial Corpora-

tion has been asked to defer collection at enhanced rates.

High Voltage Switch Gear Factory in Kerala

**5647. Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warlor:**

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Alind at Kundara, Kerala State has a proposal to establish a low and high voltage electrical switch gear factory; and

(b) if so, where and when this factory will be established?

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

(b) The factory is proposed to be established at Mannar, in Kerala State, in about two years from the date of the issue of import licence etc. for capital goods.

Incident at Baivanhal Railway Station

5648. Shri P. Venkatasubbalah: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a train was stopped at the Baivanhal Railway Station near Guntakal, Southern Railway, by the people of Baivanhal and Bantanahal villages and police escort is being provided to the trains for their safe running on this line; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). True facts are as under:—

Train No. 222 Hubli-Guntur passenger was detained at Bantanahal and Baivanhal Rly. Stations for about 30 minutes at each station on 19-4-66 by about 200 men, women and children of villages and they demanded water from the engine. On the same

day, train No. 223 Mysore-Hubli passenger was also detained at these two Railway stations for about 20-30 minutes for similar reason. The crowd was not violent. Due to the alleged water scarcity, the villager wanted to get water from the Railway engines. There was no need for providing police escorts with the trains.

Attempt to Derail Frontier Mail at Ludhiana

5649. Shri P. Venkatasubbalah: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a major accident to Delhi bound Frontier Mail was averted at Ludhiana on the midnight of 29th April, 1966;

(b) whether it was an attempt of sabotage on this Railway line; and

(c) whether any investigation has been conducted and, if so, the result thereof?

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

(a) An accident to Goods Train Up Crack Special (not Frontier Mail) was averted on 28-4-66 at 23.10 hrs. at Ludhiana.

(b) No.

(c) On the spot enquiries conducted by the Government Railway Police revealed that it was not a case of sabotage. It is reported that a pipe fell down by chance from an open truck and fouled the track causing obstruction.

Reservations at Bombay Central and Ahmedabad Stations

5650. Shri Jashvant Mehta: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the difficulties experienced by the III class passengers in advance booking reservation at Bombay Cen-

tral and Ahmedabad City stations; and

(b) the steps Government have taken to remove the difficulties in reservation and the details thereof?

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

(a) Yes. At times, particularly during periods of rush, some difficulty is experienced by passengers in getting III class seats/berths as the demand for such accommodation is very heavy.

(b) 1. Special trains are run and loads of existing trains are augmented wherever feasible.

2. The facility of advance reservation of seats/sleeper berths has been extended to 30 days during summer rush.

3. Supervision has been strengthened at Booking and reservation offices, particularly during rush periods to eliminate the possibility of staff conniving at any malpractices.

4. As transference of reservation is found to be one of the causes facilitating malpractices, the Indian Railways Act has been amended to deal effectively with such situation.

5. Every one of the complaints is thoroughly enquired into and severe punishment meted out in proven cases.

Tax imposed on Railway Employees of Izatnagar

5651. Shri Vasudevan Nair: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1673 on the 4th March, 1966 regarding the tax imposed on the Railway employees at Izatnagar and state the decision taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): The matter is still under the consideration of the State Government.

Tax imposed on Railway Employees of Izatnagar

5652. Shri Vasudevan Nair: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1670 on the 4th March, 1966 regarding the tax imposed on the Railway employees of Izatnagar and state the progress made in constituting the Izatnagar Railway Colony into a Notified Area Committee to exempt the employees from the payment of the 'Circumstances and Property' Tax?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): The matter is still under the consideration of the State Government.

Fire in Godown of Kotah Railway Station

5653. Shri Onkar Lal Berwa: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether goods worth lakhs of rupees were burnt to ashes as a result of a fire which broke out in the godown of Kotah Railway Station on the 24th April, 1966;

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

(c) the total loss suffered?

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

(a) Yes, but the total loss has been estimated at Rs. 1.20 lakhs.

(b) A Major Joint Enquiry Committee, which was constituted, has opined that the fire might have been caused due to spontaneous combustion of gunny bags spotted with oil.

(c) As in (a) above.

Foot-over-Bridge at Renigunta Railway Station

5654. Shri C. Dass:

Shri P. Venkatasubbalah:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a fatal accident resulting in the death of the daughter of a railway employee while crossing the railway line at the Renigunta Station on the Southern Railway on the 6th February, 1966;

(b) whether the lack of a foot-over-bridge in this station is causing a number of accidents;

(c) whether this work of construction of foot-over-bridge though included in the Works Programme for 1964-65 was not taken up for execution causing great resentment and Public agitation;

(d) whether some of the railway employees have given notice to go on hunger strike to protest against the indifferent attitude of the Railway Administration; and

(e) if so, the steps Government propose to take to start the construction of the over-bridge to avoid further accidents?

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

(a) Yes. One arm and one leg of the girl involved in the accident got severed.

(b) No. Though there is no through foot-over-bridge from one side of the yard to the other, a foot-over-bridge from the station approach to the platform already exists with connected approach roads. It cannot, therefore, be said that accidents occur due to lack of foot-over-bridge.

(c) to (e). It is a fact that the work of construction of a foot-over-bridge was included in 1964-65 Works Programme but could not be taken up

during 64-65 or 65-66 due to lack of funds and was programmed to be taken up during 67-68. It is also a fact that a letter stating that some of the employees were proposing to go on hunger strike if the work was not taken up immediately was received by the Railway Administration. After review of the whole issue it has now been decided by the Railway Administration to take up the work in 1966-67 itself and the work is expected to commence early.

Cattle Feed Factories

5655. **Shri Firodia:** Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

- the total number of cattle feed factories in the country at present;
- the total capacity; and
- the incentives or help offered by Government for establishing these factories?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a). 12.

(b) About 2,50,000 tonnes per annum.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6343/66].

Filling of top posts in Public Undertakings

5656. **Shri Baswant:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government are considering any proposal that senior appointments and technical posts in all major public undertakings of the centre should be filled on all-India basis and not on regional considerations; and

(b) if so, when?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). According

to the principles of recruitment laid down, in April, 1961, senior appointments and technical posts in the public undertakings are to be filled by the recruitment of the best qualified and the most experienced persons, on an all-India basis, by advertisement or other suitable methods. The reservations in respect of scheduled castes/tribes are on the same lines as in the case of appointments under Government.

12.20 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

HOLD-UP OF TRAINS AT GHAZIABAD ON
12TH MAY, 1966

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर रेल मन्त्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :—

“गाज़ियाबाद में रेल मुसाफ़िरों द्वारा 12 मई, 1966 को गाड़ियों का रोक़ा जाना।”

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राज सुभग सिंह) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल रोहतास-दिल्ली-गाज़ियाबाद शटल गाड़ियाबाद से ठीक समय पर 7-50 बजे सुबह रवाना हुई। उस गाड़ी को एक भीड़ ने गाज़ियाबाद और साहिबाबाद के बीच में रोक लिया। 83 घण्टे, लगभग एक्सप्रेस 9.40 बजे सुबह साहिबाबाद पहुँची। उसको भी वहाँ पर रोक लिया गया। एस० डी० एम० और पुलिस को वहाँ बुलाना पड़ा। तब 10-21 बजे सुबह 83 घण्टे वहाँ से रवाना हो पाई।

श्री बाजी (इन्दौर) : इन गाड़ियों को क्यों रोक़ा गया ?

डा० राज सुभग सिंह : उस पर मैं अभी बताता हूँ।

(C. A.)

उसके बाद आसाम मेल धाई और उसको भी रोका गया ।

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : (लालगंज) : और 20 अप, लखनऊ मेल को कितनी देर रोका गया ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : 29 अप, लखनऊ मेल 8-20 बजे गाजियाबाद पहुंची और उसको 12-40 बजे तक रोका गया । इसी तरह गाजियाबाद-नई दिल्ली शटल को भी 8-30 बजे से 12-15 बजे तक रोका गया । 2 डाउन, कालिका मेल को 39 मिनट तक, 19 डाउन, दून एक्सप्रेस को 1 घंटा 57 मिनट तक और 2 ए० टी० डी० को 30 मिनट तक रोका गया ।

जिन लोगों ने इन गाड़ियों को रोका, उन्होंने इसका कारण यह बताया कि रोहतक-दिल्ली-गाजियाबाद शटल देर से चलती है । मैं इस बारे में टेलीफोन से खबर ली ।

The plea of the people for detaining the trains was that 1 Rohtak-Delhi-Ghaziabad shuttle was regularly running late, which is actually not correct.

Shri Vishram Prasad: It is correct.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Perhaps the hon. Member has very seldom used this Rohtak-Delhi-Ghaziabad shuttle, and so he might not at all be conversant with the position.

श्री जगबेब सिंह सिद्धास्ती (भज्जर) : मैं खूब आता हूं ।

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: In the first 12 days of May, 1966, this train left Ghaziabad right time on all days except for three days, and the late start was 15 minutes, 7 minutes and 5 minutes on those three days; it arrived at Rohtak right time on all but five occasions, and the late arrival was between 5 and 7 minutes. It arrived at Delhi right time on all but five occasions, and the late arrival

was as under; on 3rd May, 22 minutes; on 5th May, 27 minutes; on 7th May, 12 minutes; on 10th May, 5 minutes, and on 11th May, 9 minutes. That is the actual position.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, दिल्ली राजधानी का शहर है । इस शहर में पूर्व, पश्चिम, उत्तर और दक्षिण से जितनी गाड़ियां आती हैं, पिछले दो महीने में उनमें से कितनी गाड़ियां लेट धाई और कितनी गाड़ियां समय पर धाई, अगर माननीय मंत्री इसका ब्योरा रखेंगे, तब पता चल जायेगा कि मुसाफिरों के द्वारा इस तरह का सत्याग्रह क्यों किया जाता है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह इसमें नहीं आ सकता है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : गाड़ियां लेट होने की वजह से ही मुसाफिर नाराज हो कर यह सारा काम कर रहे हैं । मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि वे बिला-वजह ऐसा कर रहे हैं । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि हर एक आदमी को काम-धंधा होता है । बिना किसी कारण के क्यों कोई अपना समय बिगाड़ेगा ? जब लोगों को कोई शिकायत होती है, तभी वे सत्याग्रह और इस तरह की दूसरी कार्यवाही करते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हर एक गाड़ी का ब्योरा यहां नहीं आ सकता है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : क्यों नहीं आ सकता है ? मंत्री महोदय को इस वक्त जो जानकारी है, वह रख दें और बाद में पूरी जानकारी एकत्रित करके सदन के सामने रखें ।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : आज ब्योरा देना असम्भव है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ब्योरा बाद में रख दीजिये ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद): जिस गाड़ी से मैं आ रहा था, उसको किसी ने रोका नहीं था, बल्कि रेल की बद-इत्तजामी के कारण वह चार पांच घंटे गाज़ियाबाद स्टेशन पर रुकी रही और जिस तरह से मेरे काम में हर्ज हुआ, उसी तरह से—मुझे वहाँ पर लोगों ने बताया कि—करीब तीस हजार मजदूरों, विद्यार्थियों और दफ्तरों में काम करने वाले लोगों का प्रस्सर—रोज तो मैं नहीं कहूँगा, लेकिन प्रस्सर—नुकसान हुआ करता है। वहाँ पर लोगों ने मुझे कुछ कागज भी दिये, जो मैं बाद में मंत्री को दे दूँगा। मुझे यह भी बताया गया कि कुछ रेलगाड़ियाँ, जिनको बम्बई और कलकत्ता के हिसाब से मुश्किल से पौन घंटा लगना चाहिए, कागज पर भी ढाई, तीन घंटे का वक्त लेती हैं। उनके वक्त में इतनी देर कर दी गई है। यह बहुत जबरदस्त नुकसान हो रहा है। फिर उसके बाद उन मजदूरों, दफ्तर में काम करने वालों और विद्यार्थियों को उनके मालिक, प्रफ़सर या मास्टर डांट भी देते हैं। शायद पैसे वगैरह के मामले में भी उनको नुकसान उठाना पड़ता है। इन सब बातों को देखते हुए क्या मंत्री महोदय बम्बई और कलकत्ता की तरह यहाँ दिल्ली में भी, जहाँ तीस, पचास हजार लोग आते जाते हैं, सबबन ट्रेन्ज, उपनगरीय गाड़ियाँ चलायेंगे? रेलगाड़ियों में जो देरी हो रही है, उस सवाल को अब तक उन्होंने समय-सूचिका समय बढ़ा कर हल किया है। क्या मंत्री महोदय उस समय को भी ठीक बनायेंगे, दो तीन घंटे न रख कर कोई बाजिब वक्त, प्राध घंटा, रखेंगे?

डा० रा सुभग सिंह: विद्यार्थियों, मजदूरों और दिल्ली के सरकारी विभागों में काम करने वालों, इन सब की सुविधा के लिहाज से टाइम टेबल बनाया गया है। लेकिन अगर कोई मुसाफिर यह महसूस करता है कि यह टाइम टेबल असुविधाजनक है, तो हम उनसे और उनके प्रतिनिधियों से बात करके उसमें सुधार लायेंगे। हम मानते

हैं कि उनके समय और उनके धन की बर्बादी हुई लेकिन यह भी देखना चाहिए कि कि रेलों की कितनी बर्बादी हुई और निरीह यात्रियों का, जिन में डाक्टर साहब भी थे, जिसका मुझे बड़ा दुख है, कितना अप्रव्यय हुआ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: क्या दिल से दुख है, या सिर्फ जीभ से?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह: दिल से दुख है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: डाक्टर साहब के होने का दुख है, या उनके तकलीफ़ उठाने का दुख है?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह: जो आप कहते हैं, उसी से दुख है।

श्री घनपाल सिंह (कैराना): डाक्टर साहब निरीह नहीं हैं।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह: रेलों को, खाम तौर पर उपनगरीय रेलों को, अपरिमित नुकसान हो रहा है, जैसा कि कलकत्ता में हुआ, जहाँ 40 कोचिज जला दी गई। यहाँ पर भी जो स्थिति हो रही है, माननीय सदस्यों को उसके बारे में विचार करना चाहिए। यहाँ पर प्रलग प्रलग लोगों के लिए प्रलग प्रलग गाड़ियाँ चलाई गई, लेकिन उसके माने ये नहीं हैं कि हम बराबर रुकावट डालने की कोशिश करें। जितनी गाड़ियाँ बढ़ाई गई हैं—खुद आसाम में एक बिल्कुल नई एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी है—, उन से गाड़ियाबाद के लोगों को भी फायदा होना है। जहाँ तक रेलों को सुधारने के काम का सम्बन्ध है, उस के लिए हम पूरा प्रयास करेंगे, लेकिन एक बाजिब नागरिक की हैमियत से रेलों के साथ जो व्यवहार करना चाहिए, वह उन लोगों को करना पड़ेगा।

श्री मधु सिन्धवे: मुसाफ़िरो को कितना मुश्किल दिया गया है?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, रेल मंत्री साहब से सवाल यह पूछा जाता है कि जो कुछ इस समय उपनगरीय रेलगाड़ियों के सिलसिले में या समय-मूचिका के सिलसिले में उन से बद-इन्तजामी हो रही है, उसको वह कब दूर करेंगे और वह जवाब देते हैं कि जनता की तरफ से बद-इन्तजामी हो रही है। इस तरह बातचीत नहीं हो सकती है। बातचीत तभी हो सकेगी, जब वह सवाल का सही जवाब देंगे।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : जहां तक उपनगरीय गाड़ियों को चलाने का सवाल है, यहां एक पुल है और हम उन्हीं की दृष्टि से एक और पुल बनाने वाले हैं। जहां तक शटल ट्रेनों और उपनगरीय गाड़ियों का सम्बन्ध है, हम लोग विचार करेंगे कि नया पुल बनते ही उन्हें और बढ़ाया जाये।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : और समय-सूची की बद-इन्तजामी ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : उसके बारे में मैंने पहले ही कह दिया है कि हम लोगों से राय करके उस में सुधार करेंगे।

श्री किशन पटनायक : (सम्बलपुर) : गाड़ी लेट होने के कारण यात्रियों को जो नुकसान पहुंचता है, क्या उसके लिये अभी तक किसी ने मुद्रावर्ष की मांग की है और यदि लोग करने लगे तो आपका क्या खर्च होगा ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : मैं चाहूंगा कि जहां जहां जिनकी बढौलत ऐसी बाधाये उपस्थित होती है, उन से मुद्रावर्षा मांगें तो लेकर दे दिया जाय।

Shri P. C. Borooah (Sibasagar): May I know whether this incident occurred on account of the action of miscreants or genuine passengers when Dr. Lohia was travelling? If it is the action of miscreants, has anybody been arrested?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The police tried to reach there in time. We await their report.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस समय लड़कों की परीक्षाएँ चल रही थी और इस असुविधा के कारण वे समय पर परीक्षा में नहीं पहुंचे, इसी कारण से रेलगाड़ी भी रोक दी तथा सरकार ने बताया कि इससे रेलवे को हानि हो रही है, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इससे और कितनी हानि सरकार को हुई है ?

एक माननीय सदस्य : वह गाड़ी गाजियाबाद से चली थी। मैं किसी को दोष नहीं देता कि उसको रोकने वाले लड़के थे या कौन था। अगर कोई परीक्षा देने वाले विद्यार्थी थे उनको समझना चाहिए था।

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : क्या जिन लोगों ने कल गाड़ी रोक दी, उन्होंने चेतावनी दी है जो आज के समाचार पत्रों में प्रकाशित हुआ है कि आगे आने वाली 2 जून को इसी प्रकार गाड़ी रोक दी जायगी, यदि सरकार ने हमें समय पर पहुंचाने की व्यवस्था न की तो ऐसी स्थिति में—, 2 जून को इस प्रकार का वातावरण न बने उससे पहले ही सरकार को इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था कर लेनी चाहिए ताकि ऐसी स्थिति पैदा न हो।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : किसी घमकी से डर कर हम लोग कोई काम करने वाले नहीं हैं।

श्री राम हरकष यादव : प्रखबारों के देखने से मालूम होता है कि यह बारदातें ज्यादातर स्कूल और काजिल के तालिब-इल्मों से हुई हैं, खतरे की जंजीर को खींचने से। इस किस्म के वाकयात दो साल के अन्दर अक्सर दिल्ली और गाजियाबाद के बीच में हुए हैं मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या

सरकार इस बात का तजुर्बा करना चाहती है कि खतरे की जंजीर को दिल्ली और गाजियाबाद के दरमियान हटा दिया जाये, जैसा कि कासगंज और फर्रुखाबाद में हुआ था, क्या आप इस तरह का करने को तैयार हैं ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : असल में बात सही है कि खतरे की जंजीर खींची गई है इस सेशन पर और उस जंजीर के बारे में जो मंत्री महोदय ने आदेश दिये हैं, उसके अनुसार हम लोग कार्य करेंगे ।

12.32 hrs.

RE: QUESTIONS OF PRIVILEGE

Mr. Speaker: Shri Kamath.

श्री हनुमन्त चन्द कश्यप (देवास) : मैंने आपको विशेषाधिकार का नोटिस दिया था ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सब करें, बैठिये ।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshanabad): Mr. Speaker, may I crave your permission....

Mr. Speaker: Very brief.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Not more than three minutes.

May I crave your permission and the indulgence of the House to raise under rule 225 of the Rules of Procedure, a question involving a breach of privilege? The House is well aware that yesterday the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare clarified certain points which had been raised in the House the day before, and in the course of his statement which had been laid on the Table and which is with all hon. Members, he said:

"I should like to deny that the statement that I propose to make

tomorrow has been agreed to"—mark the words 'agreed'—

"with the President of the World Bank, Mr. Woods or that I am waiting to get clearance to the statement from Washington."

Later on, in the same paragraph, he became more categorical—will you kindly come to the tail end of the paragraph?

"There could be no question of my having obtained the agreement of the World Bank President to it or sought the clearance of Washington to it."

This is very well put, because while we are in favour of aid on honourable terms from all countries, including Russia, America and smaller countries, India, as a self-respecting nation, will not ask for any clearance from any country, be it Russia or any other country, for a statement that is to be made by a Minister in the House, and no permission or agreement of any foreign dignitary is necessary for making a statement here.

But the first paragraph, unfortunately, is not contradicted, the statement that the PTI correspondent in Washington or New York—I do not know where he is stationed—made.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): New York.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: New York. I am thankful to my colleague, Shri Hem Barua; he knows it better.

According to the statement made by the Minister,

"Some hon. Members had also given notice of a privilege motion"—

that was against the Minister which you rightly ruled out yesterday—

"in regard to a PTI report that before leaving Washington, I met

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]
the President of the World Bank
to get from him an agreement on
the statement which I would make
in this House."

Therefore, this statement stands, so far uncontradicted and intact. In the light of the Minister's statement, this statement of the PTI is palpably incorrect—I would not say false, but incorrect.

I am well aware that some Ministers, when they are in a similar tight corner, are in the habit of repudiating press reports of their statements. But I know my hon. friend, Shri Asoka Mehta, has, fortunately, not been Minister long enough to cultivate that convenient habit.

Mr. Speaker: He should come to the point.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: This is the point.

Shri Nath Pal (Rajapur): Only just now we had a supplementary which lasted five minutes.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: This is a motion of breach of privilege, an important matter. Let me not be misunderstood. When I move a motion of breach of privilege against a news agency let me say straightway that I am for freedom of the press, but that freedom is not absolute, as is well known in this country and in this Parliament.

I rely on precedents in this House for raising this question. Last year, there was a motion of a breach of privilege—is the Minister concerned here? Yes he is here—in regard to the report of the Public Accounts Committee which had passed some strictures on the Bharat Sevak Samaj, the Minister of Home Affairs, Shri Nanda, who is or was the President of the Bharat Sevak Samaj was reported to have made a statement at Patna or somewhere else in Bihar criticising the Public Accounts Committee and saying, in words to that

effect—I do not remember the exact words—that the Bharat Sevak Samaj, in spite of criticism by the Committee, can go ahead with their work. He did not say the Committee was irresponsible but something almost tantamount to that.

Anyway, the gist of the matter was that when it was raised in the House on a motion of breach of privilege, *The Hindu* and the *Indian Nation*...

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): No, *Searchlight*.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The *Searchlight* of Patna. These two papers were hauled over the coals. When it was brought to the notice of the House, the Minister denied that he had made the statement. You will recollect that you referred the matter to *The Hindu* and also perhaps, to the *Searchlight* and the editors of both the papers expressed regret for having made a wrong statement.

There is another recent instance here which has got a bearing on this latest episode. My hon. friend, Shri Kapur Singh, complained the other day that he was misreported by a leading newspaper of the capital.

An hon. Member: *The Statesman*.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I do not remember the name of the paper. The editor of that paper also wrote a letter to you explaining, the mistake that had been committed by the paper, the misreport that had appeared in the paper.

Therefore, the brief point of privilege is this. The Minister says that he did not seek an agreement of the President of the World Bank to his making a statement in this House. But the PTI says, their New York correspondent says, as the Minister has said in his statement—I will read it out to you—

"that before leaving Washington, I met the President of the

World Bank to get from him an agreement on the statement which I would make in this House".

Clearly this is a question involving a breach of privilege. I would therefore request you to ask the PTI as to what exactly transpired between the correspondent and the Minister. If the PTI correspondent misreported him, it is up to the PTI to correct it and to express regret to the House. If he has not misreported the Minister, the ball is back in the court of the Minister. He will have to come and explain to the House as to what exactly he said.

Mr. Speaker: The Law Minister would like to say anything?

The Minister of Law (Shri G. S. Pathak): rose—

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: How many times he has fumbled and faltered.

An hon. Member: He has not started yet.

Shri Namblar (Tiruchirapalli): He is a newcomer.

Shri G. S. Pathak: It is for you to decide whether this is a matter which requires the intervention of the House, and whether *prima facie* any breach of privilege of this House has been committed. This is a matter which you, Sir, have got to decide *prima facie*, and if it appeared that there is no question of breach of privilege of this House, or that even if there is such a question, the matter does not require the intervention of the House, then you will refuse leave. (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I may refer to Mr. Maurya's incident also.

Mr. Speaker: I think we should have the reply of the Agency also before us before we can decide that,

and I will ask the Agency. Papers to be laid.

Shri Namblar: I have to make a submission.

Mr. Speaker: Not in this manner. Shri Kachhaviya.

12.42 hrs.

SOME SANYASIS OBSERVING HUNGER STRIKE IN TIHAR JAIL

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छवाय : दस मई, 1966 को सुबह नौ बजे तिहाड़ जेल, नई दिल्ली के जेल सुपरिंटेंडेंट से कुछ सन्यासियों से मिलने के लिए मैंने समय लिया जो इस समय जेल में धामरण धनशन कर रहे हैं। मुझे सुपरिंटेंडेंट ने शाम को चार बजे का समय दिया। लोक सभा में मेरा ध्यानाकर्षण का एक प्रस्ताव था। उसको छोड़ कर मैं सन्यासियों से मिलने के लिए शाम को जेल गया। जेल सुपरिंटेंडेंट ने मुझे उन से मिलाने से इन्कार कर दिया। मुझे सूचना मिली थी कि सन्यासियों की जो धामरण धनशन पर हैं, हालत चिन्ताजनक है। चौबीस सन्यासी वहां पर भूख हड़ताल पर हैं। वे पिछले दो तीन दिन से मृत्यु शैया पर पड़े हुए हैं। इतनी चिन्ताजनक उनकी हालत है। चूंकि उनकी हालत चिन्ताजनक है इस वास्ते मैं उन से मिलने के लिए गया था। मेरा ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव भी था और उसको छोड़ कर मैं गया लेकिन मुझे उन को मिलाया नहीं गया। इस कारण से मेरे कार्य में बाधा पैदा हुई। मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहूंगा कि मेरे कार्य में जो बाधा पड़ती है जेल सुपरिंटेंडेंट के इस रवैये के कारण इसके बारे में वह अपनी सफाई पेश करें।

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): I have a report from the Superintendent. According to the information that I have before me....

An hon. Member: Is it a long statement?

Shri Nanda: It is a fairly long statement.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Then it may be laid on the Table of the House.

Shri Nanda: The substance of it is this, that the Superintendent did not say to the hon. Member that he was not going to permit the interview. He said he would call these persons who were detained there into the office of the Superintendent for the purpose of the interview. That is what is being done, that is the rule, that is the procedure. And they were actually brought there, but according to this information, the hon. Member did not want to meet them there. He wanted to go the ward and see them there. That is the report.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: मुझे इसका अनुभव है। जब मैं अम्बाला जेल में था और भूख हड़ताल पर था तो जो भी मुझ से मिलने आता था उसे मेरे कमरे में ला कर मुझ से मिलाया जाता था। मैं ऐसी अवस्था में नहीं था कि मैं उनके दफ्तर में जा कर लोगों से मिलूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो सुपरिंटेंडेंट ने लिखा है वह तो सामने है। अब सवाल यह है कि आया उन्होंने कहा था कि हम उनको यहां मंगा देते हैं और आप चाहते थे कि जहां वे हैं वहां जा कर आप उन से मिलें ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उनका कहना यह था कि मिलाना ही नहीं चाहते हैं, उनको।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या उन्होंने कहा कि दफ्तर में ले आये हैं....

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मुझे जब मना कर दिया गया तो मैं बाहर आ गया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मना क्या यह कर किया गया कि आप वहां वाई में जा कर नहीं मिल सकते हैं या बिल्कुल मिलने से मना कर दिया....

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं जब वहां पर था तो मुझे मना किया गया। जब मैं बाहर आ गया तो उसके बाद उनको लाया गया हो तब मैं नहीं कह सकता हूं। लेकिन मुझ से मिलाने के लिए नहीं लाया गया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मना यह किया गया कि वाई में हम आपको नहीं ले जा सकते। मना यह किया गया न ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उनका कहना ऐसा था कि इन सन्यासियों से राजनीतिक आंदोलनों को किसी तरह नहीं मिलाना चाहते हैं। यह उन्होंने साफ शब्दों में कहा। मैंने आग्रह कर समय लिया। पालियामेंट का सेशन होने के नाते मैंने समय मांगा था। मैंने कहा जो आपने समय दिया है उसके अनुसार मैं आया हूं। लेकिन उनका कहना यह था कि यह ध्यान बाद में आया कि राजनीतिक व्यक्तियों से इनको नहीं मिलाना है।

Mr. Speaker: In view of this statement of the Member, a further enquiry might be made.

An hon. Member: No, Sir.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): I have submitted two calling attention notices. One is about the strike of NGOs in Kerala which is coming on the 24th. The entire Kerala administration is going to be paralysed from the 24th.

Mr. Speaker: Not in this manner. If he has any complaint, any grievance, he can write to me. I cannot hear him in this manner. Whatever

decision I have taken, he can bring to my notice if he is aggrieved, but not in this manner.

Shri Nambiar: Yesterday there was shooting in Orissa.

Mr. Speaker: I cannot take notice.

Shri Thirumala Rao (Kakinada): On a point of order. May I know whether there are special privileges conferred on Members of Parliament apart from the rules and regulations of jails for visitors, and can the House take notice of anything that happens outside to any citizen?

Mr. Speaker: If some Member of Parliament goes, I should know the facts, whether it was under the rules that he was denied that interview. Let him say that we do not allow it. This is not the question. He says we did allow him, we wanted to have that interview inside the office. That is the thing that has to be found out. If the Superintendent says, no, we have refused, we did not allow him under the manual, I would not intervene. That is a different thing altogether.

Shri Thirumala Rao: The House does not come into the picture.

Mr. Speaker: Only the facts as stated by the two are different.

Shri Kaper Singh: (Ludhiana): Yesterday I had given notice of a motion of privilege about a newspaper item. I have been informed..

Mr. Speaker: It will be taken up some time, not today.

Shri Nanda: This is on the basis of the report from the Superintendent of the Jail.

695(Ai) LSD—6.

Shri Parashar (Shivpuri): I want to know under what rule the question raised by Mr. Kachhaviya has been allowed here.

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छविय : 2221

Mr. Speaker: If I want to uphold the rights of Members, if he wants to see somebody inside the jail, in order that they might have that information, this should not be grudged, and if the rules do not permit that, I have said that I will not interfere. If it has been done according to the rules, I have no power to intervene. But I only wanted to know whether the facts stated by both could be reconciled, because Mr. Kachhaviya is insisting that he was refused permission.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi (Firozabad): Others have been given a chance. I should also be given a chance.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He will sit down.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: I wanted to know whether this was a proper place....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He will sit down.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: He was not prevented from the discharge of his duties by the Superintendent of the Jail. This is not the proper forum where it should be raised,

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I have asked him thrice to sit down. He will kindly resume his seat.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: So many people have. . . .

Mr. Speaker: I have asked him so many times. He should sit down.

12.48 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**ANNUAL REPORT OF BHARAT HEAVY ELECTRICALS ETC.**

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report of the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1964-65 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

(ii) Review by the Government on the working of the above Company.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6326/66].

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report of the Hindustan Machine Tools Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1964-65, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

(ii) Review by the Government on the working of the above Company.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6327/66].

(3) A statement showing the names of the Secretaries to the Government of India who are holding Chairmanship of Public project. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6328/66].

ANNUAL REPORT OF NATIONAL MINERAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED ETC.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Mines and Metals (Shri S. A.

Mehdi): On behalf of Shri S. K. Dey I beg to lay on the Table—

(i) A copy of the Annual Report of the National Mineral Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1964-65, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1966.

(ii) Review by the Government on the working of the above Company.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6330/66].

UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION (EXEMPTION FROM CONSULTATION) SECOND AMENDMENT REGULATIONS

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri P. S. Naskar):

On behalf of Shri Hathi, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Union Public Service Commission (Exemption from Consultation) Second Amendment Regulations, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 622 in Gazette of India dated the 30th April, 1966, under clause (5) of article 320 of the Constitution, together an explanatory note.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6335/66].

AUDIT REPORT ON THE ACCOUNTS OF THE CENTRAL SILK BOARD ETC.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Quresh): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Audit Report on the Accounts of the Central Silk Board for the year 1964-65. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6331/66].

(2) A statement correcting some portions of the Report of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission for the year 1966-

66 laid on the Table on the 25th March, 1966. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6332/66].

- (3) A copy of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (Amendment) Rules, 1966 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 590 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd April, 1966, under sub-section (6) of section 26 of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1966. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6333/66].

- (4) A copy of the Coffee (Second Amendment) Rules, 1966 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 629 in Gazette of India dated the 30th April, 1966, under sub-section (3) of section 48 of the Coffee Act, 1942. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6334/66].

- (5) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

- (i) The Textile (Production by Powerloom) Control (Amendment) Order, 1966 published in Notification No. S.O. 1217 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd April, 1966.

- (ii) The Cotton Textile Control (Amendment) Order, 1966 published in Notification No. S.O. 1217 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd April, 1966.

- (iii) The Woollen Textiles (Production and Distribution Control) First Amendment Order, 1966 published in Notification No. S.O. 1218 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd April.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6335/66].

12.49 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS (GENERAL)

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri L. N. Mishra): On behalf of Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri I beg to present a statement showing Demands for Excess Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1966-67.

12.49 1/4 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 sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Finance Bill, 1966, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 5th May, 1966, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

12.49 1/2 hrs.

PETITION RE. PLAN ALLOCATIONS FOR EDUCATION

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : मैं शिक्षा तथा सम्बद्ध मामलों के लिए योजना बाबटियों के बारे में प्रचलित भारतीय माध्यमिक शिक्षक संघ की एक याचिका जिस पर देश के विभिन्न भागों के पचास हजार से अधिक कच्चापकों के हस्ताक्षर हैं, पेश करता हूँ।

12.50 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. PLANNING MINISTER'S VISIT TO U.S.A. AND CANADA

Mr. Speaker: Shri Anoka Mehta.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): From what we heard

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee] yesterday and from the fact that you could not immediately refer the privilege matter in regard to the PTI to the Committee of privileges, it shows that a *prima facie* case has now been made. Yesterday what the Minister said amounted to an acknowledgement that certain parts of the statement which we are going to hear have got clearance from a foreign agency. Outside the House the Minister speaks such vulgarities as 'India opening up her womb'.

The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): I strongly object to this kind of words. Who is he to tell me? I have not been asked what words I have used. You are defending the rights of Members outside. I have not been asked what words I have used. Still this gentleman has the temerity to say these things! . . . (Interruptions.) I object to the word 'vulgarity' should be withdrawn. The word 'vulgarity' should be withdrawn.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: The special correspondent of *Statesman* in today's number in the leader page writes a special feature article where he ascribes to Mr. Asoka Mehta the words which I have quoted. If you give me the time, I can find out from the other newspapers also.

Mr. Speaker: What does he want to say?

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I say this vulgarity outside and the inflicting of indignity on the House by giving us a statement which is partly okayed on his own admission by a foreign agency is something which we should not tolerate. If you permit him to make a statement which it seems you are . . .

Mr. Speaker: Certainly I would permit him to make a statement, whatever he wants to make. Yesterday the other question was decided by me and there was no occasion to make these observations. . . . (Interruptions.)

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I will not be a party to this.

Shri Daji (Indore): We do not want to listen to this statement. . . (Interruptions).

Shri Mohammad Elias (Howrah):**

Shri H. N. Mukerjee, Shri Mohammad Elias and some other hon. Members then left the House.

Shri Asoka Mehta: I hope you have heard the words. These words must be withdrawn. Over and over again I have been abused in this House. I am a Member of Parliament and unless my rights are protected, I do not want to proceed further. I am not prepared to be abused in this House. I am discharging my duties and I am answerable to the House and to the Prime Minister. I am not prepared to be abused. . . (Interruptions.) You must say something about the personal abuses that are being showered on me.

Mr. Speaker: He must bring it to my notice. I should be allowed to take action. Why should he get upset in this manner? The words that had been used when they were going out are very objectionable and they should not remain on records.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Which are those words?

Mr. Speaker: The words Mr. Elias has said. I object to that.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: This is a carbon copy of what he has given to Mr. Woods—that is all that he said.

Mr. Speaker: He is interrupting the proceedings. I will ask him to go out.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: You ask him to go out.

Mr. Speaker: I am asking whether he is prepared. . . (Interruptions.)

Shri S. M. Banerjee: There is no question; you ask him also to go out.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair

Mr. Speaker: I am asking Mr. Banerjee to go out.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I have been duly elected; he has been nominated.

Mr. Speaker: He may go out now.
(Shri S. M. Banerjee then left the House)

Mr. Speaker: Shri Asoka Mehta.

श्री अशु लिवरे: श्री बनर्जी की गलबरी
बलत सही है कि ढाप पिछले दशक में संप्राये
है।

Shri Asoka Mehta: I rise to report to Parliament on my recent visit to the United States of America and Canada for discussions on economic aid. The principal purpose of my visit was to have discussions with Mr. George D. Woods, President of the World Bank, which is the sponsor of the Aid India Consortium, and with the United States Administration. During my stay in Washington, I had the opportunity to meet President Johnson, high officials of the United States Administration and leading members of the United States Congress. In Ottawa, I had very useful discussions with members of the Canadian Government. All these talks were marked by a spirit of warm cordiality and understanding.

2. As the House is aware, one of the principal problems we face in regard to giving a proper shape to our Fourth Plan is the uncertainty regarding the extent of assistance which we should hope for and which we could legitimately expect from friendly countries in support of the development programme we have in view. We have, in this connection, had discussions with the Soviet Union and other countries who are not members of the Aid India Consortium sponsored by the World Bank. Following the Prime Minister's visit to the United States of America and other countries in March, we found it essential to discuss further with the World Bank and with the United States Government, as one of the principal mem-

bers of the Consortium, their ideas about aid commitments to fulfil the objectives of rapid economic development of India in the next plan period, which is crucial to the strengthening of the economic structure in such a way as to ensure early attainment of self-reliant growth.

3. Within this broad context, the discussions I had with the President of the World Bank centred around the steps we intended to take in the next two plans on such questions as agricultural development, population control, acceleration of the programme for fertilizer production within the country, enlargement of export earnings, facilitating more intensive and more efficient utilization of the productive capacity we had already built up in several sectors such as machine-building, chemicals, industrial raw materials, etc.; and the importance in all these contexts of providing assistance, in a quantity and in a manner conducive to the best interests of economic development of India.

4. Both in the World Bank and in the United States Administration, I found an appreciation of what we had achieved in the last fifteen years of planned effort, as also a desire to assist us in what we were seeking to achieve in the next two plan periods. I made it clear to them that we considered the next five to ten years as crucial for India's economic development; that, conscious of this climacteric in our economic history, we were determined to put the utmost effort we were capable of into the task of assuring a structural revolution; and that there was a dynamism in Indian society today which we were resolved to harness in such a manner as to satisfy the requirements of economic development, social justice and politics; democracy. In this great task, there is much that could be made easier, not only easier but more fruitful, if our own efforts could be supplemented by the knowledge and resources which developed countries were in a position to provide us. I am happy to say that the response I

[Shri Asoka Mehta]

found in the World Bank, the United States and Canada has been such as to enable us to move forward with greater confidence and greater speed towards the realization of our objective of structural transformation conducive to self-reliance and self-generating growth.

13 hrs.

5. Against this general background, I discussed with the World Bank the question of support, in terms of external assistance, both for the Fourth Plan period as well as for the current year. The House will appreciate that in view of the fact that the Fourth Plan formulation has not yet reached a stage at which its outlines are definite, the discussions I could have with the World Bank could only be in qualitative terms. While the precise quantitative discussions on the measure of aid from Consortium countries had to await the decisions on plan magnitudes and plan allocations on our part, there was a clear appreciation of the fact that, over the next five years, substantially greater assistance than in the past would have to be provided both for more efficient utilization of the productive capacity already built-up and for addition to such capacity.

6. In my discussions with the World Bank and the United States, I emphasized the need for larger financing of maintenance imports, which would be needed by us in the next few years to make full use of the potential that already existed. In this context, I emphasized that one of the serious impediments to effective utilization of existing capacity and to the pursuit of a policy of freer and optimal allocation of available resources—internal and external—was the constraint imposed by the foreign exchange shortage. If sufficient non-project aid was available to us in a form which permitted greater flexibility in the allocation of foreign exchange—whose scarcity necessitates the elaborate use of administrative controls today—it

would be to our advantage to secure the proper direction of resources through the more generalized instruments of tariffs, fiscal and credit policies than those of detailed administrative allocations. Such a policy would, while providing adequate protection to domestic industry, also generate forces conducive to modernization of the economy and reduction in costs of production. It is this theme that I emphasized in my discussions with a view to securing greater support from Consortium countries for adequate provision of non-project assistance.

7. While stressing the need for larger non-project assistance for purposes of a quick and efficient utilization of the capacity already in existence, I have informed the World Bank that for achieving our developmental objectives we shall have to secure planned additions to productive capacity from year to year. In other words, I have made it very clear that the larger assistance we require by way of non-project aid in this year—as well as in the Fourth Plan period—would have to be in addition to the project assistance we shall need for enlarging and diversifying the production structure over the next few years. Here again, the response I found was not only sympathetic but reassuring. Admittedly, any quantitative formulation of what assistance we need or we should expect, from the aid-giving countries will have to depend on our formulation of the Fourth Plan. As soon as we do so—and we hope to be able to submit the Draft Outline of the Fourth Plan to the National Development Council and Parliament in the next few months—we propose to invite the World Bank, as leader of the Consortium, to arrange for its appraisal and consideration by the Consortium well before the end of this year.

8. Against this background, we had detailed discussions with the World Bank on our aid requirements for the

current year and we reached a meeting of minds on the quantum of aid that would be required if India is to move ahead rapidly and decisively in her own chosen directions. The President of the World Bank has agreed to take up our substantial requirements for non-project assistance in the current year with the member countries of the Indian Consortium and to intimate to us their response in the near future. His efforts in this direction will have to be strengthened and supplemented by our own approaches to aid-giving countries on a bilateral basis. In addition, the President of the World Bank will also urge the Consortium countries to give assistance to our projects over and above the substantial and higher level of non-project aid that would be necessary. He has also assured us that the World Bank and its affiliate, the International Development Association, will participate in a substantial manner in the provision for our non-project aid requirements besides continuing to entertain requests for project assistance.

9. The United States Administration have indicated that subject to the action of the Congress they will meet their appropriate share of our non-project aid requirements for the current year as assessed by the World Bank. In addition, they would be willing to finance projects, including the projects which we had posed to them prior to the suspension of new US economic aid commitments to India in September last.

10. In my discussions the possibility of cooperation between India and Pakistan on economic projects which could be beneficial to both the countries came up. I pointed out that India for her part had always been willing to explore the feasibility of such projects on their merits. We did not, however, discuss details of any specific projects.

11. The highlight of my discussions with the United States Government

was, naturally, my meetings with President Johnson. The United States President expressed his deep personal admiration for the Prime Minister and his sympathy and understanding for the many difficult tasks that lay ahead for the people of India. He understood well what we were trying to do in India and he was most appreciative of the manner in which we were approaching our problems. He said that, subject to the overriding authority of Congress, the United States would play its part in supporting the programme of Indian economic development. He did not wish to make any demands on India; all he desired was that the resources India raised herself and the resources made available to her were spent for her economic benefit and for the well-being of her people. He hoped it would be possible for India to enjoy peace and so to lessen the burden of defence which she was now compelled to carry.

12. During my visit to Canada, I had the opportunity to meet Mr. Paul Martin, the Foreign Minister and Mr. Mitchell Sharp, the Minister for Finance. I could not, unfortunately, meet Prime Minister Lester Pearson as he was indisposed. My visit to Canada was primarily a goodwill visit. Canadian aid to India, over the years, has been not only most generous in quantum but also most understanding in its terms. I was therefore anxious to convey to the Canadian Government our deep appreciation of the understanding which we have always had from them. Honourable Members will recall that recently the Canadian Government announced the cancellation of the repayment of 10 million Canadian dollars due to them in the current year. The Government of Canada have also substantially increased their shipments of wheat aid to India. I was assured by them of their continued interest in supporting our developmental efforts during the Fourth Plan period and I expressed our appreciation of the spirit and the quantum of Canadian assistance to India.

Several hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: I would allow one Member from each party.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): I wrote to you this morning, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Yes; I know. I shall allow one Member from each party to put questions. **Shri Ranga.**

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): It is such an important statement that I should think that the House should be given an opportunity of discussing it carefully at least for one day, because, now, at best, we can ask only one or two questions each, and that is not going to help us.

Much concern was expressed by one of our hon. friends about the central article in the *Statesman* in such disparaging terms. I am myself in agreement with the general line taken in that special article. I do not want my hon. friend **Shri Asoka Mehta** to feel that the House is generally not appreciative of his efforts on behalf of the Government and on behalf of the country as well. We need a mission like this and he must have gone through a lot of trouble, and he has taken enough trouble and has risked his own reputation, the reputation of the Government as well as the reputation of India, for her capacity to develop self-reliance. I do not know how far he has succeeded, and I do not know how far he himself thinks he has succeeded. All that I can say is, we hope for the best. We do not know anything more than that.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): I want to know whether it is not a fact that in the matter of giving aid to our country, it was indicated by the United States Government that it is not only conditioned by maintaining Indo-Pak peace but also conditioned by the fact that we must maintain peace in our own country. Is it not a fact that during the discussions with Dean Rusk, the Secretary

of State, it was emphasised that India must maintain peace in its own country, and that the Planning Minister explained to him about the present troubles in Nagaland, about the division of Punjab on a linguistic basis—all these things he has had to explain to him—and if that is the position, is it not beneath our dignity and self-respect to go and explain our internal conditions to America in order to get this aid? I want to know whether it is not a fact, and whether these things were discussed or not.

Shri Asoka Mehta: I have made it clear in the statement that I have read before the House that no conditions were made; that no conditions were asked for and no conditions were made. As to what I was discussing with a particular person, well, I do not know whether it is necessary for me to go into the details. One cannot talk to a spokesman without touching on various questions. On the various questions, if one has to go into the precise details, I do not know; all that I can say is this. My hon. friend **Shri Dwivedy** has also gone to the United States; he has met very distinguished people there and had an exchange of views, of what is happening in America. They like to know what is happening here. I also put them questions as to what is happening there. When two persons meet, apart from the purpose they have in mind, they also try to have what one might call small talk. I do not understand how the question of any kind of dignity of the country gets involved in this.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): Sir, I should like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to paragraphs 3 and 10 of his statement.

In para 3 he says:

"Within this broad context, the discussions I had with the President of the World Bank centred around the steps we intended to take in the next two plans on

such questions as agricultural development, population control, acceleration of the programme for fertilizer production . . .".

It is very good that he discussed all these things with them, because so far as the question of economic aid is concerned, it is necessary to discuss them. But in para 10 he says:

"In my discussions the possibility of cooperation between India and Pakistan on economic projects which would be beneficial to both the countries came up."

Did the Minister at the time this discussion cropped up, bring to the forefront our relations with Pakistan and the obduracy on the part of Pakistan vis-a-vis India as also the hateful campaign carried on by Pakistan against our country? Was he able to make any further progress in the direction of moulding the opinion of the World Bank and also of the United States regarding the attitude of Pakistan towards us?

Shri Asoka Mehta: The World Bank provides economic assistance to Pakistan as well as India and it does not go into political matters. With them we discussed the question in so far as it relates to economic development and economic cooperation. As far as the United States is concerned, whenever the question of Pakistan came up, it is needless to add that I put forward our point of view. But that does not form part of the broad understanding or appreciation that we were able to reach about our economic co-operation. They know our attitude towards Pakistan. Wherever it was necessary, I reiterated it, but that was not the principal purpose of my visit.

डा० राय मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद) :

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सारे प्रश्न को दो विपरीत दृष्टिकोणों से उत्तर देना चाहता हूँ : एक तरफ तो बाहरी मदद को दृष्टि और दूसरी तरफ आत्मसम्मान को बचाये रखने की दृष्टि। मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि दृष्टि में दाना

गये माया मिली न रान। न दान मिला रहा है न मदद मिल रही है और न आत्मसम्मान मिल रहा है और उस का सबूत यह है कि सारा बयान जो मंत्री महोदय ने दिया है सुन लेने के बाद कुछ भी पता नहीं चलता कि बाहरी मदद भारत को कितनी मिलने वाली है ? वह सिर्फ गुण के ऊपर बोल रहे हैं तादाद के ऊपर नहीं बोल रहे हैं। अस्सर यही हुआ है कि बाहरी मदद के लिए भाषा तो पहाड़ जैसी बना दी जाती है और अन्त में वही एक कहावत सामिल होती है कि छोटा पहाड़ निकली चुहिया। ऐसी स्थिति में मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इन प्रश्नों को सुलझाने के लिए वह कभी 10-5 दिन थोड़ा कर घंटे में सोचेंगे और देश को बताएंगे कि क्या विदेशी मदद हम आत्मसम्मान के साथ ले सकते हैं ? क्या है आत्मसम्मान, कहाँ है, किस दशा में है, किस हद तक है और कितनी विदेशी मदद हम को मिल सकती है ?

अन्त में मैं एक चीज और कहूँ। उस वक्त मंत्री महोदय जरा गुस्सा हो गये थे। मैंने कुछ कहना नहीं चाहा। लेकिन उन्होंने एक शब्द कह दिया कि मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से और अपने दोस्तों से तो नथ कुछ सुनने को तैयार हूँ तो मेरा कहना है कि हम नाचीज लोग भी अगर उन को कुछ सुनायें तो उसे भी सुनने के लिए उन्हें तैयार रहना चाहिए। अब वह जरा टंटे हो गये होंगे तो वह अपनी गलती के बारे में कुछ कहेंगे।

श्री जसदत्त मेहता : मैं ने कल यह नहीं कहा बल्कि मैंने यह कहा था कि जा जिम्मेवारी मेरे कंधों पर है वह इस दबाव में है कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब और मेरे गणधर्यों का ऐतबार मुझ में है। डाक्टर साहब की मुहब्बत मैं मानता हूँ प्रायः भी हमारे ऊपर है लेकिन उनकी मुहब्बत की

[श्री अशोक मेहता]

बजट से न तो मैं मिनिस्टर बन सकता हूँ और न मिट सकता हूँ

श्री मधु लिमये : इसी लिये तो आप यहां से उठ कर वहां चले गये ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : श्री अशोक मेहता यह भी खयाल रखना कि मेरा गुस्सा तुम्हें नहीं लेकिन तुम्हारे प्रधान मंत्री को मिटायेगा ।

श्री अशोक मेहता : ठीक है । जहां तक यह बात रही कि डा० साहब जो कुछ कहना चाहते हैं तो वह मैं सब सुनने के लिए तैयार हूँ और उस के ऊपर सोचने के लिए तैयार हूँ ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : श्री अशोक मेहता जरा ठंडे बनिये, इतनी गर्मी से काम नहीं चलेगा

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर ।

श्री अशोक मेहता : डा० साहब ने दो सवाल उठाये । एक उन्होंने कहा कि हमें धातमसम्मान के साथ कैसे मदद मिल सकती है उस के बारे में सोचना चाहिए । बेइ, दो साल से जब से हम फोर्य प्लान को तैयार करने के काम में लगे हुए हैं और मुक्तलिफ सवालों के ऊपर सोच विचार कर रहे हैं । इस बारे में मैं डा० साहब को यकीन दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि एक हफ्ते के लिए नहीं बल्कि महीनों तक उस के ऊपर और हर पहलू से हम ने उस पर सोच विचार किया है । मैंने अपने स्टेटमेंट में साफ़ प्रस्ताव दिया है कि षड प्लान में जो मदद हमें मिली उस से ज्यादा मदद हमें मिलने वाली है । नोन-प्रोजेक्ट ऐंड काफ़ी बड़े पैमाने पर मिलेगी । घांकड़े देना मेरे लिए नामुमकिन है और वहां घांकड़ों का फैसला करना मुक्तलिफ़ हकूमतों के ऊपर है । अगर वर्ल्ड बैंक भी जो कुछ देता है वह अपना हिस्सा छोड़ कर देता है बाक़ी का हिस्सा उन्हें 10 गवर्नमेंट्स के पास से बिभागा पड़ता है । इन गवर्नमेंटों को

तय करना पड़ता है कि कितना देंगी और उन्हें इस के लिए अपनी पार्लियामेंटों के पास जाना पड़ता है और इन की पार्लियामेंटों की राय ले कर ही वह घांकड़े बतला सकते हैं । डा० साहब तो यह जानते ही हैं कि 10 हकूमतों की तरफ से और उनकी पार्लियामेंट्स की तरफ से बोलने की इजाजत मुझे नहीं है इसलिये मैं घांकड़े नहीं दे सकता हूँ लेकिन घांकड़ों के बारे में मुझे काफ़ी अच्छा प्रस्ताव है ।

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): The Minister has, perhaps rightly, pointed out that until he formulates our requirements for the fourth plan, he cannot give us any details nor can he say to what extent the World Bank will be prepared to help us. But there was one part of his statement which intrigued me. According to the Press, the US has frozen approximately 475 million dollars of aid that was already pledged. There was some reference to this pledged aid prior to September. Surely he is in a position to tell us what the attitude of the US administration is to that aid already pledged. Because of that pledged aid, we had undertaken certain commitments. Are they prepared to, I would not say honour that pledge in respect of which they had already made a commitment, unfreeze not only the aid that was pledged during the war which was forced on us by Pakistan, but aid pledged before that? The British had more than made it up. Is America going to unfreeze that pledged aid?

Shri Asoka Mehta: I was informed a couple of days back after I returned here that the US Government is ready to commence immediately negotiations on four loans for the Dhuraran Thermal Project, the Durgapur Thermal Project, the Beas Dam Project and Operation Hardrock. These were among the things that were there waiting for them. It indicates that the whole relationship has been normalised.

Shri Frank Anthony: I do not know the precise amount . . .

Shri Asoka Mehta: I will explain. It is divided into two parts—non-project aid and project aid. As far as project aid is concerned, a number of projects had been posed before them. The four projects I just mentioned are likely to move forward. As I said, they are willing to take up for consideration other projects that we have posed. About the non-project aid, what happens to the non-project amount which would have been given in the last year—obviously the last year is not there—and in what way it is to be related to what we are going to get for the current year are matters under discussion.

Shri S. Kandappan (Tiruchengode): The Minister has mentioned in the statement that the Governments that he has recently visited were appreciative of our plan performance. But almost all the paper reports rather carried a contrary tale that they were restive and not very happy over our past performance and it is precisely because of that they were not accelerating the aid that they have been giving so far. Is the Minister in a position to corroborate these reports in the papers?

Shri Asoka Mehta: I have not had the benefit of reading what the newspapers have said, but from what I hear from the Members regarding what was reported in the newspapers, it seems that the reporters in the US were very far from what I was doing. All I can say is this country and these international financial institutions would not have agreed to a considerable step up in the assistance that they are promising to give us if they were not broadly satisfied with what we have done and what we propose to do.

The proof of the pudding is in the eating.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi (Firozabad): May I know whether the increased

aid assured to us will be over what was committed for the Third Plan or what was actually paid?

Shri Asoka Mehta: Well, I do not know what precisely the difference is. If you say "actually disbursed", it is a different matter.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: Yes; actually disbursed.

Shri Asoka Mehta: At our discussions we were not referring to the disbursement at all, we were referring to the commitment, and the understanding with which I have returned from the United States of America, after discussions with the Government there as well as with the World Bank. The total aid that will be available to us for the Fourth Plan—that is, the commitment of the aid—will be larger than what it was for the Third Plan.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Bhagulpur): Sir, Shri Ranga wanted to have a discussion on this statement. I would like to say that since goodwill and mutual understanding was established there with the Government of the United States by our Minister of Planning and since he has held qualitative discussion and deliberated on structural changes—these are his words—I do not think for the present there is any basis for a discussion on this statement.

While saying that, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what are the implications of the report—I won't say "conditions" because that is a bad word and many hon. friends have been protesting and saying that there are no conditions, what is the meaning of "liberalization of import" and "control in the Indian economy" after which it would be possible for the World Bank to see better prospects of the aid. I would also like to know whether the Government of the United States will be in a position, like other Governments, to have a bilateral agree-

[Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad]

ment on economics, or everything that will be given to India will be given only when the World Bank gives a certificate of soundness? What is the position in these matters?

Shri Asoka Mehta: As far as the first part of the question is concerned, there are two sets of controls that we are compelled to exercise today. One set of controls is due to the fact that we are having an acute shortage of foreign exchange. If we had somewhat more foreign exchange at our disposal we may not be wanting to exercise all those detailed administrative scrutinies and controls. There is another set of controls which we exercise because they are necessary for purposes of our planned economic development, for our regional development, and for seeing that industries operating at different levels of technology are also able to subsist side by side. As far as the later set of controls are concerned, they cannot be touched; they are something which we have to review from time to time and decide in the light of the requirements of our planned economic development. As far as the first set of controls are concerned, which have to be accepted because of considerable inadequacy of foreign exchange, we have on our own said that given the adequacy of foreign exchange we would like to review them.

The second question asked is whether the decisions arrived at after discussions with the Government of USA will be of a bilateral nature or through the World Bank. I am sure the hon. Member knows that both things have to be done. The consortium also decides what is to be done. The World Bank is the Chairman of the consortium. Bilateral discussions have also to be carried on. But, as I have pointed out in the statement, the President of the World Bank has said that as far as the current year is concerned we shall have to negotiate for the projects with the various

countries concerned. As far as the non-project part of it is concerned he is willing to discuss with us on behalf of the consortium as a whole. We had discussions on both, about non-project assistance and project assistance, with the Government of USA. I regret very much to find that the total impression I have left on the hon. Member is that there was only goodwill and goody-goody talks and nothing concrete was achieved there.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: I am sorry I have created that impression in his mind. I have said "qualitative discussions and structural changes" also. They are very big things. I do not know how he got the impression that I said he had only "goodwill and goody-goody talks". There is something suspicious in his mind and not in my mind.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर): सितम्बर, 1965 के अन्त तक भारत के ऊपर भिन्न भिन्न मदों में विदेशों का जो ऋण था, अगर मोटे रूप में उस के आंकड़े एकत्रित किये जायें, तो प्रत्येक भारतवासी आज 128 रुपये के विदेशों के ऋण से तबा हुआ है। इतना ऋण लेने के बाद भी हम अपनी कर्त प्राजेक्ट्स को इस लिये प्रारम्भ नहीं कर सके, क्योंकि हमारे पास विदेशी मुद्रा का पर्याप्त मात्रा में अभाव था। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या योजना मंत्री ने अपनी इस यात्रा के दौरान विश्व बैंक तथा अन्य देशों के साथ बात चीत करते हुए विदेशी मुद्रा के इस अभाव की स्थिति को समाप्त करने के लिए कुछ प्रयास किया। यदि हाँ तो उस का विवरण क्या है; हम अपनी विश्व प्राजेक्ट्स को प्रारम्भ करना चाहते थे, विदेशी मुद्रा के अभाव में हम उन को प्रारम्भ नहीं कर सके। क्या योजना मंत्री ने अपनी इस यात्रा में कुछ ऐसा प्रयास किया है कि विदेशी मुद्रा के अभाव को दूर किया जा

सके और हम अपनी उन प्रोजेक्ट्स को प्रारम्भ कर सकें ?

श्री अशोक मेहता : मैं धर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि हम इन प्रोजेक्ट्स को बनाने में दो तरह से मदद कर सकते हैं। हमारे देश में इन प्रोजेक्ट्स को बनाने की काफी गुंजायश है, लेकिन बूँक कुछ काम्पोजिट्स और ऐसेन्शाल रा मैटीरियल हमारे पास नहीं है, जिन को हमें बाहर से लाना पड़ता है, इस लिए हमारे पास ब्रिदेजी मुद्रा न होने की वजह से, प्रोजेक्ट बनाने की जो शक्ति हमारे मुत्क में है, उस का हम पूरा उपयोग नहीं कर सकते। इस हालत में अगर हमें ज्यादा मदद मिले, तो हम जरूरी इम्पोर्ट्स को ज्यादा तावादा में भंगा कर अपने देश की प्रोजेक्ट बनाने की कैपेसिटी का इस्तेमाल कर सकते हैं।

दूसरी तरफ़ जो नये प्रोजेक्ट बनाना जरूरी है, जिन को बनाने की काबलियत अभी तक हमारे देश में नहीं है और जिन को बनाने की काबलियत हम भगले पाँच, सात सालों में पैदा करना चाहते हैं, उन प्रोजेक्ट्स के लिए हमें मदद की आवश्यकता है। इन दोनों किस्म की मदद के लिए उन की तरफ़ से प्राश्वासन मिला है।

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj (Wardha): If I have understood the hon. Minister correctly, he said, that negotiations are going on for unfreezing whatever aid was promised before the Pakistan aggression and which was freed. May I know why it has not been unfreezed? When the US authorities are willing to give for the Fourth Plan more aid than what they gave for the Third Plan, whatever aid was promised before the Pakistan aggression, what is it that is holding up the unfreezing of it and why are negotiations necessary for that? It was an agreed aid and all the details must have been gone into before they agreed to give that aid. What is the

reason that negotiations are now necessary for unfreezing it.

Secondly, I would like to ask the Minister whether he is substantially and thoroughly satisfied with the outcome of the negotiation, as far as he is concerned, from the point of view of our country?

Shri Asoka Mehta: As far as the first question is concerned, I have already answered it. When my hon. friend, Shri Frank Anthony, asked me this question, I pointed out that what was committed could be divided into two parts—non-project aid and project aid. As far as the project aid is concerned, the United States Government has said that those projects which we had posed before them they are willing to consider, and I pointed out that as far as four of these projects are concerned they are willing to start negotiations immediately.

As far as the non-project aid is concerned, it should have flowed into the Indian economy last year, because these are the kind of imports we should have made. Those imports have not been made. What happens to that amount? Something that should have been imported into the country last year was not imported. Does it get added to the next year? What happens They want to give more aid during the next year—that is in the current year. What relationship will it have to that? These are details or matters on which obviously discussions have to be carried on. There is another aspect of it. This commitment was made by the United States as a member of the consortium and the President of the World Bank has also certain responsibilities before this matter is fully sorted out. These are the questions that are still being discussed and it was not possible for me to stay there long enough and to see that they are finally resolved.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Let us proceed now.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): Sir, the hon. Minister may take you into confidence; he has been addressing the House and not you.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida (Anand): Sir, I rise to a point of order. I have been repeatedly getting up as an independent Member of this House, but I have not been given any opportunity to ask any question any time.

Mr. Speaker: Now every independent Member cannot be given a chance.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: We have got a right to ask questions.

Mr. Speaker: If there are 25 independent Members and 25 groups, how should I accommodate them? Dr. Lohia might lay his statement on the Table.

Shri Hem Barua: I am very sorry to say, Sir, that you have two sets of standards. On certain occasion you say that only those Members who write to you will be allowed to ask questions when a minister makes a statement. Another fine morning you come out with another standard and you allow only the group leaders.

Mr. Speaker: I do not think these are two standards. When groups are there I have allowed their leaders. Shri Hem Barua should not charge me with resorting to two standards.

श्री हनु लिमये (मुंगेर): कई कांग्रेस के लोग बोले, क्या वे भी पार्टी लीडर थे।

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: The Congress is a party and they are groups; that is the difference.

Shri K. D. Malaviya (Basti): May I have a word? It is obvious that there cannot be two standards and two considerations. I thought that an important document placed on the Table and the statement made by the hon. Minister will, naturally, attract a lot of attention from all hon. Members of the House. So, this procedure

of yours that you allow one Member from each party and a few Members from the Congress benches to put questions, perhaps may not satisfy the curiosity or the urgency. Therefore, I was suggesting for your consideration that either you give another time to put questions or you may set aside some time for discussion.

Mr. Speaker: Ordinarily, under the rules, when a statement is made no questions are allowed.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Then you should not have allowed any question.

Mr. Speaker: But certain clarificatory questions are permitted. I have permitted so many and more than half an hour has been spent over this.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hosangabad): He could give a separate notice of a motion for discussion.

Mr. Speaker: That will be a separate thing altogether.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I think, you should give some additional opportunity....

Mr. Speaker: How can I go on with this? I do not know whether I will have that opportunity.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Then, perhaps, you should have stopped at the point where the Minister made that statement. That was perhaps better.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member would appreciate whether it is possible to allow all Members to have an opportunity to put questions.

श्री को० दे० मालवीय : आप ही बताइये, स्पीकर साहब, ऐसे ग्रहण मसले पर आप लगाकर, अब आप बुझाना चाहते हैं, यह तो मुनासिब नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि या तो आप इस को न चलने देते or you should have allowed a proper number of Members to ask questions.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप जैसे सीनियर भादमी भी मुझे कहते हैं कि प्राग सगाकर बुझाना चाहता हूँ ।

I would advise Dr. Lohia to lay his statement on the Table.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: May I seek a clarification?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Every independent Member cannot expect that he would be allowed an opportunity.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Other independent Members were not getting up. I was the only person who got up.

Mr. Speaker: That does not matter.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam (Banda): Congress Party is a very big party.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): I want to make one point. It is the right of individual Members of this House. The Constitution does not recognise Members who are in a party and who are not in a party. You have to see the importance of the question put by the Member and give him an opportunity independently of his being a member of a party or not.

Mr. Speaker: Then I should not recognise any of the groups and proceed like that. . . . (Interruption).

12.35

STATEMENT RE. CERTAIN INFORMATION GIVEN BY FOOD MINISTER ON FAMINE CODE AND REPLY THERETO

Mr. Speaker: Would not Dr. Sahib lay his statement on the Table?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप से प्रार्थना करूँ कि प्रकाश संहिता का सवाल पूरे सत्र पर मण्डराता रहा है। अगर इस को सदन के पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा तो इसका कोई मतलब नहीं रहेगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपका तीन-चार सफ़े का स्टेटमेंट है और फिर मिनिस्टर साहब का 8 सफ़े का है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : वह अपना सदन पटल पर रख सकते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्रच्छा आप पढ़ लीजिये।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपके बार बार कहने पर भी प्रकाश संहिता सदन पटल पर नहीं रखी गई, इस से बढ़ कर सदन का और आपका क्या अपमान हो सकता है।

अंग्रेजी जमाने में प्रकाश संहिता का एक पहलू बुरा था, क्योंकि दुर्भाग्यवश प्रादेशिक जिम्मेदारी माना गया था और इन्तजाय प्रचुर रहे और दूसरा पहलू प्रच्छा था क्योंकि इन्तजाय चाहे जितने प्रचुर रहे हों, हर एक तफ़सील के लिये कानून और दफ़्ता ये तथा कायदा सटीक था। ऐसी प्रकाश संहिता के बारे में वर्तमान सरकार हाँ और ना दोनों में बात कर रही है।

मंत्री महोदय ने प्रकाश संहिता को लेकर तो परस्पर विरोधी बातें कही हैं:—

1. नवम्बर, 65 में कहा कि प्रकाश संहिता है, जिस के अनुसार प्रकाश मुख्यतः सूबों की जिम्मेदारी है।

2. फरवरी, 66 में कहा कि पुरानी प्रकाश संहिता खत्म हो चुकी है और नवी लागू हो चुकी है। बार बार सदन में और आपकी तरफ से भी माँग होने पर प्रकाश संहिता को सदन-पटल पर न रख कर।

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

3. 29 अप्रैल, को आखिरकार कहा गया कि केन्द्रीय भूकाल संहिता कभी भी ही नहीं और प्रान्तीय भूकाल संहिताएं जरूरी परिवर्तन के माध्य लागू हैं।

मंत्री महोदय हर बार सब नहीं बोल सकते। किसी न किसी बार या हर बार वे जान-बूझ कर असत्य बोले हैं, क्योंकि उन्हें पूरक प्रश्नों से जान बचाने की जरूरत पड़ी।

सच यह है कि इंडिया सरकार ने 1883 में भूकाल संहिता को पूरे देश में लागू किया था। इसी की मातृहृती में विभिन्न प्रादेशिक भूकाल कानूनों बनीं। फिर बीच-बीच में इन प्रादेशिक कानूनों में परिवर्तन होते रहे। लेकिन जो भी परिवर्तन हुए, वे सब इंडिया सरकार ने अपने प्रस्तावों द्वारा किये। मिसाल के लिये 31 मार्च, 1897 के प्रस्ताव नं० 995 द्वारा इंडिया सरकार ने हिदायतें दीं :—(1) बिना दांत के बच्चों की मां का नकद राहत, (2) दांतवाले बच्चों को मुफ्त रसोई में भोजन और जो राशन बचे वह मां ले जाय। एक बार लोकमान्य तिलक ने 1886 के “केसरी” में लोगों को ललकारा था कि वे भूखों मरतों को खाना खिलायें, और बिल यानी खर्चपुर्जों को कलक्टर के यहां भेजें, क्योंकि भूकाल संहिता के मताबिक कलक्टर ने ऐसा ऐलान किया था।

इतना सब असत्य बोलने का पहला अवसर लोक-सभा में तब आया जब मैंने जोर दिया कि आजाद भारत के संविधान के अनुसार पुरानी भूकाल संहिता रद्द होनी चाहिये, क्योंकि संविधान ने पोषण (भ्रष्ट) को केन्द्रीय सरकार की जिम्मेदारी माना है। एक बार जब मुसीबत ज्यादा बढ़ी तब भ्रष्ट खत्री जी ने मुसीबत से बचने के लिए तुरन्त असत्य बोल दिया। यह नहीं सोचा कि नई भूकाल संहिता की मांग हो सकती है।

जहां तक प्रादेशिक भूकाल संहिताओं अवकाश कानूनों का सवाल है, उन के सम्बन्ध में भी माना जाना चाहिए कि उन में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुए हैं। अगर कोई परिवर्तन हुए हैं तो वे गजटी विज्ञापित अवकाश सरकारी प्रस्तावों समेत आने चाहियें। मंत्री महोदय ने भ्रष्ट नये मिथ्यान्तों का जिक्र किया है।

जब तक वे लिपिबद्ध नहीं होते और सरकारी प्रस्ताव से लागू नहीं किये जाते, यह मानना पड़ेगा कि मंत्री महोदय असत्य बोले। कानून सटीक होनी चाहिये। मैं सोचता हूँ कि पुरानी भूकाल संहिताओं की, जो कानून की दृष्टि में अभी लागू है, एक भ्रष्टाई यह है कि कुछ परिस्थितियों में भूकाल की घोषणा करना लाजमी हो जाता है। फिर कुछ दफायें अनिवार्य हो जाती हैं। जैसे बच्चों के लिए रसोई, भूखों मरतों के लिए मुफ्त भोजन। 1945 की भूकाल जांच आयोग रिपोर्ट में पोषक भोजन की मात्रा दी गई है जो भ्रष्ट स्वास्थ्य रखने के लिये जरूरी है :—

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(औंसों के मतलब करीब आधा छटाक यानी 28 ग्राम)

महात्मा गांधी ने दरिद्र नारायण का धर्म है गरीबों की रोटी और आजाद हिन्द के सरकार को कानून बनानी चाहिये कि जब तक किसी भी नागरिक को रोटी नहीं मिली है वह मंत्री भयवा सरकारी नौकरों की रोटी ले सकता है । आखिर, कर देने का मतलब यही है कि नागरिक ने अपना बीमा कराया था, भूख के खिलाफ और रोटी के लिए । मेरी राय में तीन छटांक रोज यानी 170 ग्राम के नीचे भोजन लगातार गिर जाए, तब उसे कानूनी दृष्टि से भुखमरी मानना चाहिये ।

जनतंत्र का धर्म है लोक-सभा । लोक-सभा का धर्म है बहुसंख्यक और तर्क बहुसंख्यक का धर्म है, सच्चाई, यानी जिस तरह तौलते समय तराजू के बटखरों का वजन बदलना अपराध है, उसी तरह तर्क के धर्मों को अपनी सुविधा के अनुसार बदलना, स्वीकारना, झुठलाना अपराध मानना चाहिये । जहां सच नहीं है, वहां बहुसंख्यक नहीं हो सकती । जहां बहुसंख्यक नहीं है वहां लोक-सभा नहीं हो सकती । जहां लोक-सभा नहीं है, वहां जनतंत्र नहीं हो सकता । इसलिए मंत्री महोदय को चाहिये कि वह संसद को इधर उधर के शब्द जाल में न फंसाये और अगर परिवर्तित प्रकाल संहिता सदन पटल पर नहीं रख सकते, तो सच की मर्यादा फिर से कायम करने के लिए जरूरी कार्यवाही करें ।

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister might lay the statement on the Table of the House.

The Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri C. Subramaniam): I lay the statement answering various points raised by Dr. Lohia. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6336/66].

Mr. Speaker: Shri Krishnamoorthy Rao.

695 (A) LS—7.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : प्रकाल संहिता के बारे में आप अब कोई कार्रवाई करवायेंगे ?

प्रभुस महोदय : आप स्टेटमेंट को देख लें ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : इस सत्र के केवल तीन दिन बाकी रह गए हैं ।

प्रभुस महोदय : मैं भी इस स्टेटमेंट को देखूं और आप भी देखें ।

15.42 hrs.

PATENTS BILL

RECOMMENDATION TO RAJYA SABHA TO NOMINATE MEMBER TO JOINT COMMITTEE

Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao (Shimoga): I beg to move:

"That this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do appoint a member of Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee on the Patents Bill, 1965 in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Shri T. N. Singh from the Joint Committee and communicate to this House the name of the member so appointed by Rajya Sabha."

Mr. Speaker: The question is. . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): The House does not know what the reasons are for the resignation of Mr. T. N. Singh:

Mr. Speaker: Is that very important?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it not important?

Mr. Speaker: When the Member resigns. . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Here, the Minister has resigned.

Mr. Speaker: Because he has become the Minister. . . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He has been Minister for such a long time.

Mr. Speaker: He has changed the portfolio; he is in-charge of some other portfolio.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He was not appointed as the Minister *ex-officio*.

Mr. Speaker: That is not so.

The question is:

"That this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do appoint a member of Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee on the Patents Bill, 1965 in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Shri T. N. Singh from the Joint Committee and communicate to this House the name of the member so appointed by Rajya Sabha."

The motion was adopted.

12.44 hrs.

ORISSA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
(EXTENSION OF DURATION)
BILL—Contd.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Surendranath Dwivedy to continue his speech.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): How much time is left?

Mr. Speaker: One hour is left for this.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): That means, the reply will be tomorrow. At 2-30 P.M. there is the Private Members' Business.

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday,

I was pointing out that this measure is being introduced under article 172(1) and that the Emergency provisions have been taken recourse to.

What I want to know from the Minister is—I think, he should clarify it—if the Emergency is lifted tomorrow which is very likely, what would be the fate of this measure? That means, after six months, on the day the Emergency is revoked, this Bill will have no effect.

He desires that the elections to the Orissa Assembly and the Parliament should be held simultaneously along with the general elections in the country which will come sometime in February, 1967.

Shri Tyagi (Dehradun): If there is Emergency, then what happens?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: If Emergency continues, of course, this remains in force. As I pointed out yesterday, probably the revocation of Emergency will be delayed on account of this Bill under which they are taking powers to extend the life of the Orissa Assembly. I would say, that they are now proposing to hold elections to the Orissa Assembly along with the general elections. It is a sensible proposal. Such a proposal is welcome. But, as I pointed out, the question is, whether, to achieve this, it was necessary to extend the life of the present Assembly.

In the past, as you know, in the year 1961, the elections to the Orissa Assembly which were called mid-term elections then, were held in 1961 and in June the Government came into power, they took office. In February, 1962, we had the general elections. All Opposition Parties, then approached the then Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. It was hot summer then and it was not an opportune time for holding the elections. The Election Commission had stated that the elections should not be held.

The State was under the President Rule. They also did not like the elections to be held at that time. Taking all these factors into consideration, we met Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the then Prime Minister, and he told us that probably they had to withhold the elections to come along with the general elections. But suddenly, because it was advantageous for the Congress Party, without giving any notice, in spite of the assurance that he had given in this House that they were not going to hold the elections, they held the elections and, as it was quoted by a Member yesterday, the State Government had to incur an expenditure of about Rs. 15 lakhs for holding the elections separately and the Central Government had also to spend Rs. 15 lakhs for holding the elections to Parliament after 6—8 months. In order to avoid that expenditure, it is all right to hold elections simultaneously. But, as I said yesterday, I do not think the intentions are honest, the motives are honest, because if the Congress Party was not in such a deplorable state of affairs today, probably, they would not have agreed to extend the life of the Assembly or to hold the elections simultaneously along with the general elections.

Shri Tyagi: No, no.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: They know it fully well that if the election are held tomorrow, what will be the fate of the Congress Party.

Shri Tyagi: The Congress will be successful.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I don't prophesy but I can say that in 1967, the people of Orissa will see to it that the Congress is reduced to such a minority that it would not be able to form a Government, even a coalition Government by purchasing other Parties, as they have done in the past.

Shri Tyagi: Impossible.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: What I want to suggest is this. What is the state of affairs there? It has been

pointed out, and it has been borne out by facts also, that the present Government there is incapable of running the administration of the State. Hundreds of people are dying of starvation, and that has been admitted also by the Food Minister here, because the measures that were taken were inadequate, and the State Government was incapable of taking measures to relieve the sufferings of the people quite early. All these facts are there. Because the present Government is terribly afraid of facing the people, they have even postponed the panchayati elections. The panchayati elections were to have been held this month, and that was the announcement made. . . .

Shri Rama Chandra Mallick (Jajpur): The Opposition Parties wanted the Chief Minister to postpone those Grampanchayat elections.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: My hon. friends do not know. They should be informed that yesterday an announcement has been made by the Orissa Government postponing the panchayati elections which were to be held in the months of May and June, and the life of the present panchayats has been extended up to November, 1966. My hon. friend does not know it perhaps.

Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: The Opposition parties had requested for the postponement of the Grampanchayat elections at this moment. It also appeared in the press.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: It is all humbug to say like that; no Opposition party has suggested like that. My hon. friend does not know the facts. The Opposition demanded that the elections should be held because the present panchayats have been there for the last eight years. When the difficulties were pointed out that there was drought in some areas, then it was suggested that if at all it was necessary, the panchayati elections might be suspended in those areas but in the other areas the panchayati elections should be held. I had a talk with the

Chief Minister and he had promised that he would take the consent of the Assembly in case of postponement because an insistent demand had been made in the Assembly. But after the Assembly has adjourned, perhaps they have taken some steps to postpone the panchayat elections which they did not want. But a promise and an assurance had been given on the floor of the House, and when I had met the Chief Minister there, then also he had promised that if at all Government wanted to postpone the panchayat elections, they would convene the Assembly, amend the rules and with the consent of the Assembly they would do so. But now when the Assembly has adjourned, they have taken recourse to some ordinance or some executive order by which the panchayat elections also have been postponed.

Therefore, as I have said, the present Government there is afraid of facing the people. They are afraid of elections. I do not like that people should be burdened with elections too often, twice within a period of six or eight months. That is all right, so far as this is concerned, I do not object to that policy or to that move that we should hold the elections simultaneously along with the general elections. But this could be achieved without giving further lease of life to the present corrupt administration in the State. They are coming forward with this measure because it suits their purpose.

Then, they are speaking of the emergency. But the emergency provisions should have been used, and President's rule should have been invoked after August, and then in the normal course, there should have been elections in February. That would have been the right and honest course for this Government to adopt. But they do not want it; they want by some means, by some subterfuge, by having recourse to these legal processes, to extend the life of the pre-

sent administration, and, therefore, this measure is there before us.

I would, therefore, suggest, let the Minister withdraw this Bill. We agree that the elections should be held simultaneously. There is no opposition to that. Let the elections be held simultaneously. But let this Bill be withdrawn, and after August 20 this year when the term of the present Assembly would expire, let the President take over the administration. This will be salutary. As you know, there is a demand in the country that in order that there may be free and fair elections, and in order that a certain political party which in office may not be in an advantageous position to utilise the governmental machinery, it will be a sound principle and convention if six months prior to the elections, the party in power resigns from office. Here is an opportunity to do that. In fact, it is not even six months, but it is less than six months. And Government could have done that and withdrawn this Bill now. The Law Minister has been given charge of this Bill only recently, and it had been handled by others before. I do not know whether he is replying to the debate today or tomorrow; I do not know whether he will consult his colleagues and then withdraw this Bill. But I would say this much that they will get the full support of the House and the country if after August President's rule is promulgated in Orissa.

श्री ज्ञाना (भद्रक) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप को बहुत धन्यवाद है कि आप ने मुझे इस पर बोलने की आज्ञा दी। उड़ीसा में इस समय जो मंत्रित्व चल रहा है वह ग्राम जनता के बोट्स से चुन कर आया हुआ है और जो वर्तमान प्रेसेम्बली है उस का जीवन प्रगस्त तक चाल है। हमारे विरोधी दल के लोगों ने कहा है, और श्री द्विवेदी ने भी कहा, कि जब यह प्रेसेम्बली खत्म हो जाये तो उस के टर्म के खत्म होने के बाद वहाँ

पर प्रेसीडेंट्स रूल कर दिया जाये। मैं उन लोगों से एक ही बात पूछना चाहता हूँ। जब केरल के बारे में प्रेसीडेंट्स रूल करने की बात चली तो उन्होंने उस का विरोध किया सब ने कहा कि नहीं होना चाहिये, तो क्या अपोजीशन का काम यही रह गया है कि कांग्रेस की सरकार जो कुछ करे उस का विरोध करे। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में एक ही उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। क नई बहू अपने ससुराल धाई तो उस की सास ने कहा देखो, तुम वहां बैठो जा कर। जब वह बैठ गई तो सास ने कहा कि तुम क्या मिट्टी की गद्दी की तरह से बैठो हो। बहू ने पूछा कि तब फिर मैं क्या करूँ। तुम जाकर घर में जरा धूम फिर कर काम करो। जब बहू धूमने फिरने लगी तो सास ने कहा कि क्या घोड़ी की तरह दौड़ती हो। बहू ने कहा कि बतलाइये मैं क्या करूँ। सास ने जवाब दिया कि ज.कर सो जाओ। जब वह जाकर सो गई तो कहा कि क्या डेंकी की माफिक सो जाती हो। मतलब यह है कि जिसकी निन्दा करनी होती है उस की हर तरह से निन्दा होती है। इसी तरह से हमारे अपोजीशन वाले हैं। जब मैं इस दफह यहां आया तो हमारे मुख्य मंत्री श्री त्रिपाठी, मेरे साथ थे और श्री मल्लिक भी थे। उन्होंने कहा कि पंचायत का एलेक्शन करा दिया जाये। हम ने उनसे कहा कि कैसे करेंगे। देश में जैसी स्थिति है, खाने का अभाव है, लोगों का सारा काम काज पड़ा हुआ है, ऐसी हालत में आप कैसे पंचायत के एलेक्शन करेंगे। उन्होंने कहा कि जो अपोजीशन के लोग हैं उन के भी दिल है, उन के अन्दर भी रहम है, वह सब कुछ जानते हुए कहते हैं कि निर्वाचन हो जाये तो हम निर्वाचन करने के लिये मजबूर हो जाते हैं। वह भी धादमी हैं। जब तक न समझें कि जनता किस स्थिति में है, मुल्क किस स्थिति में है, तब तक हम निर्वाचन करने के लिये मजबूर हैं। जब उन्होंने कहा कि एलेक्शन बन्द कर दीजिये कि जैसी चिट्ठी मेरे पास आई है—

तब उन्होंने पंचायत के एलेक्शन बन्द कर

मैं एक बात बतलाऊं कि पहले जो हमारे मुख्य मंत्री श्री बीजू पटनायक थे उन्होंने कामराज प्लेन के मृताबिक रिजार्डन किया था। हमारे अपोजीशन वाले कहते हैं कि उनको निकाल दिया गया यह कितनी गलत बात है। श्री मित्रा जी के मुख्य मंत्रित्व के बारे में यह बात कही गई कि उन्होंने एफ दफे छोड़ा, लेकिन जब दूसरी बार जनता का दबाव पड़ा तब वह फिर मुख्य मंत्री बने। फिर इसी के बाद उन्होंने फिर छोड़ दिया तो उन्होंने सोचा कि ठीक है, मैं भी उतर जाऊं मैं भी चला जाऊं। तो वह भी चले गये देखिये सीता जी की जैसे बदनामी की गई तो राम ने लक्ष्मण से कहा कि तुम सीता जी को लेकर जंगल में छोड़ आओ। लक्ष्मण ने कहा कि भाई, बतलाइए, आप अगर समझते हैं कि सीता जी सचमुच धसती हैं तो मैं ले जाने को तैयार हूँ। तो राम ने बताया :

जानाम्यहं सीता धनवेति किन्तु
लोकापवाद बलवान् मतो मे।
छायाहि भूमे शशिनामलोत्थेन
धारोपित शुद्धि मत प्रजाधिः ॥

रामचन्द्र जी ने कहा कि मैं खुद जानता हूँ कि सीता सती हैं, उनका कोई दोष नहीं है है लेकिन क्या करूँ? जब ज्ञानी प्रजा यह कहती है कि सीता के चरित्र में कुछ सन्देह था चुका है, खामी था चुकी है तो क्या जनता के पास जाकर मैं कहूँ कि मेरी स्त्री सती है। यह सब मैं नहीं कह सकूंगा। तुम लेजा कर सीता को जंगल में छोड़ आओ। तो सीता को जंगल का जीवन भोगना पड़ा। इसी तरह से मित्रा जी का कोई दोष हो न हो, जनता इसको जो कुछ भी समझे उन्होंने यह समझ कर छोड़ा कि इधर उधर हमारे अपोजीशन

[श्री जैना]

के लोग जो कहते हैं तो मैं गद्दी से उतर जाऊँ ।

आज जो इतना कहते हैं कि कांग्रेस का शासन खराब हो गया है, कांग्रेस इतनी बदनाम हो गई है, उनको मैं चुनौती देता हूँ । द्विवेदी जी जो अभी बोल रहे थे, उनके लिये मुझे मुहम्बत है, थड़ा है और भक्ति भी है, वह भी एलेक्शन लड़कर भाये होंगे, पहले वह कांग्रेस में थे अब कांग्रेस में नहीं हैं, मैं उनसे कहता हूँ कि उनको क्या उम्मीदवार मिलते हैं खड़ा करने के लिए? उन को अपने ऊपर इतना विश्वास है तो वह क्यों नहीं सरकार बनाते लेकिन वह बना ही नहीं सकते । उनको सरकार बनाने का कहां यह मोका भायेगा जबकि उनको कैन्डीडेट ही नहीं मिलते खड़े करने के लिये क्योंकि उनके ऊपर विश्वास नहीं रहता जनता का । तो यह आप विचार कर लीजिए । अगर कांग्रेस अभी शासन में है और वह नहीं रहेगी तो इस स्थिति को संभालेगा कौन ? कभी इधर कहते हैं कि प्रेसीडेंट का राज्य जारी किया जाय । और प्रेसीडेंट का राज्य जब केरल में होता है तो उसका विरोध करने की क्या बात है ? इधर एक बात कह देना और उधर दूसरी बात कहना यह क्या बात है ? उसका मतलब यही है कि यह चाहते हैं कि किसी तरह बदनाम करें ।

14 hrs.

लोहिया जी ने कहा कि उस को सभा कहते हैं जिसमें सच्ची चीज बोली जाती है । सच्ची चीज बोलने के बारे में तो मन्जी ने यह कहा :

न सः सभा यत्र न संति बुद्धा : न ते बुद्धा :
ये न वदन्ति धर्मम् ।

ना सो धर्मः यत्र सत्यं नास्ति न तत्
सत्यं यत् छलेनानुविधम् ॥

सभा उस को कहते हैं जिसमें बुद्धि-मान, पंडित आदमी बैठते हैं । मैं इसको

सभा जरूर मानता हूँ क्योंकि इसमें बड़े बड़े पंडित आदमी भी बैठे हैं । और वह बड़ी अच्छी बहस भी करते हैं, कभी कभी वह इधर उधर की बात भी कर बेते हैं और गलत फहमिया फैला देते हैं ।

कहा है :

न तो बुद्धाः ये न वदन्ति धर्मम् ।

धर्म की बात जो नहीं बोलते वह बुद्ध नहीं है वह पंडित नहीं है । और

नासो धर्मः यत्र सत्यं नास्ति . . .

जिसमें धर्म नहीं है वह सत्य नहीं है और जो सत्य है, जो सच्चा सत्य है, सो सीधी बात है ।

न तत् सत्यं यत् छलेनानुविधम् ॥

जो इधर उधर टेढ़ा टुकड़ा करके बोला जाता है वह सत्य, सत्य नहीं हैं । हमारे प्रपोजिशन के भाई जो बोलते हैं, वह ठोक तौर पर बात नहीं कहते । उड़ीसा में जैसी स्थिति है इसी स्थिति में अगर हम चले और जनता के पास चल कर कहे कि निर्वाचन होगा और आप लोग हमें वोट देने आइएगा, तो वे लोग हंसी मजाक करेंगे कि जनता के जीवन पर खेल खेल रहे हैं आप । और जो प्रपोजिशन वाले यहां ऐसे कहते हैं, वही जनता के पास जाकर बदनाम करेंगे और उससे कहेंगे कि हम लोग नहीं चाहते थे कि इस समय इलेक्शन हो, लेकिन एलेक्शन करा रहे हैं क्योंकि वह सोचते हैं कि एलेक्शन में प्रपोजिशन वाले हार जायेंगे । तो द्विवेदी जी एक बात इधर कहते हैं तो दूसरी बात उधर कहते हैं जनता के पास । मैं उनसे कहूंगा कि जो वह इधर कहते हैं वही वो उधर भी कहें । इतना कह कर मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया ।

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) :

मैं इस बिल का विरोध करता हूँ । इस बिल का विरोध मेरे पहले भी दूसरे वक्ताओं

ने किया है वैधानिक दृष्टिकोण से । मैं राजनीतिक दृष्टिकोण को बताना चाहता हूँ । मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूँगा कि परसों 11 तारीख को उड़ीसा में भ्रकाल सम्बन्धी जो बहस हुई थी इसी सदन में, उस पर जरा ध्यान दें । खाद्य मंत्री श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम् ने उस बहस के दरमियान दो बातों को माना था । एक तो यह कि राज्य सरकार की लापरवाही के कारण वहाँ की भ्रकाल की भवस्था में बहुत खराबी भा गई है और दूसरी बात उन्होंने मानी थी अपनी मौनता से कि 5 तो से ज्यादा भुखमरी की मौत उड़ीसा में हो चुकी है । अब यही आधार है जो मौजूदा सरकार वहाँ बैठी हुई है उसका । तो इस तरह की सरकार को यों तो 5 साल के पहले भी खत्म कर देना चाहिए लेकिन जब पांच साल पूरा भी हो गया उसके बाद तो एक मिनट भी उसको नहीं चलने देनी चाहिए ।

दूसरी बात इस सम्बन्ध में श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम् ने खुद उठायी थी उस दिन कि क्योंकि वहाँ भ्रकाल की हालत है और अभी भ्रकाल में लोगों को रिलीफ देना राजनीतिक लोगों का सबसे पहला फर्ज है इसलिये अभी भ्रगर चुनाव करेंगे तो रिलीफ का काम नहीं हो सकता तो इस सम्बन्ध में मैं जो मंत्री महोदय बैठे हुए हैं उनको तो यह भावना दे सकता हूँ कि इस वक्त भ्रगर भ्रकाल के इलाकों में चुनाव करेंगे तो भ्रकाल से पीड़ित लोगों को बहुत बड़ी तसल्ली होगी क्योंकि आपके दल की जो सरकार है उसका एक ही प्रोग्राम रह जायगा रिलीफ बांटने और पीड़ित लोगों को सहायता पहुँचाने का । इसीलिये इस वक्त चुनाव कराना भ्रकाल पीड़ितों के लिए बरदान होगा, नुकसान नहीं । यह मेरी दूसरी बात है ।

और तीसरी बात यह है कि जो सरकार पांच साल पहले बनी थी उस में कई तरह के परिवर्तन हो गये हैं । पिछले पांच साल में मुख्य मंत्री तो तीन बार बदल गये हैं ।

पहले बीजू पटनायक थे, वह गये । उसके बाद बीरेन मित्रा थे, वह गये । अब उसके बाद सदाशिव त्रिपाठी साहब बैठे हुए हैं । इनकी हालत भी कोई अच्छी नहीं है । और इस सम्बन्ध में अभी महताब साहब यहाँ बैठे हुए नहीं हैं, उनको मैं बधाई पहुँचा देना चाहता हूँ कि खुद महताब साहब तो नहीं लेकिन उनके जो साथी हैं उड़ीसा में उन्होंने निश्चय किया है कि कांग्रेस से निकल कर भ्रलग विरोधी दल बनायेंगे ।... (ध्वजवाहन) ... विधान सभा के 6 कांग्रेसी सदस्य निकल चुके हैं और एक भ्रलग दल बना चुके हैं । तो पांच साल पहले जिस सरकारी दल के ऊपर यह जिम्मेदारी सौंपी गई थी वह सरकारी दल इस वक्त नहीं है । उस में बुनियादी परिवर्तन हो चुका है । उनमें विभाजन हो चुका है । तो उसके ऊपर उसी सरकार को फिर छोड़ देना यह अच्छी बात नहीं है । मैं भाषा करता हूँ कि श्री महताब जैसे लोग भी जल्दी उड़ीसा में कांग्रेस से निकल आयेंगे और जो भ्रगला चुनाव होगा उसमें कांग्रेस को बिल्कुल पराजित और खत्म करने के लिए उड़ीसा में हम लोग तैयारी कर सकेंगे ।

तो आप जल्दी चुनाव कराइए, मंत्री महोदय से मैं यह निवेदन करता हूँ । वैधानिक दृष्टिकोण से तो बिल्कुल ही यह बिल नाजायज है और उसके साथ साथ राजनीतिक दृष्टिकोण से भी यह बहुत जरूरी हो गया है क्योंकि जिस सरकारी दल के ऊपर इस उत्तरदायित्व को सौंपा गया था वही सरकारी दल अब है नहीं । उसमें विभाजन हो चुका है । एक पुराना मुख्य मंत्री कहता है कि कांग्रेस को हटाये बिना देश का भ्रगल नहीं हो सकता । दूसरा पुराना मुख्य मंत्री अब कांग्रेस से निकलने वाला है । ऐसी हालत में इस सरकार को खत्म करने के लिए हमारी जो वैधानिक सुविधा और हमारा जो हक है उसको छीनिये मत आप, उसको रद्दने दीजिये और इस बिल को आप वापस लीजिये ।

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): Mr. Speaker, ordinarily this Bill would have been supported by me but for the fact that shelter has been taken behind the provision of emergency which exists and operates and which this Bill envisages must continue for a further period, according to the Bill at least up to the month of August, 1966. This emergency must end, that is the desire of the House. This emergency must end, that is the desire of the entire country. This emergency has done very great harm to the country, that is not a fact which can be denied by anybody. To take advantage of this emergency and to extend this Orissa House is a travesty.

I feel that this Government of Orissa does not require any consideration whatsoever in this form that its period of life may be extended. I say so because none of them has discharged his duty as Chief Minister without fear or favour. Each one has been accused of making money at the cost of the power that has come to be vested in their hands.

The attitude of Mr. Patnaik, the first Chief Minister, did not lay down any wholesome principle of good government, and then came the picture of Mr. Biren Mitra, who took the trouble of putting his wife into business with a capital of Rs. 2,069 to make Rs. 16 lakhs in a short time—the most shameful thing for man to admit, being the Chief Minister, such a thing—and then allowing his own telephone, bearing the notorious number of 302 to be used by his wife for her business as the Orissa Agents, and then going further and allowing Hifayatulla, Private Secretary, to be the manager of her firm, and then to come before the Election Commission and to say that he has nothing to do with the business—it is such people who do not require any encouragement at the hands of this House.

I would, therefore, say that in the present circumstances the best course for the Government would have been

to dissolve this House and allow President's rule there. When we can have President's rule in Kerala why should we not have in Orissa? The influence of such people who, I should say, are a blot to the good democratic form of Government that we want to establish, is not conducive to the healthy growth of democracy in our country. I would, therefore, submit that no use must be made of these present emergency powers to continue those persons in power who do not deserve to remain in power. This gang of people must be disbanded, and if it is done, nobody will be sorry for that.

Today the establishment of a good government is necessary. It is not enough that we have secured what we used to term in those days self-government for our country. We are still very far away from good government. In those days Gandhiji used to say: "I do not care for good government, I want self-government". But today is a day when we can say that having now obtained, secured, self-government, it is essential that we must have good government. Swaraj is there, but swarajya is necessary. People are clamouring to have swarajya in our country. I will, therefore, say that this Bill is an ill-advised Bill, and the hon. Minister will do well to seek proper advice in this matter, to take stock of the whole situation, to go through the antecedents of the people in power, and, for the sake of the country and for the sake of proper elections and to show that just and proper elections have been held—let the country at large feel that not only that we are honest, but that we do act honestly also—it is better that the President's rule is established in Orissa.

Shri Ramachandra Mallick: What about Kerala?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I do not belong to Kerala.

Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Is he supporting President's rule in Kerala?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I do not know whether he heard me.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He is over-zealous in a mistaken cause.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I submit under the circumstances it would be better not to give a certificate of good government to these people. I agree with the Government's view that this is not the juncture, with hardly ten months ahead when we will have general elections, it is not necessary that we must hold elections just now or in August, six months ahead of the schedule. I agree with this, but at the same time, I will submit that President's rule must be properly established there so, that the people may be free and free to think as they like and be able to exercise their rights according to the dictates of their conscience and not dictated to by those persons who have not come up to the standards to which we would like to have their conduct before this House.

श्री श्रीनारायण दास (दरभंगा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी जो विधेयक सदन के सामने विचारार्थ उपस्थित है उस का मुख्य उद्देश्य यह है कि उड़ीसा में जो विधान सभा है उस की अवधि अगस्त महीने में समाप्त हो रही है उसे एक वर्ष आगे बढ़ाया जाय । गवर्नमेंट का ऐसा इरादा है कि चूंकि अगले ग्राम चुनाव नजदीक आने वाले हैं इसलिये सरकार की सुविधा के लिए और वहां की जनता की सुविधा के लिए और वहां के प्रतिनिधियों की सुविधा के लिए भी विधान सभा के चुनाव ग्राम चुनाव के साथ होने चाहिये ।

अभी बिरोधी पक्ष के कई माननीय सदस्यों ने इस सम्बन्ध में अनेक तरह के सवाल उठाये हैं । मैं उन सब बातों में नहीं जाना चाहता । मैं बतलाना यही चाहता हूं कि अवस्त महीने के आर, पांच महीने के बाद

अगले ग्राम चुनाव होने वाले हैं और ग्राम चुनाव में कितना रुपया खर्च होता है कितनी लोगों की शक्ति लगती है और कितने लोग परेशान होते हैं इस सब बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए मैं समझता हूं कि हमारे बिरोधी पक्ष के लोग भी दिल से यही चाहते होंगे कि ग्राम चुनावों के साथ उड़ीसा की विधान सभा के चुनाव भी हो जायें । एक साथ पार्लियामेंट के और विधान सभा के अगल चुनाव होते हैं, लोक सभा और विधान सभा के जब एक साथ चुनाव होते हैं तो कांग्रेस पार्टी को भी और दूसरी पार्टियों को भी सुविधा होती है चुनाव के लड़ने में । हर एक जो निर्वाचनक्षेत्र है लोकसभा के लिए उस में किसी प्रान्त में 5, किसी प्रान्त में 7 और किसी प्रान्त में 6 विधान सभा के सदस्य खड़े होते हैं तब चुनाव लड़े जाते हैं । इसलिये जब यह चुनाव परस्पर विधान सभा और लोक सभा के एक साथ होते हैं तो उससे सभों को सुविधा होती है, सरकार को भी सुविधा होती है और जो हमारा चुनाव आयोग है उस को भी सुविधा होती है । इसी ब्याल में मैं समझता हूं कि सरकार ने यह विधेयक उपस्थित किया । उड़ीसा विधान सभा की अवधि जो अगस्त में खत्म होने वाली है उसे एक वर्ष तक बढ़ा दिया जाय और यह तभी संभव हुआ है इसे दुर्भाग्य समझा जाय या सौभाग्य समझिये कि अभी हमारे देश में यह संकटकालीन स्थिति थी घोषणा जारी है । संविधान में एक ही धारा है कि अगर इमरजेंसी है तब पार्लियामेंट किसी विधान सभा की अवधि को या संसद् की अवधि को हम बढ़ा सकते हैं । अगर यह इमरजेंसी न होती तो ऐसा नहीं किया जा सकता था । अब इमरजेंसी उचित है या अनुचित है उस पर काफी बहस हो चुकी है लेकिन इमरजेंसी अभी कायम है और यह अगस्त तक इमरजेंसी कायम रहने वाली है इनका तो विश्वास होता है और ऐसी हालत में मैं समझता हूं कि कोई भी हर तरीके से

[श्री श्रीनारायण दास]

सोचने वाला कोई भी सदस्य सरकार का जो प्रस्ताव है उस का समर्थन कर सकता है और करना चाहिए। विरोधी पक्ष की तरफ से यह सवाल उठाया गया है कि चूंकि आगे आम चुनाव आने वाले हैं और चूंकि उड़ीसा की सरकार खराब है, उसके हाथ में चुनाव के समय राज्य का कार्य-संचालन नहीं रहना चाहिए, इस लिये अगस्त तक तो वहां पर विधान सभा है ही, उसके बाद वहां पर राष्ट्रपति का शासन लागू कर देना चाहिए। मुझे यह देख कर आश्चर्य होता है कि एक जगह—केरल में—जब राष्ट्रपति का शासन लागू किया जाता है, तो विरोधी पक्ष के सब सदस्य उस का विरोध करते हैं और कहते हैं कि वहां पर राष्ट्रपति का शासन खराब है, वहां पर जनता का शासन होना चाहिए, लेकिन दूसरी जगह—उड़ीसा में—जब जनता द्वारा निर्वाचित विधान सभा कायम है और जनता द्वारा चुनी हुई सरकार काम चला रही है, वहां पर विरोधी पक्ष की ओर से राष्ट्रपति के शासन की मांग की जा रही है।

कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने उड़ीसा के पिछले मुख्य मंत्री का जिक्र किया। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि उन के खिलाफ कई तरह के अभियोग लगाए गये थे। वे अभियोग सही थे या गलत, लेकिन उन्होंने इस्तीफा दे दिया। इस समय वहां पर जनता द्वारा निर्वाचित सदस्यों में जिस पार्टी का बहुमत है, उस के नेता के हाथ में विधान सभा और राज्य सभा का संचालन है। इस के बावजूद अगर विरोधी पक्ष के माननीय सदस्य यह कहते हैं कि वहां पर राष्ट्रपति का शासन लागू किया जाना चाहिए, तो यह कोई तर्कसंगत बात नहीं है।

श्री किल्लन पटनायक : वहां चुनाव कराया जाये।

श्री भीमारायण दास : जहां तक चुनाव का सम्बन्ध है, मैं समझता हूं कि सरकार उस के लिए तैयार है, लेकिन माननीय सदस्य ही वहां पर चुनाव कराने के लिए तैयार नहीं होंगे, इस लिये कि जैसा कि मैंने अभी कहा है, लोक सभा और विधान सभा के चुनाव एक-साथ कराना न केवल कांग्रेस के लिए फायदेमन्द है, बल्कि विरोधी पक्ष के लिए भी फायदेमन्द होता है। इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की झालोचना करना उचित नहीं जान पड़ता है। इस लिये मैं समझता हूं कि सदन के समक्ष जो विधेयक रखा गया है, वह उड़ीसा की जनता के लिए भी अच्छा है।

इस समय उड़ीसा में अकाल पड़ा हुआ है और लोगों को कई तरह की तकलीफों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। हो सकता है कि उन में से कुछ तकलीफें ऐसी हों, जिनका निवारण वहां की सरकार कर सकती थी, लेकिन नहीं कर सकी है। उस में मैं नहीं जाना चाहता हूं। लेकिन यह स्पष्ट है कि उड़ीसा में अकाल पड़ा हुआ है, वहां के लोगों को अन्न के अभाव का सामना करना पड़ रहा है, वहां पर बीमारियां फैलने की सम्भावना है और कई तरह की और कठिनाइयां भी वहां पर हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में वहां पर चुनाव कराना और राजनीतिक पार्टियों का चुनाव के दंगल में कूद पड़ना, जो कि जनता की सेवा करने का दावा करती है, और इस प्रकार जनता की सेवा से मुंह मोड़ लेना जनता के ओर देश के हित में नहीं होगा।

इस लिये उड़ीसा की वर्तमान स्थिति में यह आवश्यक है कि वहां पर अभी कोई चुनाव न हो। आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि सभी लोग, चाहे वे किसी भी दल के हों, जनता की तकलीफ को दूर करने के काम में लग जायें। सरकार का भी यह कर्तव्य है कि वह धन से, रुपये से और

काम शुरू करके उन की अधिक से अधिक सहायता करें। पांच छः महीने की बात है। अगली फरवरी में आम चुनाव होने वाले हैं। जितने माननीय सदस्य यहां पर हैं, वे सब चुनाव के दंगल में लड़ने के लिए तैयार हैं। जनता का क्या निर्णय होगा जनता किस दलका समर्थन करती है— कांग्रेस का या विरोधी पक्ष का यह चुनाव में प्रकट हो जायेगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं उस विधेयक का हृदय से समर्थन करता हूं, जो विधि मंत्री ने सदन के विचारार्थ रखा है और मैं समझता हूं कि दूसरे माननीय सदस्य भी उस का हृदय से समर्थन करते हैं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछबाय (देवास) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी व्यवस्था चाहता हूं। हाउस में गणपूर्ति नहीं है।

Shri S. Kandappa (Tiruchengode): Sir, this Bill seeks to give a fresh lease of life to the legislative assembly of Orissa thereby assuring one more year for the admittedly rotten government that is ruling there. The Government is bringing in a measure which is obnoxious and which does away with even the semblance of any sanctity that is still left with our Constitution. I say this because it has been stated even in the Bill itself that they are relying on article 172 for this measure. Article 172 says:

Every legislative Assembly of every State, unless sooner dissolved, shall continue for five years from the date appointed for its first meeting and no longer and the expiration of the said period of five years shall operate as a dissolution of the assembly:

Provided that the said period may, while a Proclamation of Emergency is in operation, be extended by Parliament by law for a period not exceeding one year at a time and not extending in any case beyond a period of six months after

the Proclamation has ceased to operate."

It is very strange that a measure of this nature should be taken recourse to. It is rather not in the spirit in which this article is intended.

Another thing is that, it has appeared in the papers, the Government is going to restrict the emergency and the DIR only to the strategic areas and in that case, I do not know what would happen to this Bill. Perhaps the Government may think of bringing in a constitutional amendment. Or, I do not know what they will resort to. Those who advocate and support this measure have advanced two reasons. First, they said that we would be unnecessarily involving a lot of expenditure which we can make use in uplifting the people. This is a flimsy argument. We know how thrifty the Government is, what kind of government it is and how they had proceeded to hold the elections previously in Orissa when it suited them. Another reason advanced by the supporters of this Bill is that the situation in Orissa is not suitable for holding elections there. It may be so. For the sake of argument I am prepared to concede that the situation in Orissa may not be propitious or favourable for holding the elections there but that does not mean that we should give a new lease of life to that legislature. I would rather welcome if the government dissolves the Assembly there and appoints a Governor to take hold of the situation there. The Government should ponder over this matter. In fact a suggestion has been made by the other Members too of who preceded me to this effect. I say this for two reasons. Firstly, it had been admitted during the discussions on the food situation in Orissa two days back that the administration there was not able to cope with the situation. In fact even people, responsible Members from Orissa have testified to the fact that the administrative machinery has failed miserably to cope up with the emergent situation there. It means that the Government that controls the administration is not

[Shri S. Kandappan]

capable of tackling the predicament in which the Orissa State is at present placed. It is precisely because of this reason that I should ask the Government that they should immediately post a Governor who has got the administrative methods and knowledge and who is well-experienced in administrative matters, so that he may take things there in his hand.

Another reason is this; it has been stated during the debate here that the ruling party there is trying to tamper with the situation and trying to exploit the situation for its own party purposes. If the Government is dissolved and if there is a Governor appointed to take up the administration there, it would be better for all parties concerned; they would all be able to co-operate and it would meet the situation in a better way than allowing the Government to continue.

I am not going to plead for elections there. I would rather strongly plead that the Government should seriously consider whether it would not be better to appoint a Governor in Orissa at the present juncture to take over the administration and be in charge of the affairs there till the situation improves and normalcy restored.

The Minister of Law (Shri G. S. Pathak): Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Members who have participated in this debate.

Mr. Speaker: He may continue tomorrow. The House will now take up non-official business.

14.32 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

EIGHTY-NINTH REPORT

Shri Shree Narayan Das (Darbhanga): I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Eighty-ninth Report of the

Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 11th May, 1966."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Eighty-ninth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 11th May, 1966."

The motion was adopted.

14.32 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL

(Amendment of the Eighth Schedule)

Shri Abdul Ghani Goni (Jammu and Kashmir): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Abdul Ghani Goni: I introduce the Bill.

14.33 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of article 51)

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: (Hoshangabad): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II section 2, dated 13-5-66.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I introduce the Bill.

Mr. Speaker: Then, "Bill to be withdrawn". Shri Yashpal Singh—not here.

14.33 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)
BILL—contd.

(Amendment of articles 75 and 164)
by Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

Mr. Speaker: The House will now proceed with the further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath on the 1st April, 1966:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad) rose—

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Kamath is replying to the debate?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That is what I thought; I do not know, if the House wants more time to continue with it. (Interruption)

Mr. Speaker: I did not note it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You were not in the Chair then. I do not know why. I welcome it now, and I am grateful that you are in the Chair now.

Mr. Speaker: So do I.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am happy. Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are at the fag-end of our labours with regard to this Bill, which seeks to provide that the Prime Minister of India shall be a Member of the lower House, the Lok Sabha, that the Chief Ministers of the States shall be members of the Vidhan Sabhas of their respective States and that not more than 25 per cent or one-fourth of the Council of Ministers at the Centre and in the States shall belong to the Rajya Sabha or the Vidhan Parishads respectively.

I would like to say that this Bill has received the warm support—I am loathe to blow my own trumpet but sometimes that has to be done—not merely in this House but in the press and among the public as well. It has been really said, rightly said, that it is possible for the Prime Minister, as she herself has conveyed to this House through the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs—she conveyed a special message as the President of the United States does to the Congress—

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathl): No, no.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: More or less she conveyed a message through the Minister, that she would be happy, only too glad, to face, to contest a by-election to the Lok Sabha and become a Member of this Sabha. And, as I said, and as many hon. Members have rightly said the other day and on previous occasions, unless something unforeseen happens, she is sure to be elected to this House. Therefore, I do not see any reason why when the Home Minister has declared that he would revoke the emergency in part—it was declared a fortnight ago—and during the last fortnight much water has flowed over the Jamuna, and the Home Minister has declared—(Interruption) Don't worry, there will be no drought; I should suppose there may be floods.

Mr. Speaker: Under it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Under the Jumna bridge; down the Jumna. The Home Minister has said that he is prepared to revoke the emergency in part, and a Bill perhaps is being drafted in the alcoves of the Home Ministry—

Shri Hathl: Alcoves?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Yes; somewhere in the alcoves or the dovecots of the Home Ministry; that

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

would be presented to the House, brought before the House, during the next session. But the spirit has been accepted, the principle has been accepted, that the emergency should be revoked in part. That means to say, in some States of the Union there will not be emergency and the provisions relating to the emergency will lapse. Therefore, as far as those States are concerned, it is open to the Government, to the Election Commission, to hold by-elections in those States where the emergency is not in force; we do not want to force a general election in November, as the general elections in the whole country are coming up in February. But a by-election, for fulfilling the heart's desire, the wishes of the Prime Minister, that she should be enabled to enter the Lok Sabha, should be held. If the Government means what it says, if the Government is not hypocritical about the statement, the Prime Minister should not be balked, should not be deprived of a chance to stand in a bye-election, if it is really her heart's desire, and come here to the Lok Sabha as its Member. She should be welcome here, as a Member of this House.

It has been said by several hon. Members that we may not amend the Constitution for this purpose. Why not a convention, a tradition, a healthy tradition grow up as it has grown up in other countries, so as to support the grand edifice of parliamentary democracy which we are having, of which we are speaking, in this country. I wish and I pray to God also that such a tradition may grow in our country. But you know, Sir—I need not tell you but I would like to remind you, when you are in the Chair—of the manifold ways in which healthy traditions have not grown in this country, but also traditions are set at naught in various ways. I would only point to one or two instances, and not waste the time of the House by pointing to a legion of instances to illustrate my point.

You will be pleased to recollect that in the last general election, to elect

the leader of the Congress parliamentary party—if the press reports are correct and if my memory does not betray me—one of the tellers was the Deputy-Speaker of the House, of the Lok Sabha. Now, my Bill has been introduced, but I do not know when it will get a chance to be discussed in the House; the Bill is to the effect that as soon as they are elected—the President, the Vice-President, the Speaker, the Deputy-Speaker, and the Governors—all these must cease to be members of the political party and must cease to indulge in partisan, political activities. If the Deputy Speaker had not been from the Congress party, I do not think that the Congress party would have dared to make the Deputy Speaker a teller at the election. It is *infra dig*, beneath the dignity, of the Deputy-Speaker to act as a teller in that election. That is one instance.

Then, the press reports recently have said that in Himachal Pradesh, the warrant of precedence has been newly devised: in it, even the president of the local, provincial congress committee comes next to the Chief Minister. I do not know under what rule, under what provision, what tradition or convention of parliamentary democracy that has been devised. I hope the press reports are wrong, but I go by press reports. It is almost like putting Kamaraj Avergal next to the Prime Minister; Shri Kamaraj President of the Congress, being placed next to the Prime Minister in the warrant of precedence; that has not been done here, but I am told that in Himachal Pradesh, the president of the congress committee comes next to the Chief Minister of Himachal Pradesh. You can appreciate whether this is a good convention or tradition.

I will give one more instance. Recently the House also discussed this matter. The Governor of Kerala flew from Trivandrum to Delhi to take part in this party election and indulge in partisan activity. When the matter was raised, the convenient argument was trotted out that there

was no code of conduct for Governors. What can we do? Because of these things, traditions detrimental to parliamentary democracy have been built up. I, who would have been happy if healthy traditions were building up, therefore, would like to have the Constitution amended for that purpose, because healthy and salutary traditions are not being built up. There is no other way, therefore, but to amend the Constitution to force the issue.

While intervening in the debate, the Minister of State said, it was not proper to suggest that Ministers from Rajya Sabha were not useful and therefore they should not be there; and he said the hon. member should not use any derogatory words. So far as I am aware. . . .

Shri Hathi: It was not you. Some other Members said it was "Yatim Khana".

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath : Only one Member said it and I think he practically withdrew it.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): I said nothing derogatory.

Shri Hathi: Not you.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath : The point is the Prime Minister and the Chief Ministers should belong to the House of the People and Vidhan Sabhas respectively. In a parliamentary democracy, the people are the repository of all sovereign powers and whoever represents the people directly should be Chief Minister or Prime Minister. Otherwise, what happens is this. Under the Constitution, the Council of Ministers is responsible to the House of the People. Thousands of crores of rupees are being voted by the House of the people. The Prime Minister is not a member of this House but of the other House which has no right to discuss and vote the demands of the various ministries un-

der the Constitution. So, the Prime Minister belongs to a House which has no right or power under the Constitution to vote the demands of the various ministries.

The Minister of State for Home Affairs also said, there would be no doubt in principle that the Prime Minister should be normally a member of the Lok Sabha. I am glad he has admitted this point that it is indubitable that the Prime Minister must be a member of the Lok Sabha and the Chief Ministers must be members of the Vidhan Sabhas. Then why may I ask, should there be any objection to the Bill being circulated for public opinion? A popular Government and popular ministers should not be afraid of public opinion. I am glad that the Bill has evoked such interest and enthusiasm that two amendments have been moved to my motion seeking to circulate the Bill for public opinion. I am sure the Government will not be frightened of a circulation motion of that kind and will agree to it.

Lastly, I would appeal to the Members of this House: Is there a Member here with soul so dull, if not dead, that he will say, "I do not want the Prime Minister to belong to this House, I do not want the Council of Ministers to consist of as few members from the Rajya Sabha as possible? I would, therefore, appeal to the House to vote for the circulation motion of the Bill to elicit public opinion.

Mr. Speaker: Though Mr. Yashpal Singh is not here, I shall put his amendment to the vote of the House because it has been moved.

The question is:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 30th September, 1966."

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 16]

AYES

[14.51 hrs.

Aney, Dr. M.S.
Berwa, Shri Omkar Lal
Brij Rai Singh, Shri
Kapur Singh, Shri
Mahanan la. Shri

Matcharaju, Shri
Misra, Dr. U.
Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
Murmu, Shri Sarkar
Nembiar, Shri

Pandey, Shri Sarjoo
Rajaram, Shri
Ramabadaran, Shri
Tan Singh, Shri
Utiya, Shri

NOES

Abdul Wahid, Shri
Achutban, Shri
Alva, Shri A. S.
Bajaj, Shri Kamalnayan
Bal Krishan Singh, Shri
Balakrishnan, Shri
Banerjee, Dr. R.
Basappa, Shri
Bhanja Deo, Shri L. N.
Bisat, Shri J. B. S.
Boroah, Shri P. C.
Brij Basu Lal, Shri
Chakraverti, Shri P. R.
Chandak, Shri
Chandrabhan Singh, Shri
Chaudhry, Shri Chandramani Lal
Chevan, Shri D. R.
Chuni Lal, Shri
Daljit Singh, Shri
Das, Dr. M. M.
Das, Shri B. K.
Deahmukh, Shri Shivaji Rao S.
Dixit, Shri G. N.
Dorai, Shri Kashinatha
Dwivedi, Shri M. L.
Ganespati Ram, Shri
Hansda, Shri Subodh
Harvani, Shri Anwar
Hazarika, Shri J. N.
Hem Raj, Shri
Jamunadevi, Shrimanti
Joshi, Shri A. C.
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
Jyotishi, Shri J. P.
Karuthiruman, Shri

Konyalgi, Shri H. V.
Krisbna, Shri M. R.
Lahnan Chavdary, Shri
Lakshminkatham, Shrimati
Lalit Sen, Shri
Lonikar, Shri
Masarjiya Din, Shri
Mehal, Shri S. A.
Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bihari
Mehta, Shri J. R.
Mehta, Shri Jashwant
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Misra, Shri Mahesh Dutta
Misra, Shri Shyam Dhar
Mohain, Shri
More, Shri K. L.
Munzai, Shri David
Murti, Shri M. S.
Musafir, Shri G. S.
Naik, Shri D. J.
Naskar, Shri P. S.
Nayak, Shri Mohan
Paliwal, Shri
Pande, Shri K. N.
Pandey, Shri R. S.
Pandey, Shri Viahwa Nath
Panna Lal, Shri
Parasahar, Shri
Patel, Shri Man Singh P.
Patel, Shri P. R.
Patel, Shri Rajeshwar
Patil, Shri D. S.
Pattabhiraman, Shri C. R.
Pratab Singh, Shri
Raghunath Singh, Shri

Rajdeo Singh, Shri
Ram Sewak, Shri
Ram Singh, Shri
Ranjit Singh, Shri
Rao, Shri Murhyal
Rao, Shri Thirumala
Reddy, Shri H.C. Linga
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Dr. S. K.
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
Shah, Shrimati Jayabher
Sharma, Shri A. P.
Sharma, Shri D. C.
Shree Narain, Shri
Shree Narayan Das, Shri
Siddananjappa, Shri
Siddharwar Prasad, Shri
Singh Shri D. N.
Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari
Soy, Shri H. C.
Sumat Prasad, Shri
Surya Prasad, Shri
Swamy, Shri M. P.
Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Tripathi, Shri Krishna Deo
Tula Ram, Shri
Uikey, Shri
Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutta
Valvi, Shri
Varma, Shri M. L.
Verma, Shri Balgovind
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Yadava, Shri B. P.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I would like to remind Mr. Vishwa Nath Pandey who is in the Congress that his amendment also is there for circulation of the Bill for eliciting opinion.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : मेरा नाम दुस्त हो गया है । एक वोट मेरा हाँ में बढ़ा लिया जाए ।

Shri Matcharaju (Narasipatnam): My vote may be added for Noes.

Shri Dhuleshwar Meena (Udaipur): My vote also may be added for Noes.

Mr. Speaker: I will add 1 to Ayes and 2 to Noes.

The result of the division is as follows:

Ayes 16; Noes 107.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: Does Mr. Vishwa Nath Pandey want his amendment to be put to the House?

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey (Salem): No, Sir; I withdraw it.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Speaker: I shall now put the main motion to the vote of the House.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: With regard to that, Sir, I may submit, that this is a Constitution (Amendment) Bill, and unless there is a special majority to pass the motion it is not possible.

Mr. Speaker: This being a Constitution (Amendment) Bill, the voting has to be by division. The lobbies have already been cleared. I shall put the motion to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

The Lok Sabha divided:

AYES

Division No. 1]

[14.53 hrs.

Berwa, Shri Onkar Lal
Bhat, Shri J. B. S.
Brij Raj Singh, Shri
Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu
Kapur Singh, Shri
Lahtan Chaudhry, Shri
Lakshminathanam, Shri

Limaye, Shri Madhu
Mahananda, Shri
Mishra, Dr. U.
Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
Murmu, Shri Sarkar
Nambiar, Shri
Pandey, Shri Sarjoo

Rasaram, Shri
Ramabhadra, Shri
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Tan Singh, Shri
Utiya, Shri
Valvi, Shri

NOES

Abdul Wahid, Shri
Ajithan, Shri
Alva, Shri A. S.
Bajaj, Shri Kamalnayan
Bai Krishna Singh, Shri
Banerjee, Dr. R.
Basappa, Shri
Baswant, Shri
Bhanja Deo, Shri L. N.
Borooah, Shri P. C.
Brij Basi Lal, Shri
Chakraverti, Shri P. K.
Chandak, Shri
Chandrabhan Singh, Shri
Chaudhry, Shri Chandramani Lal
Chavan, Shri D. R.
Chuni Lal, Shri
Daljit Singh, Shri
Das, Dr. M. M.
Das, Shri B. K.
Deshmukh, Shri Shivaji Rao S.
Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri
Dixit, Shri G. N.
Dorai, Shri Kallinatha
Dwivedi, Shri M. L.
Ganapati Ram, Shri

Gupta, Shri Badabahu
Hansda, Shri Subodh
Harvani, Shri Anwar
Hasarika, Shri J. N.
Hem Raj, Shri
Jannadevi, Shrimati
Joshi, Shri A. C.
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
Jhotabhi, Shri J. P.
Karuthiruman, Shri
Koujalgi, Shri H. V.
Krishna, Shri M. K.
Lalit Sen, Shri
Loelker, Shri
Masuriya Din, Shri
Metharaju, Shri
Mehdi, Shri S. A.
Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bihari
Mehta, Shri J. R.
Mishra, Shri Bihari
Mishra, Shri Mahesh Datta
Mohale, Shri
Munshi, Shri David
Murti, Shri M. S.
Munshi, Shri G. S.
Nair, Shri D. J.

Nayak, Shri Mohan
Pandey, Shri K. N.
Pandey, Shri K. S.
Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath
Panna Lal, Shri
Parashar, Shri
Patel, Shri Man Singh P.
Patel, Shri Rajeshwar
Patil, Shri D. S.
Pratap Singh, Shri
Rajdeo Singh, Shri
Ram Sewak, Shri
Ram Singh, Shri
Ranjit Singh, Shri
Rao, Shri Murthy
Rao, Shri Thirumal
Reddy, Shri H. C. Ilinga
Saddu Ram, Shri
Saha, Dr. S. K.
Sanyabhama Devi, Shrimati
Shah, Shrimati Jayaben
Sharma, Shri A. P.
Sharma, Shri D. C.
Shree Narain, Shri
Shree Narayan Das, Shri
Siddananiappa, Shri

Sidheshwar Prasad, Shri
Singh, Shri D. N.
Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari
Soy, Shri H. C.
Sumat Prasad, Shri
Surya Prasad, Shri

Swamy, Shri M. P.
Tiworthy, Shri D. N.
Tiworthy, Shri K. N.
Tripathi, Shri Krishna Deo
Tula Ram, Shri

Uikey, Shri
Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt
Verma, Shri M. L.
Verma, Shri Balgovind
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Yadava, Shri B. P.

Mr. Speaker: The result of the Division is: Ayes—20; Noes—96. 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.

The motion was negatived.

Singh, Shri Ravindra Varma,
Shri Amar Nath Vidyalkar,
and Shri Shree Narayan Das,

with instructions to report by the last day of the first week of the next session."

14.51 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1962

(Amendment of articles 136, 226 etc.)

by Shri Shree Narayan Das

Shri Shree Narayan Das (Darbhanga): Sir, I beg to move:

"that the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 25 members, namely:

Dr. M. S. Aney, Shri Brij Raj Singh, Shrimati Renu Chakravartty, Shri Basanta Kumar Das, Shri G. N. Dixit, Shri Ganapati Ram, Shri S. Hansda, Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath, Shrimati T. Lakshmi Kanthamma, Shri Madhu Limaye, Shri Harish Chandra Mathur, Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman, Shri Raghunath Singh, Shri Shivaram Rango Rane, Shri N. G. Ranga, Shri Sham Lal Saraf, Shri Era Sezhiyan, Shrimati Jayaben Shah, Shri Sidheshwar Prasad, Dr. L. M. Singhvi, Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha, Shri Sinhasan

Sir, this Bill, for reference to a Select Committee for which I have just moved a motion, was circulated for eliciting public opinion. In the beginning, I would like to say that the majority of opinions are not in favour of the Bill. Even then I want to bring to the notice of this hon. House certain points that I would like to be considered by the hon. Members.

14.53 hrs.

[SHRI SHAM LAL SARAF in the Chair]

The principle on which my Bill stands is that the independence of an elected Assembly requires that the Assembly itself should have exclusive powers to decide controversies about its membership, and this power ought to override the ordinary law enforced through courts. The Constitution-makers, when the Constitution was framed, had this principle in mind when they framed this article or the articles of Chapter XV of the Constitution. I would quote only one article, article No. 329, for the benefit of the House. It reads like this:

"Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution—

(a) the validity of any law relating to the delimitation of constituencies or the allotment of seats to such consti-
tuen-

cies, made or purporting to be made under article 327 or article 328, shall not be called in question in any court;

- (b) no election to either House of Parliament or to the House or either House of the Legislature of a State shall be called in question except by an election petition presented to such authority and in such manner as may be provided for by or under any law made by the appropriate Legislature."

Sir, this article is based on the principle which I have just stated. The object of the Bill, as has been stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, makes it clear that the object is to exclude the jurisdiction of High Courts and the Supreme Court to entertain appeal, revision, writ application or other proceedings under articles 132, 136, 226, 227 and 228 of the Constitution of India against decisions and orders of the authority constituted by the Legislature to decide election petitions under article 329(b) of the Constitution (at present Election Tribunals appointed under the Representation of the People Act, 1951). The argument in support of the Bill is based on the following propositions: (1) That it is the privilege of the Legislature to decide contests in regard to election of its members and, in exercise of that privilege, no jurisdiction could be claimed by any Court; (2) When the legislature delegates by an enactment, the performance of this privileged function to an authority of its choice (now Election Tribunals constituted under the Representation of the People Act, 1951), the said authority would be cloaked with the mantle of the said privilege and should enjoy immunity from the jurisdiction of the courts except to the extent permitted by the legislature itself in the said enactment; and (3) Therefore, when the legislature puts the seal of finality on the decisions of the authority constituted by it, the jurisdiction

of the courts including the special jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and the High Courts under articles 136, 226, 227 and 228 of the Constitution should be excluded.

This principle was accepted by the Supreme Court when it gave a ruling. I am quoting from Juridical Digest—Election Cases 1951—55. There it is said:

"The right to vote or stand as a candidate for election is not a civil right but is a creature of statute or special law and must be subject to the limitations imposed by it. Strictly speaking, it is the sole right of the legislature to examine and determine all matters relating to the election of its own members, and if the legislature takes it out of its own hands and vests in a special tribunal an entirely new and unknown jurisdiction, that special jurisdiction should be exercised in accordance with the law which creates it."

Then it adds:

"When a right or liability is created by a statute which gives a special remedy for enforcing it, the remedy provided by that statute only must be availed of."

This paragraph that I have read from the judgment of the Supreme Court makes it quite clear that in matters of elections the Parliament or the Assembly which is elected by the people is quite independent to deal with cases relating to election of its members and other matters. But, Sir, as you know, when before the first General Elections, this hon. House, the Provisional Parliament, enacted the Representation of the People Act, 1951, there was a provision in that to the effect that the decisions of the tribunals will be final and conclusive. No appeal was available for anyone aggrieved by the decisions of the tribunals to file appeal petitions.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Not under the statute, but the constitutional remedy was there under articles 136 and 226.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: That is your case. My point is that having in view the provisions of article 329(b) the Parliament at that time thought it proper that the decisions of tribunals should be final.

The Representation of the People Act had this provision—I do not remember the section—that there would be no appeal.

15 hrs.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Not under the Act but under the Constitution.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: As I have just now quoted the judgement of the Supreme Court, the Supreme Court says:—

“right to vote or stand as a candidate for election is not a civil right but is a creature of statute or special law and must be subject to the limitations imposed by it. Strictly speaking, it is the sole right of the Legislature to examine and determine all matters relating to the election of its own members, and if the Legislature takes it out of its own hands and vests in a special tribunal an entirely new and unknown jurisdiction, that special jurisdiction should be exercised in accordance with the law which creates it.”

This is the basis on which I stand.

The Minister of Law (**Shri G. S. Pathak**): Mr. Chairman, in case the hon. Member, **Shri Shree Narayan Das**, does not object, I want to point out one thing that may curtail this discussion. The Government is proposing to confer original jurisdiction on the High Court in the matter of election petitions and the result of that will be that there will be no writ under article

226 which could be filed in the High Court. That being so, no question of amendment of article 329.....

Mr. Chairman: Are you replying to the debate?

Shri G. S. Pathak: I am just suggesting to the hon. Member to consider this point because his Bill would become outdated if Parliament confers jurisdiction on the High Court to entertain petitions. That is what I wished to point out.

Mr. Chairman: When the hon. Member finishes his speech and other Members have spoken, you can clarify it.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida (Anand): He is making a suggestion.

Mr. Chairman: I could understand that.

Shri G. S. Pathak: I just wished to point that out and that was subject to his consent.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Bill will go contrary to the Bill Government is bringing forward.

Mr. Chairman: When a piece of Legislation is before the House, it is always better to know all the viewpoints in spite of the fact that Government may have decided in favour of it. Last of all, when the hon. Minister speaks, certainly he will correct everything and Members who may be liable to agree to that will change their views also.

Shri G. S. Pathak: I would like to suggest to him that he may have this in mind when he is discussing this.

Shri Radhelal Vyas (Ujjain): I want to seek one clarification from the hon. Law Minister. It is good that he is thinking of conferring original jurisdiction on the High Court, but I would like to know whether the provision of appointing special election tribunals will be withdrawn because if simultaneous jurisdiction is conferred on

both the courts, it will not help.

Mr. Chairman: If the hon. Member would have heard me, there was no necessity of raising this question at the moment. Let the hon. Member finish his speech; then, we will see what else is coming up.

Shri G. S. Pathak: I am sorry that I intervened at this stage. I merely wanted to bring that to the notice of the learned speaker.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: Whatever has been said by the hon. Minister I am conversant with that because in answer to a question he has replied that Government is coming forward with a Bill to amend the Representation of the People Act in which this provision will be made and that this is the recommendation of the Election Commission. But I will just inform the House that my Bill was introduced in 1963 and was circulated for eliciting opinion.

The only point I would like to stress before the House is the principle on which the provisions of article 329 were passed and that principle was accepted by the Supreme Court also. A large number of cases cropped up after the first general election, not against an appeal or decision of any court but any order passed by a tribunal was brought before the High Court and in a large number of cases to the Supreme Court also because this was the first time that election cases cropped up in our country. In the course of that we find that a large number of cases were not decided in time. There were cases when the case continued even after the House was dissolved and some cases are even pending. It was in that context that I thought it worth while and proper that the attention of the hon. House and of the Government should be drawn to the fact that such delays should not be there.

As I have just now stated, the principle is that any assembly of elected members is supreme in this aspect at least, because if the court is allowed to interfere in matters relating to the conduct of business and other things,

it will be detrimental to the independence of this body. As I have said, the framers of the Constitution had also this in mind. The words used in article 329 are "Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution". I am not a lawyer, but as a layman, I think, this expression "Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution" debars the courts from taking action with regard to election petitions, but the Supreme Court and the High Courts have held otherwise. In the important case in which our friend, Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath was the appellant and Syed Ahmed Ishaque and Others were respondents.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Law Minister was the counsel on the other side, opposite to me.

Shri G. S. Pathak: I am opposite to you even now.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Here also you are opposite to me.

Mr. Chairman: Do I take it that hon. Members are not interested in this debate?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Yes, yes, of course.

Mr. Chairman: Then, I think, you should hear him.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: But such interpellations are allowed

Shri Shree Narayan Das: In that the Supreme Court held:—

"The view that Article 329(b) is limited in its operation to initiation of proceedings for setting aside an election and not in the further stages following on the

decision of the Tribunal is considerably reinforced, when the question is considered with reference to a candidate, whose election has been set aside by the Tribunal. If he applies under Article 226 for a writ to set aside the order of the Tribunal, he cannot in any sense be said to call in question the election; on the other hand, he seeks to maintain it."

The ruling given by the Supreme Court has been accepted all through and is being accepted.

In the majority of countries in the world the practice has been to define the powers of the judiciary to try election cases under the respective Representation of the People Act. I want to make it quite clear that I do not want that the courts should not deal with these matters. My only point is that the courts should deal with the matter only to the extent that this hon. House gives jurisdiction to the High Courts and the Supreme Court. That is the only point.

Now that the hon. Minister is going to give that power by amending the Representation of the People Act to the High Court, it is good; I welcome it. But even then my Bill will become redundant or unnecessary only in case the hon. Minister gives the power of appeal against the decision of the High Court to the Supreme Court so that the Supreme Court may not find it necessary at any time to evoke the powers given to that body under the provisions of article 136. That is a general power given to deal with ordinary cases arising out of so many laws in the country. With regard to election petitions, I think, the hon. House should assign some powers to the High Courts and the Supreme Court.

Those bodies should exercise that power only to that extent. Every time,

as against the judgment of the returning officer, as against the judgment of the tribunal or an interim order of the tribunal—such cases are brought to the notice of the House—every candidate who is made the respondent cannot come to Delhi to just appear before the Supreme Court. It is a costly affair. In our country, the litigation is very costly. Once the person has got elected after having spent so much money he has to carry on litigation on petitions which are heard in the High Courts and Supreme Court. That makes matters worse.

My purpose will be served if this honourable House gives powers of dealing with election petitions to the High Courts and the Supreme Court so that, in that case, the High Courts and the Supreme Court will not hear any appeal.

Mr. Chairman: He should try to conclude now.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: I do not want to take much time of the House. I only say that the principle which I have just stated and which was accepted by the Supreme Court in its judgment which I just referred to should be upheld. For the uniformity of judgement, for the uniformity of justice, it is necessary that the High Courts and the Supreme Court should be given some powers. But, I think, this principle has not been behind article 329 as it was not the intention of the Constitution makers to have the single authority of High Courts and Supreme Court to interpret the law. The provisions of the Constitution cannot go against it.

I would request the Minister that the principle which I have just adumbrated will be accepted by him and that when he comes forward with the amendment of the Representation of People Act, that will be borne in mind. We should try to see that the election petitions are tried in a very short time so that the purpose of elections may not be defeated.

With these words, I move the motion for reference of my Bill to the Select Committee.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 25 members, namely:—

Dr. M. S. Aney, Shri Brij Raj Singh, Shrimati Renu Chakravartty, Shri Basanta Kumar Das, Shri G. N. Dixit, Shri Ganapati Ram, Shri S. Hansla, Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath, Shrimati T. Lakshmi Konthamma, Shri Madhu Limaye, Shri Harish Chandra Mathur, Shri C. R. Pat-tabhi Raman, Shri Raghunath Singh, Shri Shivram Rango Rane, Shri N. G. Ranga, Shri Sham Lal Saraf, Shri Era Sezhiyan, Shrimati Jayaben Shah, Shri Sidheshwar Prasad, Dr. L. M. Singhvi, Shrimati Tar-keshwari Sinha, Shri Sinhasan Singh, Shri Ravindra Varma, Shri Amar Nath Vidyalankar, and Shri Shree Narayan Das.

with instructions to report by the last day of the first week of the next Session".

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have no hesitation in saying at the very outset that this Bill is a retrograde, reactionary piece of legislation that the hon. Member seeks to get passed in this House.

The Constitution has vested certain powers, very necessary powers, in the High Courts and the Supreme Court and, if the House will pardon me a personal note, the decision that the election tribunal took in my case of 1952 was so severely castigated by the Supreme Court that it was said, to give a classic phrase, that it was a shrieking error on record. But for the Supreme Court power in the Constitution, I could not have challenged the election tribunal's decision and I would not have been able to come back here in 1955 as I did after fighting the by-election.

If this Bill is passed by the House, it will be a strange thing in a parlia-

mentary democracy where we regard the higher judiciary as the last bastion of democracy and it will seek to deprive the higher judiciary, the High Courts and the Supreme Court, of the powers vested in them under the Constitution. It is a strange reasoning given in the Statement of Objects and Reasons by Shri Shree Naryan Das who has years of experience in this House, longer years than I have, and he says:

"The Bill is intended to exclude the jurisdiction of High Courts and the Supreme Court in election disputes save as provided for by or under any law made by the appropriate Legislature."

I wonder, when he included this sentence in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, whether he thought that the Vidhan Sabhas, the Legislative Assemblies in the States could also pass laws with regard to the High Courts and the Supreme Court. Otherwise, he would not have used the words "the appropriate Legislature". He would have used the word "Parliament". I do not know what he had in mind.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: That is in accordance with article 329(b).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I do hope he does not seek to invest the Vidhan Sabhas with any sort of legislative powers in this regard. Then he has rightly said that the decision of the election tribunal under the present Act, under the extant legislation, is final and conclusive. That is so. But it is known to you and to everyone in this House that it is final only as far as that statute is concerned. Under that Act, there is no appeal. Later on, of course, it was modified so as to give powers to the High Court to entertain an appeal. Even under the old Act, under the original Act, the Representation of the People Act, 1951, the constitutional powers vested in the High Courts and the Supreme Court were not taken away and they remained in tact.

I would, therefore, request my hon. friend to consider whether it is his

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

intention in bringing this Bill to denude the higher judiciary, the High Courts and the Supreme Court, of these very essential, very necessary, and very vital powers that are vested in them for very compelling reasons. As I remember, Justice Mehr Chand Mahajan, whom you know so well, the Chief Justice of India at that time, when he heard my appeal, remarked that some tribunals have been swayed by ulterior considerations, have been influenced by those considerations and have been pressurised also. There was an argument that the Supreme Court and the High Courts should have no powers to entertain an appeal. But he over-ruled it. He said that this is very necessary, the power must be there and the Supreme Court must be there to guard the rights of citizens and to redress patent injustice where it has been committed by lower courts or tribunals.

Without taking any more time of the House, I would only suggest that in view of the statement of the Minister a little while ago that the Government itself is not contemplating a measure, to introduce a measure, which would seek to vest original powers, original jurisdiction, with regard to the election petitions in the High Court itself, if this Bill is passed by the House, it will go completely diametrically opposite, completely contrary, to the purpose of the Bill that the Government is going to introduce owing to very salutary pressure from various quarters including we Members who have said that the High Court should try directly the election petitions so that much time will be saved. We know the case of Sardar Pratap Singh Kairon, the election petition which challenged his election in the last Vidhan Sabha in 1967 elections, which was even pending when the 1962 general elections took place. Unfortunately, he was assassinated and everything lapsed. There are many such instances in India where petitions go on pending or hanging fire for years together

and this is one of the ways by seeking to vest jurisdiction in the High Courts themselves to try election petitions.

I would, therefore, appeal to the mover of the Bill, my hon. friend, Shri Shree Narayan Das to give second thought to this matter to reconsider the Bill that he has moved today for consideration, in the interest of democratic traditions, in the interest of powers that should vest in the High Courts and the Supreme Court for guarding the rights and liberties and redressing injustices committed by the lower courts, where the Constitution has vested these powers in them, and to keep those powers unsullied, to keep those powers unabrogated. I would appeal to him in the interest of keeping these powers in tact as the last bastion of democracy, to withdraw the Bill after it has been discussed and considered within the time allotted to it. I therefore, oppose this Bill, and I oppose the motion for consideration or for reference of the Bill to a Select Committee, and I hope the hon. Mover will withdraw the Bill when the time comes.

Shri G. N. Dixit (Etawah): The principle behind the Bill brought forward by Shri Shree Narayan Das is commendable. There must be quick finality in election matters. I think the Law Ministry is also alive to this principle, and the Law Minister even earlier today had himself stated that the Law Ministry was planning to bring forward a Bill before this Parliament for election trials to be conducted by the High Court itself rather than by having special tribunals appointed for the purpose.

So far as the principle goes, it is all right, but when we come to practice, I find difficulty for these provisions. I think it has not been possible for my hon. friend, the Mover to have all those matters before him which are necessary to fulfil the purpose for which he has brought for-

ward this Bill. The first point is that once the High Court itself tries an election petition, the withdrawal of these powers from the High Court, which he has proposed becomes redundant and unnecessary. The only suggestion which I would like to give to the Law Ministry would be this that once they give this power to the High Court to try an election petition, they should also provide that it shall not be appealable to a larger Bench than the High Court itself. Otherwise, even if a writ will not lie, if a single judge tries it, there may be a letters-patent appeal to the Division Bench and then some difficulty will arise, and, therefore, if this principle is accepted, then there should be no appeal in the High Court itself. So far as the Supreme Court is concerned, I think withdrawal of the power under article 136 is not practically necessary, because if the hon. Mover is conversant with the practice prevailing in the Supreme Court, he will find that it is this that it is only in very very rare cases that under article 136 a special leave petition is admitted. It is not admitted at all on facts. There must be a question of law, and a substantial question of law, a very important question of law which will affect the whole country, and then only that special leave petition under article 136 will be admitted. Secondly, on facts while no appeal will lie under article 136, in practice the position is this that hardly one or two petitions out of hundred petitions are admitted in such matters. Therefore, so far as the finality is concerned, article 136 does not come in the way of this principle. But in some cases it is necessary that this provision must be there. Suppose the High Court or the tribunal decides one way or the other. With all due respect, I would like to make the submission that the selection of the High Court judges, apart from the tribunals is not such as you would like to leave the finality in the hands of those judges. That is very unfortunate. But as the position stands there are judges and judges, and everywhere we find the judges of

the High Court giving perverse judgments, wrong judgments, wrong not only in law, but even perverse on facts, and the Supreme Court had admitted petitions under article 136 on this ground also that the judgment has been perverse on facts. After all, to the Supreme Court you will have to give that power, that if there is a judgment even of a High Court, which is constitutionally wrong, which is beyond jurisdiction, which is a nullity and which is void or which is perverse on facts then the Supreme Court must have the power to quash that judgment. Therefore, you cannot and should not withdraw the power under article 136 in the interests of justice.

Therefore, my submission is this that the principle is correct, and the Law Minister, when he brings forward the Bill, must keep this in view that there must be quick finality in the matter of election. Let the matter be decided by the High Court as a tribunal, but the provision under article 136 must remain as it is.

Shri Man Singh P. Patel (Meisana): As far as I understand it, the principle of the Bill purports to be, if I have understood aright, that because the High Courts and the Supreme Court are entertaining appeals in the form of writ petitions or under different articles of the Constitution, the normal judgement on election petitions takes a very long time and involves a long procedure. We have had experience of the election petitions arising out of the last three general elections, and I must submit that it has been a very sad experience, namely that the object of the Constitution-makers has not been realised in actual performance. No election petition is normally decided at least before two years. Even the constitution of the tribunals which normally consist of the district judges takes about three to four months. Under the Representation of the People Act as it stands, there is no provision for appeal for either the rejection of a nomination

[Shri Man Sinh P. Patel]

paper or the acceptance of a nomination paper. Owing to a slight mistake, either deliberate or intentional or by inadvertence, on the part of an electoral executive officer, we have seen that a number of petitions are being accepted by the district judges simply because there was a small procedural mistake in regard to the nomination paper. We have seen also cases being delayed where one nomination paper is rejected, for either addition of parties or subtraction of parties, in such petitions.

As I have understood it, the main anxiety of the hon. Mover is that the normal procedure of the ordinary courts as contemplated by the Constitution-makers should not apply to the election petitions, and, therefore, he desires to amend these three or four articles of the Constitution, namely articles 136, 226, 227 etc. From this, it is clear that he feels that a single amendment of article 329 does not serve the purpose desired by him. I am in full agreement with him as far as the spirit and intention behind the Bill is concerned. But the hon. Minister has himself suggested one thing, namely that Government are contemplating to give original jurisdiction to the High Courts. My hon. friend Shri Dixit who is an experienced and learned lawyer of this House also feels some doubt whether by the giving of this original jurisdiction to the High Court, the purpose will be served or not. I have got even greater fear on this score. Let us look to the work-load of the High Courts. Let us also see the number of writ petitions or appeal petitions accepted by the High Court and taken up for hearing. I quite appreciate the anxiety of the hon. Mover that there should be quick disposal of the election petitions; and there may be one appeal provided for or second appeal provided for, but it should be by a special enactment. To my misfortune, the hon. Mover has sought for reference of this Bill to a Select Committee; I am not in a

position to support this motion because I do not see how that would serve the purpose in view.

But Government must learn this lesson after the three general elections that what was desired by the Constitution-makers has not been realised and no quick disposal of election petitions has been possible. Election petitions are filed even for frivolous reasons, and even by these powers of original jurisdiction being given to the High Court, I do not think that the desired object can be achieved.

What does the hon. Mover desire? There should be a special enactment. In the same enactment, the Government can come forward by giving the original powers to the High Court in a specific way where the normal procedure may not apply. Not only that. A special provision of appeal may be provided. After all, what are the High Courts?

My hon. friend Shri Dixit, fears that the selection of Judges may be either proper or improper. There are perverse judgments, he said, on facts, but I say on law. I have got experience in respect of three concurrent judgments. Sometimes the High Court or the Supreme Court even while hearing calls upon the Government rather than the original convicted accused to make the submission. There is the District Judge, High Court and Full Bench. Judgments are delivered, after all, by human beings. Human beings are likely to err unintentionally, inadvertently or by circumstances also. No doubt, we have full faith in the normal judgments of the High Courts. As far as the judiciary is concerned, we are proud of it also.

15.32 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

But the desired effect of the hon. Mover can only be achieved not by conferring original jurisdiction of disposal of these appeals to the High Courts but by a special enactment as

desired also under art. 329. Art 329(b) contemplates that no election to either House of Parliament or to the House or either House of the Legislature of a State shall be called in question except by an election petition presented to such authority and in such manner as may be provided for by or under any law made by the appropriate Legislature. You have provided this in the Representation of the People Act. Either the Act itself may be amended as such, that is, instead of constituting election tribunals, they can create a definite, complete procedural enactment whereby a petition may be heard at the earliest opportunity, preferably within six months. If the facts are to be considered, there should be a specific time-limit incorporated in the enactment itself by which judgment is to be delivered.

I do understand that it will be very difficult for Government to contemplate that a time-limit can ever be provided within which a judicial pronouncement is to be delivered. But after all, considering the present work-load either with the tribunals or even in the High Courts, the normal intention of quick disposal of election petitions is not served. It is the fundamental right of an elected person, deprived by fraudulent methods of his right to represent the people, by a wrong declaration by an officer, whereby another person gets himself elected against the provisions of the Constitution by fraudulent methods, corrupt practices etc., it is the fundamental right of such a person who has been deprived of his right to get redress quickly.

This is a sovereign body. Elections are held for this sovereign body as well as for the sovereign legislatures in the respective States. There should necessarily be a special enactment. I am sure if Government come forward with an assurance that they will give second thoughts to this, not as at present contemplated by the hon. Law Minister as disclosed in his statement that they are thinking of giving ori-

ginal jurisdiction of election petitions to the High Court, if Government will give a further thought and scrutiny, to see that if necessary either the Representation of the People Act will be amended, or new legislation will be brought forward, the purpose will be served. I hope then that the hon. Mover will withdraw the Bill.

श्री बांका लाल बरबा (कोटा) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो बिल नारायण दास जी ने रखा है, मैं उसका सक्त विरोध करता हूँ। उन्होंने उसको बहुत तोड़-मरोड़ कर रखा है, और बहुत समझाने की कोशिश की है कि खर्च भी ज्यादा लगता है, टाइम भी ज्यादा लगता है। परेशानियाँ ज्यादा होती हैं। लेकिन उन्होंने इस बिल के अन्दर यह नहीं देखा कि संविधान की धारा के तहत जो अधिकार दिया हुआ है, सुप्रीम कोर्ट और हाई कोर्ट को इस खर्च के बारे में उन धाराओं को, उन अधिकारों को किस तरह से बदल सकते हैं। जो कोर्ट फैसले करती हैं, अगर उनके ऊपर हाई-कोर्ट और सुप्रीम कोर्ट नहीं होगी, तो फिर राज्यों के उच्च अधिकारी, मंत्रीगण, नेता लोग, जिनके हाथ में पावर्स हैं, वे हर तरह से जजों पर दबाव डाल कर फैसले करा लेंगी। फिर तो विरोधियों का डाल-बांका ही नहीं रहेगा, क्योंकि हमने एक नहीं कई पीटीशनर्स ऐसी देखी हैं, जिन में विरोधियों की नीचे की कोर्ट्स में सुनवाई नहीं होती है, हार जाते हैं, लेकिन वे बेचारे सुप्रीम कोर्ट और हाई कोर्ट में जाकर रिट करते हैं, तो वे कामयाब हो कर विधान सभाओं और पार्लियामेंट में जा कर बैठते हैं। अभी कई उदाहरण इस प्रकार के सामने आये हैं। क्योंकि वहाँ उन पर हर तरह का दबाव डाला जाता है, जो गवाह होते हैं उनको बहकाया जाता है।

मैं यह मानता हूँ कि इस में टाइम ज्यादा लगता है और तीन-तीन और दो-दो साल लग जाते हैं, लेकिन मैं यह नहीं चाहता कि टाइम के लिये कोई ऐसा समय नियुक्त किया

[श्री भोकार लाल बेरवा]

जाये कि इस याचिका की सुनवाई 6 महीने या साल भर में हो जाय ताकि इन को भ्रष्टाचार मिले ।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा— अभी कहा गया है कि इस के अन्दर खर्च ज्यादा पड़ता है, तो खर्च कम करने केलिये सरकार ऐसा प्रयत्न करे कि जिसमें खर्च के अन्दर किसी प्रकार की कटौती हो सके, ताकि इलेक्शन का मारा हुआ जो व्यक्ति है, जो पेटिशन से मरता है, उसको कन्सेशन दिया जाय ताकि वह उच्च न्यायालय में पहुँच सके । क्योंकि उच्च न्यायालय तक जाने केलिये उसके पास इतना खर्च होना चाहिये, जितना कि उसने चुनाव में खर्च किया है, इतना खर्च वह बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकता । नीचे की कोर्ट्स के फैसले हैं, वे उसको प्राप्त नहीं होते हैं, क्योंकि वह विरोधी है, अपोजिट पार्टी का है । अगर कोई खाम ऐसा मामला है, जो ट्रिब्यूनल ने अपने आधार पर दबाव में न धाकड़ दिया है, तब तो वह जरूर जीत जाता है, वरना 60 परसेंट विरोधी हार जाते हैं और सुप्रीम कोर्ट में जा कर, चाहे उन के फैसले को डेढ़ साल लगे, दो साल लगे, तीन साल में फैसला हो, लेकिन वह जीत कर आता है । इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि सरकार इन दो बातों पर ध्यान दे, पहला तो यह है कि उनकी एक लिमिट तय की जाय । ज्यादा से ज्यादा सुप्रीम कोर्ट का फैसला 6 महीने के अन्दर हो जाये । चाहे इस के लिये प्लग से जज को नियुक्त किया जाय, लेकिन तीन महीने के अन्दर फैसला हो जाय, फिर 6 महीने के अन्दर मीटिंग हो जाय, दो महीने में गवाहियां हो जाय और इस तरह से 6 महीने या साल भर में इसका फैसला हो जाना चाहिये ।

दूसरी बात खर्च की है, इस के अन्दर 25 या 30 परसेंट जो भी गवर्नमेंट ठीक सक्से, रेवेन्यू स्टैप्स में या फीस के लिये

कन्सेशन देना बहुत जरूरी है । इस लिए मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि नारायण दास जी जो बिल लाये हैं और जिस उद्देश्य को लेकर बिल लाये हैं, वे इस हाउस के अन्दर फिर से दोबारा विचार करें । इस से क्या होगा? विरोधियों पर इसका असर पड़ेगा और विरोधी ही इस से अब तक दबे चले आ रहे हैं । अगर उनके इस अधिकार को छीन लिया गया तो शायद विरोधी फिर चुनाव लड़ना ही पसन्द नहीं करेंगे, । शायद उनका मतलब भी यही है ।

इस लिये मैं उन से नम्र निवेदन करूंगा कि वे यह बिल वापस ले लें और इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इसका सख्त विरोध करता हूँ ।

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: The object of the Mover is to have a speedy disposal of election petitions. At the same time, he says that jurisdiction of the High Courts and the Supreme Court in election disputes should be avoided and the power should be given to the appropriate legislature.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: Not appropriate legislature, but any court, High Court or Supreme Court.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: I have a bitter experience in this connection. An election petition, on very flimsy grounds, was filed against me. In this respect, I would suggest, through the Minister to the Election Commissioner, that they should scrutinise the election petitions very strictly. Because an election petition was filed stating that the mention of star in the party flag a polar star or Dhruv star has a religious bearing. I had to fight the dispute right from the tribunal to the Supreme Court. I won in the tribunal, lost in the High Court, and again won in the Supreme Court. Ultimately I was maimed about Rs. 14,000. There were such petitions against assembly members also.

So, the object of the Mover is to avoid delays and also keep down the expenditure, but I would draw his attention to the fact that if the tribunal is avoided and the High Court took up the matter, the taking of evidence etc. in the High Court will be very expensive. If you pay a lawyer a thousand rupees per day in a High Court normally lawyers do charge that fee. I think, the recording of evidence etc will last for days; it will prove a costly affairs. I would suggest to the hon. Mover and to the Government that the present arrangement of a trial court or a tribunal, and an appeal to the High Court or Supreme Court should be examined. Delays should be avoided. We were assured by the hon. Law Minister just now that the Government is thinking in terms of enacting a legislation like the one the Mover has in mind. It would serve the purpose of the Mover and the Mover will have no cause for grievance. He may therefore withdraw this Bill. I earnestly request the Ministry to look into the expenditure on election petitions. To my mind the poor man stands no chance in these election matters. He cannot stand for election because elections are so costly. Even the Election Commissioner has sanctioned Rs. 25,000 for Lok Sabha seat expenditure. I donot think any Indian with a low income can think about the election. Soon after the election is over, there is the possibility of facing an election petition. Now how can a poor man fight the election petition. Gandhiji wanted Daridhra Narayans to come here in Lok Sabha. How is it possible? Therefore, I request the Government to see that election costs are drastically reduced. When a poor man has to fight an election dispute, he should be able to face the dispute with minimum expenditure. If he wins the costs in the High Court and the Supreme Court should be fully compensated. This is the main idea behind this Bill. If the Government is coming with an enactment, there is no need for this Bill. I therefore, oppose this move and I hope he will withdraw this Bill.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gardaspur): The election law, I submit very respectfully, should be kept in tact. The hon. Law Minister just now announced that he was going to invest the High Courts with original jurisdiction but I do not think it is warranted by the facts of the case at issue. When he brings forward that Bill and if I am here and if you give me a chance, I will oppose that Bill tooth and nail. I feel that the present procedure of an election tribunal or an appeal to the High Court and if necessary an appeal to the Supreme Court should stand as it is and there should be no tinkering with this law. There should be no modification of this law because after all laws are a matter of checks and balances and I believe that checks and balances we have in the law as we have it today, I am sure ultimately the poor man will get justice. We do not have any Vikramadityas here who used to sit on a throne and knew what the truth is. We do not know that that type of person is in this world now. Therefore, I believe that if more chances are given to a person to prove his innocence and the more chances are given to a person to prove that the other man is guilty, the better will it be and there should be no curtailment of the rights of a litigant one way or the other. I know that the law as it stands here is some thing very practical and something which we have inherited from the British government. Therefore, I believe that there should be no change in it. Now, I ask you one question. Suppose, the assembly passes a law that the original jurisdiction should rest with the High Court and then they can also go to the Supreme court. Suppose the same thing is done by the Lok Sabha, suppose the same thing is done by the Rajya Sabha—I agree that something like that will be done also by the Vidhan Parishads as long as they are

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

going to be there. We are living in an age of democratic decentralisation and we are already talking of the grass-roots of democracy. We want that we should build democracy upwards and we should build it from the panchayats up to the Lok Sabha.

Now, if you give the right to the Assembly or to the Lok Sabha, to pass a law which suits it, or which suits them, why will you not give this right to the municipal committee to pass a law like that? Why do you not give this prerogative to the Zila Parishads to pass a law like that? Why do you not give this special privilege even to the panchayats to have a law which will suit them? I think if we accept the principle which has been so ably enunciated by my hon. friend Shri Shree Narayan Das, we will be going down hill. We will be going on the sliding scale, and I do not know where we shall land ourselves; perhaps we shall land ourselves in an abyss or in a pit.

The question of expenses has come up. I want to ask one question. Who asked me to fight the election? Who asked my hon. friend over there who was talking about the election, to fight the election? Why do you fight the elections? Why do we go to law courts? The impulse for fighting the elections comes from within. I know why I fought this election. I know why my hon. friends have fought the elections. The impulse to fight the election is corresponding to the impulse to serve the people. And when you think of service, you do not think in terms of expenses. You do not think in terms of *quid pro quo*; you do not think that you should have as much money as is corresponding to your service that you rendered. The Lok Sabha, the Assemblies, are not bodies which are functioning on the principle of "for services rendered". Not that. Therefore, if a man chooses to lie on this bed, I think he has to

suffer all the pleasures and the pains of that bed. If he thinks that there is too much of what you call "expenditure," he should keep away from it. But my hon. friend said this Bill will work against the persons who are in position. Certainly not. I know twice there was a move to file an election petition against me. Why? Because the persons who were fighting me were much more happily placed than I was. Sometimes, some escape; sometimes they do not escape. Therefore, the question of expenses comes in. If you want to avoid the expenses, all the expenses of a candidate have to be paid by the Assembly or the Lok Sabha to which he is returned. If there is any election petition against him, that should also be paid for by the Lok Sabha or the Assembly to which he is returned. It should be made obligatory for the Lok Sabha to pay the expenses also.

An hon. Member: What will happen to a defeated Member?

Shri D. C. Sharma: I think he will go to Heaven; he would not come here. I was submitting that the question of expenses should not be viewed like that. I believe that Shri Shree Narayan Das is a very thoughtful person, but sometimes his thought overruns his sense of realism, and therefore this Bill is an instance of that. I believe that you should let the election law remain as it is. When the Law Minister, after so many years of apprenticeship comes up here—I am not talking about the Minister of State—I will be the first man to oppose that Bill, because that will take away from me one of my privileges. After all, democracy does not mean deprivation of privileges, but it means preservation and consolidation of all those privileges which are right, legitimate and natural.

श्री मन्मू लिवये (मुंगेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस विधेयक के साने के पीछे फायद माननीय मदस्य का मकसद यह है कि चुनाव

अदालतों के सामने जो याचिकायें आती हैं उन का फैसला जल्दी नहीं होता, समय और पैसा उस में काफी बरबाद होता है। इसी लिये शायद वह यह विधेयक लाये हैं जिस के फलस्वरूप चुनाव के कानून पर भाष्य करने के बारे में उच्च न्यायालय तथा सर्वोच्च न्यायालय का कोई अधिकार नहीं रहेगा। लेकिन मुझे पता नहीं है कि हमारे देश में जो न्याय पद्धति है उस की बुनियाद क्या है उस के बारे में उन्होंने कुछ सोचा है या नहीं और इस को देखा है या नहीं कि इस तरह की बात का इस न्याय पद्धति की बुनियाद पर क्या असर पड़ेगा। अखिरकार जो चुनाव अदालत होती है, चुनाव सम्बन्धी कानून को लागू करती है जो केमेज उन के सामने आते हैं उन में, औद्योगिक अदालतें होती हैं, औद्योगिक विवादों के सम्बन्ध में जो औद्योगिक कानून हैं उन को वह लागू करती हैं। अखिरकार यह सारे कानून के मामले हैं। तो क्या हर एक राज्य में अलग अलग कानून रहने वाले हैं या इस देश में कानून के मामले में कोई समानता नहीं रहने वाली है? न्याय पद्धति एक रहे, कानून के सिद्धान्त एक रहें इसी लिये हमारे संविधान में सर्वोच्च न्यायालय का निर्माण किया गया।

मैं विधेयक का प्रस्ताव करने वाले जो सदस्य हैं उन का ध्यान धारा 141 और 144 की ओर खींचना चाहता हूँ। यह धारायें निम्न प्रकार हैं :—

"The law declared by the Supreme Court shall be binding on all courts within the territory of India."

"All authorities, civil and judicial, in the territory of India shall act in aid of the Supreme Court."

इन दो धारों का क्या मकसद है? मकसद यह है कि विभिन्न राज्यों में चाहे चुनाव अदालत हो, चाहे रेवेन्यू ट्रिब्यूनल हो, चाहे

औद्योगिक अदालत हो या उच्च न्यायालय हो, उन के द्वारा जो फैसले किये जायेंगे उनके विरुद्ध अपील करने का अधिकार संविधान के अन्दर रखा गया है, और इस का एक मात्र उद्देश्य यह है कि सर्वोच्च न्यायालय को मौका मिले यह बतलाने का कि कानून क्या है। संविधान के अन्दर यह बात है कि सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के द्वारा जो कानून घोषित किया जायेगा फैसलों के जरिए—कानून केवल बनाया नहीं जाता घोषित किया जाता है, कानून बनने हैं विधान सभाओं में, लोक-सभा में और राज्य सभा में, कानून बनने के बाद जो विभिन्न केसेज आ जाते हैं उन के ऊपर सर्वोच्च न्यायालय फैसला करता है—सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के वह फैसले ममूचे देश के लिए कानून बन जाते हैं। इसलिये अगर आप सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के अधिकार क्षेत्र से चुनाव अदालतों और उन के फैसलों को हटा देंगे तो विभिन्न राज्यों में अलग अलग कानून हो जायेंगे और जिस को आप समानता या यूनिफार्मिटी कहते हैं उस तरह की चीज बिल्कुल नहीं रहेगी।

इस से अच्छा है कि आप एक देश और एक राष्ट्र की बात न करें, आप इस देश को तोड़ दीजिये विभिन्न राज्यों और विभिन्न प्रदेशों में। मैं कहता हूँ कि जो कोई ऐसा प्रस्ताव रखता है कि सर्वोच्च न्यायालय का कार्य क्षेत्र कम किया जाये, घटाया जाये, या चुनाव कानून सम्बन्धी जितने भी मामले हैं उन में सर्वोच्च न्यायालय का कोई अधिकार न रहे, तो हमारे देश में जो न्याय पद्धति है और उस की जो बुनियाद है, जिस के सम्बन्ध में संविधान बनाने वालों ने मोच ममज कर इन दो धाराओं को रखा, वही समाप्त हो जानी है। कानून के जितने मामले हैं, चाहे औद्योगिक कानून हों, चाहे चुनाव सम्बन्धी कानून हों, कानून के जितने भी साधारण सिद्धान्त हैं उन को तो सभी केमेज में लागू करना होगा है।

श्री श्रीनारायण दास : 329 धारा को भी तो देखिये। वह भी तो संविधान में है।

श्री मधु लिमये : ठीक है। इसीलियं मैं प्रार्थना कर रहा हूं कि सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के अधिकारों को आप चुनाव कानून के क्षेत्र में कम करने की कोशिश न करें।

दूसरा संशोधन है धारा 226 के बारे में। 226 धारा बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण धारा है। जहां तक बुनियादी अधिकारों का सवाल है, उन के बारे में तो धारा 32 है। कोई भी नागरिक सीधा सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के पास भी जा सकता है। लेकिन हमारे जो हाई कोर्ट हैं उन को न केवल बुनियादी हकूकों की रक्षा करने के बारे में अधिकार दिया गया है बल्कि अन्तिम जो वाक्य है उस में दो अधिकार हैं उन को :

"for the enforcement of any of the rights conferred by Part III and for any other purpose".

यह जो दूसरा हिस्सा है वह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। उस में केवल बुनियादी अधिकार नहीं, बल्कि संविधान से जितने भी दूसरे अधिकार प्राप्त हो गये हैं, या कानून से जितने अधिकार प्राप्त हो गये हैं उन सभी संबंधित और कानूनी अधिकारों की रक्षा करने के लिए हर एक व्यक्ति को धारा 226 के अन्दर हाई कोर्ट के सामने जाने का अधिकार है। जिस बात से इस अधिकार में कमी आ जाये या वह घट जाये, मैं समझता हूं कि देश की न्याय पद्धति के लिए वह बड़ी घातक होगी।

अब सवाल प्रायेणः समय बगैरह के घटाने का। उस के बारे में मेरी राय यह है कि चुनाव प्रदालतों को बिल्कुल खरम कर दिया जाना चाहिए और चुनाव सम्बन्धी जितने भी मामले हों उन को उच्च

न्यायालय के सामने भेज देना चाहिए। अब इस के बारे में आप जरूर कोई ऐसा नियम बनाइये। चुनाव को ले कर जितनी पेटिशन बगैरह की गई उन के बारे में सरकार को चाहिए कि वह कानून मंत्रालय से या गृह मंत्रालय से कहें कि जितनी पेटिशन बगैरह हों उन का अध्ययन कर के उन का विश्लेषण कर के, सदन के सामने रखें कि इन इन मामलों को ले कर अधिक चुनाव पेटिशन हुए हैं। फिर आप चुनाव कानून में कोई ऐसी तद्दली कीजिये जिससे कि चुनाव पेटिशन करने की नीबत ही न प्राये। अगर आप उच्च न्यायालय और सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के अधिकार को हटा देंगे तो होगा क्या ? आज जो चुनाव प्रदालतों पर काम करने वाले जज हैं मैं उन की बुराई नहीं कर रहा हूं, लेकिन बिल्कुल स्पष्ट बात है कि औद्योगिक प्रदालत हो या चुनाव प्रदालत हो, उन में जो न्यायाधीश हैं उन के ऊपर हमारे नागरिकों को ज्यादा विश्वास नहीं है जो कि थोड़ा बहुत हाई कोर्ट या सुप्रीम कोर्ट के बारे में है।

16 hrs.

वेम मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि जिस ढंग से सरकार अपना काम चला रही है उस से जल्दी ही समय आने वाला है कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट और हाई कोर्टों पर भी लोगों का विश्वास नहीं रहेगा। उस का कारण यह है कि आप राजनीति और न्यायालयों को मिला रहे हैं। जो प्रादमी न्यायाधीश रह चुका है, बम्बई हाई कोर्ट का चीफ जस्टिस रह चुका है उसको आप राजनीति में ले प्राये, उस को आप ने संसद् सदस्य बना दिया, राजदूत बना दिया, उस को मंत्री तक बना दिया। नतीजा यह हुआ कि आज कल जो सुप्रीम कोर्ट के न्यायाधीश हैं या भूतपूर्व न्यायाधीश हैं उन के मन में लालच पैदा हो जाती है, कि हम भी सुप्रीम कोर्ट या हाई कोर्ट में बैठने

के बाद मंत्री बन सकते हैं, हम संसद् सदस्य बन सकते हैं या राजदूत बन सकते हैं। इस का नतीजा यह होगा कि जब वह फैसला करेंगे तो दो व्यक्तियों के झगड़ों का तो निष्पक्ष फैसला वे कर सकेंगे। लेकिन जहाँ जहाँ शासन का मामला आयेगा, स्टेट का मामला आयेगा इसका लाजिमी नतीजा होगा कि उनके ऊपर बुरा असर पड़ेगा और कभी भी व्यक्ति के अधिकारों की हिफाजत वह कर नहीं पाएँगे। हमेशा वह राज्य के हक में अपना फैसला देते जायेंगे। इसलिये आज वैसे ही चुनाव भ्रदालतों के बारे में और औद्योगिक भ्रदालतों के बारे में तथा उनके जो न्यायाधीश होते हैं उनकी जो काबिलियत है, निष्पक्षता है, उसके बारे में शक है और अगर आप चाहते हैं कि यह एक शक खत्म हो जाय तो फिर इस तरह का विधेयक आपको बिल्कुल नहीं लाना चाहिए बल्कि आप इस तरह का विधेयक लाइए जिससे किसी भी सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जज के या हाई कोर्ट के जज के राजनीति में आ कर मंत्री, राजदूत वगैरह बनने पर रोक लग सके। उस पर रोक लगाने वाला विधेयक आप लायेंगे तो न्याय पद्धति पर लोगों का विश्वास बढ़ेगा।

साथ ही साथ मैं कहूँगा कि हमारा जो चुनाव कानून है उसमें काफी परिवर्तन की गुंजाइश है। शायद आप ही कोई संशोधन के रूप में कोई कानून या विधेयक लाने वाले हैं, शायद नन्दा साहब लायेंगे या कानून मंत्री लायेंगे। चुनाव को सस्ता बनाने के लिए और पेटिशन की संख्या घटाने के लिए चुनाव जिस दिन हो, उस दिन जो उम्मीदवार है और उसका जो इलेक्शन एजेंट है उनको आप एक एक गाड़ी रखने की इजाजत दीजिए, बाकी उस दिन उस क्षेत्र में एक भी गाड़ी नहीं चलनी चाहिए न ट्रक चलनी चाहिए। एक दिन आप उसके ऊपर रोक लगाइये।

दूसरी बात यह है कि आज काफी पैसा बर्बाद होता है चुनाव में और पैसे की वजह

से काफ़ी एलेक्शन पेटिशन बनते हैं कि अधिक खर्च कर लिया। तो मैं यह निवेदन करूँगा कि बॉटरों का नम्बर निकालने में धासानी हो इस लिये कांड बांटे जाते हैं उसमें बहुत पैसे खर्च होते हैं, आप कानून बनाइये कि कोई दल या उम्मीदवार कांड नहीं बांटेगा और सरकार की तरफ से कांड बांटे जायेंगे। आप इसके लिए श्री इन्तजाम कीजिये कि उम्मीदवार दो पत्र या दो निवेदन कह लीजिए, सरकारी खर्च से हर एक जो बॉटर है, मतदाता है, उसके पास पहुँचा पाये। नहीं तो गरीब आदमी कैसे चुनाव लड़ेगा? चुनाव खर्चिले होते जा रहे हैं और इसी से काफी झगड़े और चुनाव पेटिशन होते हैं। तो अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपके माध्यम से विधेयक के जो प्रस्तावक हैं उनसे मैं विनती करूँगा कि कानून में समानता की दृष्टि से और राष्ट्रीय एकता को सुरक्षित रखने की दृष्टि से वे अपने विधेयक पर पुनर्विचार करके उसको वापस लें।

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Patilabhi-Raman): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir. This Bill of Shri Shree Narayan Das, if I may call it as an old Bill, was introduced on the 16th November, 1962 by my hon. friend. If I may say so with respect, the pros and cons of this Bill have been argued thoroughly by both sides of the House and I am in this fortunate position.

The Bill seeks to amend articles 136, 226, 227, 228 and 329 of the Constitution so as to bar the jurisdiction of the High Courts and the Supreme Court in election disputes except as provided by the Representation of the People Act, 1961.

It may be some interest to the House to know what the present position is. They are already aware of it. Section 86 of the Representation of the People Act deals with the appointment of election tribunals. Usually, it is done from among the list of District Judges as recommended

[Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman]

by the High Court and in some exceptional cases the Election Commission does appoint a person who has been a Judge of the High Court as a member of the Tribunal.

I do not want to dilate further so far as section 86 is concerned. If the House will look into section 116 of this Act, which was introduced by the Amendment Act 27 of 1956, it will find that it provides for appeal to the High Court from every order made by the Tribunal. Under section 116B, the decision of the High Court on appeal shall be final and conclusive. When a regular appeal is provided for by section 116A, the High Court ordinarily would not exercise its writ jurisdiction under article 226 or supervisory jurisdiction under article 227 of the Constitution.

It may be of interest to know that the Supreme Court has observed as follows:

"It is a sound exercise of discretion to bear in mind the policy of the Legislature to have disputes about special rights as in election cases decided as speedily as may be. The High Court should not, therefore, entertain petitions under Article 226 lightly in this class of cases."

That is the case of Sangram Singh Vs Election Tribunal.

Then, in Dinabandhu Sahu Vs. Jadumoni Mangaraj case of 1954, the Supreme Court observed as follows:

"The Supreme Court does not, when hearing appeals under Article 136, sit as a court of further appeals on facts and does not interfere with findings given on a consideration of evidence, unless they are perverse or based on no evidence. This is particularly so when the findings under challenge are those of Election Tribunals."

So, it is not as if the Supreme Court has not been aware of it. Just by saying this I will not be truthful because there is no doubt that a lot of time is taken in these cases. Some

instances were given by the Members. My esteemed friend, Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath, gave the case of the late Chief Minister of Punjab. I know of another case where after the election to the Second Lok Sabha, the election petition of the First Lok Sabha was decided. I am aware of those cases. Normally, the Supreme Court would not grant special leave unless the question involved is of considerable public importance or relates to interpretation of the Constitution. Article 136 deals with special leave. Article 132 deals with ordinary cases. Therefore, to abolish article 136 which would mean to take away the special powers conferred on them, as has been pointed out by Mr. Madhu Limaye also, is a retrograde step. I need not dilate on this.

Then, the House may be interested to what is the position in England. Until 1868, the election disputes were tried by the whole House of Commons or by a Committee of Members. Then, this was found to be unsatisfactory and election disputes were transferred by statute to the courts of law. At present, under U.K. Representation of the People Act, 1949, the election disputes are tried by a Bench of two Judges of the King's Division of the High Court and by a special leave, appeal lies to the Court of Appeal on a question of law. The decision of the Court is final and conclusive. This is under Sections 107 and 137 of the U.K. Representation of the People Act, 1949.

When the Election Tribunal is constituted by a single member who is a District Judge, it is appropriate that there should be appeal to the High Court as provided for under section 116A of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 to which I referred. Article 228 empowers the High Court to transfer a case from a subordinate court to the High Court. This article will not be applicable to the tribunals. So, I am not going to dilate on that.

The Supreme Court will grant special leave in very limited cases and, therefore, I do not think it is necessary to bar jurisdiction.

It is rather interesting to take up the position of election petitions in England. In earlier days, there were numerous petitions. Then, last year, it was found that there practically was no petition at all. If I may say so, it is not that we are less mature or less evolved than the English people. But by a process of trial and error, the election petitions have dropped to almost nil. There may be one or two stray cases in respect of the House of Commons with 615 Members. The election petitions are few and far between. They are being discarded by the Members themselves. That is the position in England.

We are endeavouring to have the necessary enactment. Actually, we wanted to bring forward one or two amendments but we just could not get time. We are hoping very much that by July we would be able to bring forward an amendment, an enactment, by which High Courts alone will deal with election petitions. That will be, if I may say so, as has been pointed out already, a complete answer to Shri Shree Narayan Das's measure. Once that happens, what will happen is that (a) it will not be lightly resorted to and (b) there will be the usual process for an election petition to be tried by a Judge. Actually, in the present Act itself, there are two provisions to the effect that it must be disposed of quickly, if possible within six months, and if possible, within three months. The provisions are actually there, but I know they have not really meant much because they have been merely writings on paper and they have not meant much in practice. But the moment the tribunal is removed, as we hoped very much it will be removed, because we are convinced that it is unnecessary and time-consuming, then what will happen will be simply this that you will have to move a petition in the High Court, and the High Court will dispose of it,

and if the High Court is able to have a Bench for this purpose, that would be an end of the matter. Then, there can be the usual appeal under article 136 to the Supreme Court. All that will be there, and that is all that can be availed of. That will be a fairly quick thing. If I may say so, the precedents would be useful for either discouraging or encouraging the election petitions. I sincerely hope and I am convinced that the hon. Mover will withdraw this Bill. He has been persisting with this. If I may say so, he is one of our very senior Members. If I remember aright, he had spoken earlier on a similar Bill brought forward by Shri Tangamani, when also he had taken the same stand. I am afraid that I am not able to accept this Bill, and I have to oppose it. But I hope that the hon. Mover will withdraw this Bill.

श्री श्रीनारायण दास उपाध्यक्ष
महोदय, मैं उन सभी माननीय सदस्यों का जिन्होंने कि इस विधेयक के सम्बन्ध में अपने विचार प्रकट किये हैं धाधार मानता हूँ। मैं इतना प्रवश्य साफ कर देना चाहता हूँ कि इस विधेयक के लाने का मतलब मेरा यह नहीं है और यह नहीं था कि हमारे देश में जो उच्च न्यायालय हैं या सर्वोच्च न्यायालय काम कर रहे हैं साधारणतया उन के कामों की मैं किसी तरीके की निन्दा करूं या उनके अधिकार छीन लूं। मैं समझता हूँ कि जिस सिद्धान्त के आधार पर मेरा यह विधेयक साधारित है उस सिद्धान्त की विवेचना या तो मैं ठीक से कर नहीं सका या माननीय सदस्यों ने उस को समझने की कोशिश नहीं की।

जैसा कि सभी माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है कि इंग्लैंड में जो पालियामेंट है उस के जो चुनाव होते थे और चुनाव सम्बन्धी जितने झगड़े होते थे वे सब इंग्लैंड की पालियामेंट खुद तय करती थी। उस समय में इंग्लैंड के किसी कोर्ट ने पालियामेंट के उस काम में किसी तरीके की दम्नाघंदाभी नहीं की। इस का मतलब यह था कि

[श्री श्रीनारायण दास]

जैसे हमारे देश में सत्ता के तीन विभाग हैं, एक न्यायालिका है, एक कार्य-कारिणी है और एक व्यवस्थापिका है यह तीनों अपनी अपनी जगह पर स्वतंत्र हैं और तीनों का कार्य-संचालन संविधान ने बनाया हुआ है। अब जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने इस पर कहा था और सब जानते हैं कि वह एक अच्छे वकील हैं तो 329 दफा का जो मैंने जिक्र किया तो मैं उनका ध्यान शब्द "नोटविस्टिंग" की तरफ खींचना चाहूंगा जोकि उस के 329 के प्रारम्भ में ही लिखा हुआ है। उन्होंने मेरा ध्यान 141 और 144 की तरफ खींचा है तो मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि जैसे 141 और 144 संविधान की धाराएं हैं वैसे ही 329 भी संविधान की धारा है। संविधान की धारा 329 में शुरू में लिखा हुआ है Notwithstanding anything in this constitution. इसके जरिये एलैक्टोरल मैटर्स में कोर्ट्स के इंटरफ़ोरेंस पर बार लगा दिया गया है। संविधान बनाने वाले चूँकि चाहते थे कि एलैक्टोरल मैटर्स के बारे में कोर्ट्स का जुरिस्टिक्शन हट जायें इसलिए यह 329 का प्राविजन उन्होंने रक्खा था। जैसा कि इंग्लैंड में पहले था और जैसा कि फ्रांस में बहुत दिनों तक था कि विधान सभा या पार्लियामेंट चुनाव के सम्बन्ध में झगड़े वह स्वयं तय करती थी लेकिन चूँकि बहुत मतभेद हो गया पार्टियां बन गयीं इसलिए उन्होंने समझा कि इस में न्याय नहीं होने वाला है तो एक विशेष अदालत की सृष्टि की गई, इंग्लैंड में भी अदालत की सृष्टि की गई लेकिन पार्लियामेंट के कानून के जरिए से की गई। रिप्रेजेंटेशन आफ पीपुल ऐक्ट के जरिए से की गई और यहां भी हमने एलैक्शन सम्बन्धी झगड़े तय करने के लिए रिप्रेजेंटेशन आफ पीपुल ऐक्ट बना कर उसमें ट्रिब्यूनल की सृष्टि करके हम ने यह अधिकार दिया। तात्पर्य यह सिद्धान्त हयारा यह है कि संसद या विधान सभा के चुनाव सम्बन्धी जो झगड़े हों

वह अदालत के द्वारा तय तो ऊँकर किये जायें जिस अदालत को हम पार्लियामेंट के अन्दर से कायम करें। अब वह उच्च न्यायालय हो या सुप्रीम कोर्ट हो उस में मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है वह निष्पक्ष से निष्पक्ष होना चाहिये। लेकिन मैं उम्मीद करता था कि हमारे माननीय विधि मंत्री 329 दफा पर कुछ प्रकाश डालेंगे। यह संविधान बनाने वालों और 329 दफा बनाने वालों का आखिर मतलब क्या था जो उन्होंने वह शब्द इस्तेमाल किये Notwithstanding anything in this constitution? इसका मतलब यह था कि दफा 226 227 और 228 वगैरह के अन्दर दिये हुए अधिकार चुनाव संबंधी झगड़ों में लागू नहीं होंगे। उसी के आधार पर जब 1951 में रिप्रेजेंटेशन आफ पीपुल ऐक्ट बना हमने उसमें यह दिया कि ट्रिब्यूनल का फैसला आखिरी होगा। बहुत से ऐसे सदस्य भी हैं जो कि कानून के अच्छे जानकार हैं और मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि क्यों उन्होंने उस समय इस वाक्य का जिक्र कर दिया कि ट्रिब्यूनल का फैसला अंतिम होगा और यह कि किसी कोर्ट में उस की अपील नहीं हो सकती? ऐसा क्यों किया? ऐसा उन्होंने इसलिये किया क्योंकि उन लोगों ने समझा कि यह जो 329 दफा संविधान की है वह हाई कोर्ट, सुप्रीम कोर्ट या जो दूसरी देश में अदालत है उन अदालतों के अधिकार को इस इलैक्टोरल मैटर्स के क्षेत्र में नहीं आने देना चाहते हैं इसलिए उन्होंने उसमें यह रखा। लेकिन जब उन्होंने बताया कि सर्वोच्च न्यायालय या हाई कोर्ट ने इस 329 का जो अर्थ लगाया वह संविधान बनाने वालों की जंमना थी उस के खिलाफ जाता है तब उस के लिए हमने पीपुल रिप्रेजेंटेशन ऐक्ट को अमैंड करके उस में हमने अपील का अधिकार हाई कोर्ट को सुनने के लिए दिया। लेकिन अब उससे भी काम ठीक से नहीं चलता है और एलैक्शन कमिशन ने सरकार से सिफारिश

की है कि श्रीर कहा है कि जो ट्रिब्यूनल में देरी होती है श्रीर बड़ी गड़बड़ी होती है इस सिये हाईकोर्ट को यह मौलिक अधिकार श्रीरिजनल पावर श्रीफ हियरिंग एपेलेशन पेटिशन की देदी जाय तो उस के लिए हमारी गवर्नमेंट अब पीपुल ऐक्ट को प्रमंड करने जा रही है । इसलिए मैं माननीय मित्रों से निवेदन करूंगा श्रीर श्री मधुलिमये से निवेदन करूंगा कि उनके दिमाग में जो सलत-कतमी है उसे वह निकाल दें । हम चाहते हैं कि हमारी संसद् श्रीर विधान सभाओं के चुनाव बिलकुल निष्पक्ष श्रीर न्यायसंगत हों । हम यह चाहते हैं कि चुनाव के सम्बन्ध में जो मामले या झगड़े खड़े हों उनका ऊंची से ऊंची प्रदालत के जरिये निर्णय हों । हम यही चाहते हैं कि हमारे जो उस सम्बन्ध में निर्णय हों उन में सुसम्झता प्राये श्रीर इसलिए सुप्रीम कोर्ट को भी प्रपील करने का अधिकार दिया जाय तो भी हमें उस में कोई प्राप्ति नहीं है लेकिन मैं चाहता हूं कि इस सम्बन्ध में जो भी हम कानून बनायें संसद् में उसी कानून के अन्दर में यह सुप्रीम कोर्ट श्रीर हाईकोर्ट को काम करना चाहिए । वह मेरे बिल का सिद्धान्त था ।

जिस सिद्धान्त का मैं प्रतिपादन करता हूँ उसे एक अपनी किताब "Free Election" में WJM Machekzie में प्रतिपादित किया है । उसे मैं यहां कोट कर रहा हूँ :—

"There is a tradition that the independence of an elected assembly requires that the assembly itself should have the exclusive power to decide controversies about its membership. It may be asserted in extreme cases that this power ought to over-ride the ordinary law enforced through the courts".

जिस सिद्धान्त का यहां पर प्रतिपादन किया गया है बिल इसी सिद्धान्त पर आधारित है । और मेरी मंजा पूरी हो गयो जो सदन के सामने यह चीज था गई श्रीर उस पर बहस हो गयी । माननीय मंत्रीने कहा है कि

अब रिजोलेशन प्राफ पीपुल ऐक्ट का संशोधन हो रहा है जिसके जरिए से हम अधिकार चाहते हैं कि हमारे देश के जो उच्च-न्यायालय हैं या सर्वोच्च न्यायालय है उन्हें हम स्वयं यह अधिकार दें कि हमारे चुनाव के सम्बन्ध में जो झगड़े हों उन पर निष्पक्ष होकर निर्णय करें तो मैं इस कदम का स्वागत करता हूं श्रीर ऐसा करके मेरे विधेयक के पीछे जो सिद्धान्त है उस को एक तरीके से कबूल किया जा रहा है । इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह बिल प्रैस न किया जाय श्रीर मैं प्राप सं श्रीर सदन से निवेदन करूंगा कि जो विधेयक मैंने सदन के सामने बिचारार्थ रक्खा था उसे मुझे वापिस लेने की अनुमति दी जाय ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has he the leave of the House to withdraw the Bill?

Hon. Members: Yes.

The Bill was, by leave, withdrawn.

16.2 hrs.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH (AMENDMENT), BILL

(Amendment of Section 5) by Shri Shri Yashpal Singh

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कराना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि मुझे इंडियन टेलिग्राफ (एमेंडमेंट) बिल, 1965 का वापस लेने की अनुमति दी जाये । जब मुझे पहले बुलाया गया था, तब मैं अपनी सीट पर नहीं था

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to withdraw the Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Bill, 1965."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Yashpal Singh : Sir, I withdraw the Bill.

16.21 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)
BILL(Amendment of articles 7 and 393)
by Shri Krishna Deo Tripathi

श्री कृष्ण देव त्रिपाठी (उद्भाव) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि भारत के संविधान में आगे संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक पर विचार किया जाये।" उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, संविधान में संशोधन करने के लिए मैं ने जो विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया है, उस का मंशा बिल्कुल साफ़ है। जब हमने समाजवादी समाज की रचना का लक्ष्य स्वीकार कर लिया है, तो यह आवश्यक हो जाता है कि हम अपने संविधान में इस भावना को, अपने इस लक्ष्य को, अपनी इस प्रतिज्ञा को उचित स्थान दें। यह सही है कि जिस समय संविधान बना था, उस समय समाजवाद का लक्ष्य हमारे सामने बहुत साफ़ नहीं था। हमें इस बात पर भी गौर करना होगा कि जिस तरह हमारी संविधान निर्मात्री परिषद् बनी थी, उस सभा में और उस समय की विशेष स्थिति के संदर्भ में यह सम्भव नहीं था कि समाजवादी लक्ष्य का समावेश हमारे संविधान में किया जाये। लेकिन इस बात में भी सन्देह नहीं कि उस समय हमारे नेता, स्वर्गीय पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू, के सामने यह बिल्कुल साफ़ था कि हमें आगे चल कर समाजवादी समाज का निर्माण करना है। संविधान निर्मात्री परिषद् में सम्बन्धित प्रस्ताव पर हुए वाद-विवाद का उत्तर देते हुए पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने 13 दिसम्बर 1946 में जो कुछ कहा था, उस की तरफ मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने कहा था :

"You all know that this Constituent Assembly is not what many of us wished it to be."

आगे चल कर उन्होंने यह भी कहा :

"Others might take objection to this resolution on the ground that

we have not said that it should be a Socialist State. Well, I stand for socialism and, I hope, India will stand for socialism and that India will go towards the constitution of a socialist State...."

आज जब मैं संविधान में यह संशोधन करने का विधेयक प्रस्तुत कर रहा हूँ, तो समझता हूँ कि हम अपनी उस कल्पना को, अपने उस लक्ष्य को व्यवहार रूप में लाभे का प्रयास कर रहे हैं, जो हमारे नेता ने 13 दिसम्बर, 1946 को संविधान निर्मात्री परिषद् के सामने रखा था और जिस की पूर्ति की उन्होंने आशा व्यक्त की थी।

यह बात भी मही है कि जब 1946 से 1949 तक संविधान बना, उस समय ऐसी स्थिति नहीं थी, जिस में समाजवाद की बात बहुत साफ़ तौर से कही जाती उस समय के हमारे नेता और विशेषकर संविधान निर्मात्री परिषद् के सदस्य देश भक्त तो थे ही, लेकिन उन में से अधिकांश उदारवादी, लिबरल थे, जिनका विश्वास समाजवाद में नहीं था, हालांकि उनकी धुंधली सी कल्पना थी, एक ऐसे राज्य का निर्माण करने की एक ऐसी राज्य-व्यवस्था को कायम करने की रास में लोक-कल्याणकारी समाज की स्थापना हो सके। लेकिन धीरे-धीरे देश की आर्थिक स्थिति के कारण जनता में और राज नीतिक दलों में इस विचार-धारा ने बल पकड़ा कि अगर भारत जैसे पिछड़े हुए देश की तेजी से विकास करना है, तो केवल समाजवाद के द्वारा ही वह विकास हो सकता है, केवल समाजवाद के रास्ते पर चल कर ही उस को आगे बढ़ाया जा सकता है और विकसित किया जा सकता है। पंडित नेहरू का नेतृत्व भी सदैव देश में और कांग्रेस में समाजवादी प्रवृत्तियों को मजबूत करने का प्रयास करता रहा।

16.25 hrs.

[SHRI SHAM LAL SARAF in the Chair]

इस के प्रतिरिक्त नीचे के सामाजिक और राजनैतिक कार्यकर्ताओं का दबाव भी इस सम्बन्ध में बहुत महत्वपूर्ण था, क्योंकि उन को इस देश की वास्तविक परिस्थिति का अनुभव था। वे यह महसूस कर रहे थे अगर हम ने समाजवादी व्यवस्था को स्वीकार नहीं किया और उस की तरफ आगे न बढ़े, तो शायद हम अपने लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति नहीं कर सकेंगे और उस सम्पन्न भारत का निर्माण नहीं कर सकेंगे, जिस की कल्पना हम ने आजादी की लड़ाई के समय की थी।

इस प्रकार धीरे धीरे समाजवादी समाज का हमारा लक्ष्य साफ होता गया और आज इस देश में जिस राजनीतिक दल का शासन है, स्वतंत्रता की प्राप्ति के बाद उस ने 1955 में आवाड़ी में समाजवादी व्यवस्था का लक्ष्य स्वीकार किया। उसके बाद भुवनेश्वर के अधिवेशन में उस ने समाजवादी समाज के लक्ष्य को बहुत स्पष्ट रूप से जाना और उस दिशा में तेजी से चलने की प्रतिज्ञा की और कुछ कदम और चरण भी निर्धारित किये, जिन के द्वारा उस लक्ष्य की ओर तेजी से चला जा सकता है। यही नहीं, हम ने अपने नियोजन के प्रारूपों में भी समाजवादी व्यवस्था की बात कही है। हम ने औद्योगिक नीति के प्रस्ताव के द्वारा इस सदन में भी इस लक्ष्य को स्वीकार किया है।

इन सब बातों को देखते हुए और देश की पिछले उन्नीस वर्ष की आर्थिक स्थिति को दृष्टि में रखते हुए हम इसी परिणाम पर पहुंचने हैं कि हमें समाजवादी समाज का लक्ष्य बहुत मजबूती के साथ मंजूर करना है और चूंकि हमारे संविधान में इस की व्यवस्था नहीं है, हम ने उस में, भारत को एक समाजवादी राज्य घोषित नहीं किया है, इसलिए अपने इस उद्देश्य, इरादे को दृढ़ता पूर्वक व्यक्त करने के

लिए और उस दिशा में बढ़ने के लिये यह आवश्यक हो गया है कि हम संविधान में उचित संशोधन करने की व्यवस्था करें।

पिछले उन्नीस वर्ष में यह बहुत स्पष्ट हो गया है कि जब जब भी इस देश पर संकट के बादल छाये हैं, तब तब इस देश ने एकता के साथ, मिल-जुल कर काम करके बहादुरी तथा दृढ़ता का परिचय दिया है। चाहे पाकिस्तान का हमला हो, चाहे चीन का हमला हो, देश ने एकता और दृढ़ता के साथ डट कर उसका मुकाबला किया है। ऐसा क्यों संभव हो सका? ऐसा केवल इसलिए संभव हो सका कि भारत के इतिहास में पहली बार 48 करोड़ लोग यह समझे हैं कि यह देश उनका है और उनमें सामंसेदारी की भावना पैदा हुई है। और यह सामंसेदारी की भावना पैदा हुई है लोकतन्त्र के माध्यम से। चूंकि हमने लोकतन्त्रात्मक व्यवस्था को इस देश में अपनाया है, जिसमें सब लोगों को समान अधिकार प्राप्त है, इस लिए उनमें यह एकता और सामंसेदारी की भावना पैदा हुई है और इसी लिये संकट-काल में हम एकता की भावना के सहारे ही यह देश बड़ी बड़ी दिक्कतों पर काबू पाने में सफल हुआ है। यह सामंसेदारी की भावना प्रजातन्त्रीय व्यवस्था के अन्तर्गत गांधी जी और श्री नेहरू के नेतृत्व में इस देश को मिली है।

पिछले उन्नीस वर्षों में एक मध्य बहुत स्पष्ट रूप से हमारे सामने आया है, जिस के लिए हमें प्रयत्न है, सारे देश का प्रयत्न है। हमने यह कल्पना की थी कि राजनीतिक स्वतंत्रता प्राप्त करने के बाद हम इस देश को समृद्ध बनायेंगे, आगे ले जायेंगे, गरीबी और भूखमरी को दूर करेंगे, बीमारी, अत्याचार, अनाचार और शोषण, का अन्त करेंगे, इस देश में एक ऐसा समाज बनायेंगे, जिसमें सभी खुशहाल हों, जिसमें सबों की बुनियादी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति हो सके। लेकिन राजनीतिक स्वतंत्रता प्राप्त करने के उन्नीस वर्ष बाद भी हम ऐसा नहीं कर सके। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं और पूरे देश को निराशा हुई है।

[श्री कृष्ण देव त्रिपाठी]

सरकार इस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति के लिए बहुत सी कठिनाइयाँ होते हुए भी प्रयत्नशील है। वह यह भी महसूस करती है कि इस दिशा में जितनी तेजी से चलना चाहिए, हम उतनी तेजी से नहीं चल सके हैं। वह यह प्रयास भी कर रही है कि उस और ज्यादा तेजी से चला जाये। हम समानता के आधार पर, सामाजिक न्याय के आधार पर, आर्थिक विषमता को दूर करके एक खुशहाल समाज बनाना चाहते थे। लेकिन उसकी जगह देखने में यह आया है कि चूंकि हम ने समाजवाद का लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किया है, समाजवादी समाज की स्थापना की दिशा में तेजी से और दृढ़ता से कदम नहीं उठाया है, इस लिए उसका परिणाम यह हुआ है कि हमारे देश में पिछले उन्नीस वर्षों में विषमता घटने के बजाये बढ़ती गई है। चाहे देहात और शहरों की विषमता हो, चाहे ग्रामीर और गरीब की विषमता हो, चाहे बड़े और छोटे, ऊँचे और नीचे की विषमता हो, चाहे एक क्षेत्र और दूसरे क्षेत्र में विषमता हो, हमारे देश में हर तरह की विषमता बढ़ती गई है। चूंकि पिछले उन्नीस वर्षों में हम समाजवादी रास्ते पर नहीं चले हैं, इस लिए उसका परिणाम यह हुआ है कि हम सामाजिक न्याय पर आधारित और आर्थिक विषमता को दूर कर के जिस तरह की आर्थिक व्यवस्था इस देश में स्थापित करना चाहते थे, उसमें सफल नहीं हुए हैं। एक तरफ तो हमारे देश में राजनीतिक जनतंत्र की वजह से साझेदारी की भावना पैदा हुई है, जिसके माध्यम से हम बड़ी बड़ी दिक्कतों, बड़ी बड़ी मुसीबतों और विदेशी आक्रमणों का सामना करने में सफल हुए हैं। बावजूद इस बात के कि हमारे यहां आन्तरिक मतभेद हैं, क्षेत्र क्षेत्र में कभी कभी मतभेद हो जाते हैं,

भाषा के आधार पर मतभेद हो जाते हैं, लेकिन यह बुनियादी एकता जो संकट काल में हमारे सामने आई, वह उसी साझेदारी की भावना के कारण थी, जो जनतंत्र की वजह से

पैदा हुई। तो एक तरफ तो यह बुनियादी एकता जनतंत्र की वजह से, साझेदारी की भावना की वजह से और दूसरी तरफ 20 वर्षों में हम देश को आर्थिक दृष्टि से जितना आगे ले जाना चाहते थे, वह आगे नहीं ले जा सके और एक तरह से हमारी अर्थ व्यवस्था मंथराव आ गया है, स्टेशनेशन आ गया है, ये दोनों चीजें एक साथ नहीं चल सकती हैं।

स्थिति यह है कि अगर हम प्रजातंत्र के माध्यम से सामाजिक परिवर्तन इस देश में ला सकने में समर्थ न हुए तो प्रजातंत्र खतरे में पड़ जायेगा और प्रजातंत्र आज खतरे में है, क्योंकि हम प्रजातंत्र के माध्यम से सामाजिक परिवर्तन लाने में समर्थ नहीं हो सके हैं इसलिये आज तक यह है उन लोगों के लिये जो प्रजातंत्र में विश्वास करते हैं और मैं समझता हूँ कि पूरा सदन प्रजातंत्र में विश्वास करता है, मैं प्रजातंत्र में विश्वास करता हूँ, सारा देश प्रजातंत्र में विश्वास करता है कि अगर हमें प्रजातंत्र की रक्षा करनी है, प्रजातंत्र को मजबूत बनाना है, तो हमारे सामने कोई दूसरा रास्ता नहीं है कि हम उस प्रजातंत्र को सार्थक बनावें, उस प्रजातंत्र को सारवान बनावें और वह तभी सम्भव है जब हम प्रजातंत्र के साथ समाजवाद का मिलाप करा दें। प्रजातंत्र राजनीतिक क्षेत्र में है। अगर आर्थिक समामता की बात है तो प्रजातंत्र से हम नहीं ला सकते। प्रजातंत्र तो एक भवसर देता है पूरे समाज को, पूरी जनता को कि वह प्रजातंत्र के राजनीतिक क्षेत्र से सामाजिक परिवर्तन ले आवे और एक ऐसा समाज स्थापित कर दे, जिसमें सब को समान रूप से आगे बढ़ने और प्रगति करने का मौका मिले और समाज की बुनियादी शक्ति को बढ़ा सके।

हमने पिछली लड़ाई के बाद अफ्रीका और एशिया के देशों में जो देखा वह हमारे लिये बहुत बड़ा सबक होना चाहिये। जिस तरह से ये देश वहां सामाजिक परिवर्तन और

समस्याओं के हल नहीं निकाल पाये और परिणाम यह हुआ कि एक के बाद दूसरा देश या तो फासिस्ट ताकतों का शिकार हुआ, अधिनायकवाद का शिकार हुआ, वहाँ पर एक दल की सरकारें हो गई और दूसरे दलों को समाप्त कर दिया गया, राजनीतिक स्वतन्त्रता समाप्त कर दी गई, या वहाँ पर फौजी तानाशाही कायम हुई। यह बड़े सौभाग्य की बात है खुशी की बात है कि हमारे देश में प्रजातन्त्र की जड़ें इतनी मजबूत हैं कि यह स्थिति पैदा नहीं हुई और हमारी जनतन्त्रात्मक व्यवस्था आज भी उसी तरह से काम कर रही है। लेकिन जैसा मैंने आपसे कहा, अगर हमें जनतन्त्र को मजबूत करना है और जनतन्त्र को स्थायी करना है तो आवश्यक है कि जनतन्त्र को पूरा किया जाय। इस जनतन्त्र का विस्तार आर्थिक क्षेत्र में किया जाय और जनतन्त्र के विस्तार को आर्थिक क्षेत्र में करने का अर्थ है कि हम समाजवाद की स्थापना इस देश में जल्द से जल्द करें।

संविधान जिस रूप में हमारे सामने है, उसमें सामाजिक न्याय की बात की गई है, राजनीतिक और आर्थिक अधिकारों की समानता की बात की गई है और एक ऐसा ढांचा प्रस्तुत करने की कोशिश की गई है, जिसमें सभी को समान रूप से अधिकार मिलें, प्रागे बढ़ने का अवसर मिले, प्रगति और विकास करने का अवसर मिले। लेकिन जैसा मैंने कहा जब हमने अपना लक्ष्य समाजवाद निर्धारित कर लिया है तो कोई मायने नहीं है कि हमारे संविधान में इसके माध्यम से इस बात की घोषणा क्यों न की जाये। मैं नहीं कह सकता, इस पर भी दो रायें हो सकती हैं कि आज हमारे देश का जो मौजूदा संविधान है, क्या उसके माध्यम से इस देश में समाजवाद आ सकेगा या नहीं। मैं समझता हूँ कि आ जायेगा और जैसे जैसे हम समाजवाद की दिशा में प्रागे बढ़ेंगे, हो सकता है कि कुछ रुकावटें आँ, हम महसूस हो कि हमारा संविधान हमें उस दिशा में तेजी से चलने में रुकावट डाल रहा है, तो ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है।

संविधान देश के विकास का एक माध्यम है, जहाँ पर वह देश के प्रागे बढ़ने में रुकावट डालेगा, कोई ऐसा अनुच्छेद या ऐसी धारा जो हमें उस दिशा में तेजी से चलने में रुकावट डालेगी, हम उसे परिवर्तित कर सकते हैं, संशोधित कर सकते हैं, लेकिन यह जरूरी है कि जब हमने समाजवाद का लक्ष्य मान लिया है तो हम उसका समावेश अपने संविधान में ईमानदारी और नेकनीयती से करें। यह बहुत आवश्यक है।

आज एक और विशेष स्थिति है जो पिछले कुछ महीनों से जो हम देश में पैदा हो रही है। फासिस्टवादी ताकतें, साम्प्रदायिक ताकतें जिस तेजी से इस देश की एकता को धक्का पहुँचा रही हैं, उस से प्रागे बढ़ने में रुक सकते हैं। वह बहुत बड़ा खतरा है और मैं उन लोगों में हूँ जो महसूस करते हैं कि केवल समाजवाद का रास्ता ही इस तरह की विघटनकारी मनोवृत्ति के विस्तार को रोक सकता है। इसलिये आवश्यक है कि हम अपने इस इरादे को और साफ करें ताकि देश यह समझे कि हम नेकनीयती के साथ अपने इस इरादे को लागू करने के लिये प्रयत्नशील हैं।

फिर जैसा मैंने कहा संविधान में जो संशोधन प्रस्तुत कर रहा हूँ वह अनुच्छेद 1 और अनुच्छेद 393 में है। इसके द्वारा देश के नाम में परिवर्तन किया जायगा—

"sovereign, democratic, socialist Republic of India"

इसके बाद यह "सम्पूर्ण प्रभुत्व सम्पन्न लोकतन्त्रात्मक समाजवादी भारत" के नाम से पुकारा जायगा। जिस बात को हम स्वीकार कर चुके हैं, जिसको हमारी सरकार स्वीकार कर चुकी है, जिस राजनीतिक दल की यह सरकार है और जो इसको स्वीकार कर चुकी है, उसका समावेश संविधान में आज नहीं बहुत पहले हो जाना चाहिए था। जब 1955 में इस देश की सरकार के राजनीतिक

[श्री कृष्ण देव त्रिपाठी]

दल ने इस लक्ष्य को स्वीकार किया था और जब भुवनेश्वर में उसकी पुष्टि की थी तो आवश्यक था कि उसी वक्त हम इस बात को अपने संविधान में ले आते और अपने इस लक्ष्य को स्पष्ट कर देते। लेकिन अब भी देर नहीं हुई है और मैं महसूस करता हूँ कि यह बहुत आवश्यक है जैसा मैंने कहा—ताकि हम देश के लोगों को जो विश्वास है, जो साझेदारी की भावना है, वह मजबूत हो। लोग यह न समझें कि हम तारा कुछ लगाते हैं, कार्यक्रम कुछ देते हैं, लेकिन करने कुछ है। अगर हम समाजवाद में विश्वास करते हैं, जैसा कि हम करते हैं, यह सदन करता है, हम देश के तमाम राजनीतिक दल करते हैं, केवल एक या दो राजनीतिक दलों को छोड़ कर, और हम देश की 48 करोड़ जनता करती है, क्योंकि उसका भाग्य इसी पर निर्भर करता है अगर समाजवाद आता है, तभी वे सम्पन्न हो सकते हैं, इसलिये जब हम नेकनीयती से समाजवाद में विश्वास करते हैं तो यह बहुत जरूरी है कि हम संविधान के अनुच्छेद 1 और 393 में जो संशोधन मैं प्रस्तुत कर रहा हूँ, उन संशोधनों को स्वीकार करें।

मैं सरकार से यह आशा करूँगा, जो समाजवाद में विश्वास करती है, जो देश का समाजवादी नेतृत्व करना चाहती है, जो समाजवाद के आधार पर इस देश का विकास और नियोजन करना चाहती है, मैं उस सरकार से निवेदन करूँगा कि वह संविधान में इस संशोधन को स्वीकार करे। देश में एक ऐसा वातावरण बनावे, जिससे समाजवादी ताकतों में नया होमला, नई मजबूती, नई दृढ़ता आये और हम उस दिशा में तेजी से और जल्दी से चलें, ताकि ऐसे हिन्दुस्तान का निर्माण बहुत जल्द कर सकें, ऐसे समाज का निर्माण बहुत जल्द कर सकें, जिस समाज की कल्पना हम इनने दिनों से करते आये हैं।

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration."

Shri S. Kandappan (Tiruchengode): Sir, the hon. Members, Mr. Tripathi, has moved a Bill seeking to insert the words "sovereign, democratic, socialist Republic" in articles 1 and 393 of the Constitution. I find this inscribed in the Preamble itself. Before going into the advisability of inserting these words, I would like to pose the question whether the problem of bringing a socialist, democratic Republic to this country will be solved by simply paraphrasing it in such a manner. We know the untiring and persistent lip sympathy paid to democratic socialism in Avadi, then in Bhuvaneswar and then in Jaipur. The Government continues to say that they are aiming to bring about a socialist, democratic Republic in this country. But to our utter regret, we find the practical steps taken by the Government are not in that direction. It is rather going in the reverse. We know the progress made by the private sector and we know the plight in which the public sector is placed. We also know how socially a considerable and a substantial portion of the population of this country is still placed, how they are in sub-human and inhuman positions and how they have not even reached the marginal level of minimum human standards. So, these kinds of things should be attended to before these superfluous changes are sought to be made—whether we change it or not it is immaterial.

As far as the Constitution is concerned, it is not without flaws. There were vested interests operating even during the framing of the Constitution. That is my view. For example...

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): No.

Shri S. Kandappan: Shri Sharma is saying "No", but to my mind it is so. Take, for example, article 15 of the Constitution. It is about prohibition of discrimination on grounds of

religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth. This article says:

"The State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them."

I would like to ask the constitutional pundits among the hon. Members here whether these grounds are the only things in our country which discriminate people. Take, for example, language. Is it not one of the major things where we find that almost two-third of the total population in this country is being discriminated against. By not including "language" in this article and by creating the superfluous Part XVIII of the Constitution about official language, I find our Constitution has relegated the non-Hindi-speaking people to a secondary status. It is so for the last 19 years and it will be there for quite some time, I think.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: That is not a fact.

Shri S. Kandappan: It is a fact. I consider it as the Himalayan blunder of the Constitution-framers. It is a fact and it is there in black and white. There are other things too where we find that there is discrimination.

Therefore, I would say that instead of putting in some more phrases or taking away some words in the Constitution, the Government should go in for more basic and practical approaches, and they should try to really bring about a situation wherein they can really lead this country towards the goal of socialism.

श्री श्रीनारायण दास (दरभंगा) : हमारे विपाठी जी ने जो विधेयक विधान में संशोधन करने का उपस्थित किया है उसके पीछे जो भावना है जैसा कि उनके संशोधन से और उनके भाषण से भी स्पष्ट है, बहुत ही घन्ची है। हमारे संविधान की पहली धारा है। जो नाम की व्याख्या की गई है और संविधान की धारा 93 में

जो संविधान का नाम बताया गया है, उसमें संशोधन करने के लिये यह बिल है। जो शब्द वह इस संशोधन विधेयक द्वारा जोड़ना चाहते हैं अंग्रेजी में वे हैं, मावरेन डेमोक्रेटिक, सोशलिस्ट रिपब्लिक। हिन्दी में अनुवाद किया जाए तो वह बनेगा सर्वसत्तात्मक, प्रजातन्त्रात्मक समाजवादी गणराज्य। यानी इन शब्दों में वह शब्द समाजवादी जोड़ना चाहते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि नाम जितना छोटा होता है उतना ही अच्छा होता है। नाम को घगर बढ़ा दिया जाए तो जो उसके कट्टर है, जो तथ्य है वे नहीं बढ़ जाते हैं।

यह सही है कि हमने और इस सदन ने भी प्रस्ताव स्वीकार किया हुआ है कि हमारा जो उद्देश्य है वह समाजवाद लाने का है। हम अपने देश में समाजवाद की स्थापना करना चाहते हैं। उसके लिए जितने भी प्रयास, जितने भी प्रयत्न जारी हैं, वे हम कर रहे हैं। हो सकता है कि उद्देश्य की प्राप्ति में कुछ समय लग रहा हो। लेकिन घाप देखें कि हमारे देश का यह निश्चय है, इस सदन का यह निश्चय है कि हमारा उद्देश्य समाजवाद की स्थापना करना है। नाम बढ़ा देने से उद्देश्य की जो प्राप्ति है वह जल्दी नहीं हो जाती है।

हमारा देश, हमारा राष्ट्र, सर्वसत्तात्मक है, इसमें किसी प्रकार का कोई सन्देह नहीं है। किसी के दबाव में काम हम नहीं करते हैं। हमारे ऊपर किसी का दबाव नहीं है। जितनी भी शक्ति देश के प्रदत्त है शान्त की, वह जनता की शक्ति है। जनता ने चुनाव के अग्रिम से इस सदन को अपनी मारी शक्ति प्रदान की है। जनता के ही हम प्रतिनिधि हैं। उनके प्रतिनिधियों के रूप में ही हम यहाँ काम करने हैं। सर्वसत्तात्मक तो हमारा देश है ही। हमारा जो विधान है वह शुरु से ले कर, घ से ले कर घः तक प्रजातांत्रिक ढाँचे पर ही तो बना हुआ है। विधान की जो मारी रखना है, विधान की जो प्रस्तावना है, या प्रिम्पल

[श्री श्रीनारायण दास]

है वह बिल्कुल आप समझिये प्रजातांत्रिक ढंग का है। समाजवाद का तो हम निश्चय कर ही चुके हैं। जो माननीय सदस्य की इच्छा है वह बहुत प्रणमनीय है। उसके सम्बन्ध में जो कुछ उन्होंने कहा है वैसे तो उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि इस संशोधन की आवश्यकता नहीं है। यह सब तो है ही। समय समय पर जो हमारा उद्देश्य है उसको प्राप्त करने की हम घोषणा भी करते रहते हैं। अपने प्रस्तावों द्वारा हम उसकी प्राप्ति का संकल्प करते रहते हैं। संविधान के अन्दर जो डायरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल्स आफ स्टेट पालिसी है, शासन के जो सिद्धान्त दिये गये हैं वे सब इतने स्पष्ट हैं कि अगर उनको हम कार्यान्वित कर सकें जल्द से जल्द तो हमारा देश एक बहुत अच्छा आदर्श देश बन सकता है। इसलिए जहाँ मैं उनके संशोधन की भावना का हृदय से समर्थन करता हूँ वहाँ जो विशेषण वह नाम में जोड़ना चाहते हैं, उसकी आवश्यकता नहीं समझता हूँ। वह तो उस में सन्निहित है, मिला हुआ है। इसलिए उसकी आवश्यकता नहीं है। संविधान के नाम या 393 धारा में संशोधन करने की जरूरत नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जल्द से जल्द हमारे देश में समाजवाद अगर नहीं आया तो हमारे प्रजातंत्र के ऊपर खतरा है। जनता ने जो सत्ता हमें दे रखी है या जो निर्णय हमने अपने प्रस्तावों द्वारा या या किसी और ढंग से कर रखे हैं उन से हम डट जाते हैं या उस सत्ता को अगर हम किसी दूसरे के मातहत कर देते हैं तो हम अपने सिद्धान्त से गिरेगें। हमें चाहिये कि हम जल्द से जल्द अपनी योजना को, अपने काम को जो कि हमारे देश में चला रहे हैं, सम्पन्न करके यहाँ की गरीबी को मिटा दें। अगर हम यह कोशिश नहीं करेंगे और जो बिचमता हमारे देश में है, समाजिक, आर्थिक या राजनैतिक उसको हम जीघ्रातिजीघ्र दूर नहीं करेंगे तो यह हमारा जो प्रजासत्तात्मक गणतंत्र है उसके ऊपर

जबरदस्त खतरा आ सकता है। इस में कोई मन्देह नहीं होना चाहिये। इस वास्ते जहाँ मैं उनके संशोधन विधायक की भावना का समर्थन करता हूँ वहाँ मैं इस संशोधन की आवश्यकता नहीं समझता हूँ।

हमारे एक मित्र ने अभी कहा कि हमारे देश में जाति के आधार पर, रस के आधार पर, जन्म के आधार पर किसी तरह का कोई भेदभाव नहीं बरता जाना चाहिये। यह तो एक सिद्धान्त की बात है जिस को हमने स्वीकार किया हुआ है। उनकी समझ में, उनके खयाल में ऐसा होता हो तो मुझे पता नहीं। वो समझते हैं कि हमारे देश में भेदभाव बरता जाता

Shri S. Kandappan: I wanted that the word "language" should be included there. There should be no discrimination on the basis of language also.

श्री श्रीनारायण दास : यह ठीक है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जैसे इस विधायक की जरूरत नहीं है उसी तरह से यह भाषा शब्द जोड़ने की भी जरूरत नहीं है। हमारे यहाँ उत्तर दक्षिण के बीच कोई भेदभाव नहीं बरता जाता है। जो मौलिक अधिकार हैं, ऐसी बात नहीं है कि उत्तर वालों को अलग से दिये गये हों और दक्षिण वालों को .

Shri S. Kandappan: It is a fact.

श्री श्रीनारायण दास : अलग से। सब के मौलिक अधिकार एक हैं। अगर आपकी नजर में उत्तर और दक्षिण का भेद हो तो यह आपकी नजर का दोष हो सकता है। हमारे संविधान में न भाषा के आधार पर, न धर्म के आधार पर, न जाति के आधार पर या और किसी आधार पर कोई भेदभाव किया जाता है। अगर आप समझते हैं कि ऐसा होता है तो यह आपका भ्रम है। इस वास्ते मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसको आप अपने विभाग में निकाल दें तो अच्छा होगा।

मैं माननीय सदस्य को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि इस विधेयक को ला कर उन्होंने चौड़ा सा हमारा ध्यान इस ओर आकषित किया है लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि इस विधेयक की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है।

Shri D. C. Sharma: Mr. Chairman, Sir, Shri Krishna Deo Tripathi deserved a better deal at the hands of the Members of the Lok Sabha than he has got.

I think that his plea was characterised by clarity and fulness of argument. I do not know why my friend has been opposing this Bill. One of the Members said: shorter the name, the better it is. I do not find any short name in India: I do not find any short name in any part of the world. I do not refer to the names of persons only; I refer to the names of the countries also. For instance, we talk of the Federal Republic of Germany; we talk of the Democratic Republic of Germany. Why don't they say West Germany and East Germany? Why do they try to describe the nature of the Constitution under which those parts of Germany live? Why do you call a country with which we have many dealings as the United Kingdom? Why is it called by that name? Why is Soviet Union called as the Socialist Union of Republics? Every country likes to have a name which describes its character and I do not see any reason why my country should not have that kind of name. Of course, Bharat is there and we all love it; India is there and we all love it. But if a descriptive name is given to my country, to our country, I think, it will be very much in the fitness of things.

Unfortunately, the average age of the Members of Lok Sabha is fairly high and, therefore, they are always unresponsive to any change of any kind. The older they grow, the less responsive they become to a change even if it is a good change. But I ask one question. What do you think of the younger generation? What do

you think of the school boys? What do you think of the college boys? What do you think of the undergraduates? What do you think of the post-graduates? What do you think of those persons who are growing up? What do you think of adolescents? What do you think of them? They do not want only to know that this is India or that this is Bharat. They want to know also that India is a Sovereign Democratic Socialist Republic.

Now, this morning, we were seeing that an hon. Minister was being told, not by everybody, by a few Members that he had not preserved the sovereign quality of his country while he was dealing with some persons in the other country. Of course, that was not right. He had stood for the integrity of this country when he was negotiating with the other country. There is no doubt about it. But why did they base their arguments on the sovereignty of the country? It is because the word 'sovereignty' comes to us all the time. It is upper-most in our minds. What is upper-most in our minds must be there on paper also. The paper should be linked up with those feelings, with those urges, with those drives, and with those motivations which we have in our hearts.

I believe that my country is a sovereign country, and I am very happy about it that it is a sovereign country. I believe that my country follows the principles of democratic socialism. I know that there are some friends who think that we have not achieved our goal. But do you know that when the British were here, the gap between the highest salaried group and the lowest salaried group was of the order of 300:1? But now, I think that the gap has come down to 30:1, and we are working in that direction so that the gap will be 10:1. I would very much like that there should be no gap at all, and everybody should get as much to eat as possible. We are working in the direction of socialism. Of course, socialism is not like a rabbit which a

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

magician can produce out of his hat. It is a means only for better production, equitable distribution and so on.

Then, I come to the word 'democracy'. I swear by the word 'democracy', and I think that this word 'democracy' should be there, because I find some forces in this country which want to do away with the democratic character of my country. There are some persons who say 'Oh, what is this Government? It makes up its mind one way today and it changes its mind the next day. What is this Government? It is much better to have a dictator in this country than a democratic Government'. There are some wrong-headed people who think like that. I do not agree with them. I think that democracy with all its faults is the best form of government. Democracy with all its faults is the Government which has given better results all over the world than any other form of government. We have tried monarchy. Where are the monarchs now? They are working as our Parliamentary Secretaries.....

Mr. Chairman: Monarchs of yesterday.

Shri D. C. Sharma: We have tried the other forms of government also. What have they come to? They have not come to anything. Ultimately we have found that democracy works better and democracy has given a good account of itself not only in times of peace but in times of war. When the Second World War was fought, democracies all over the world were pitched against the totalitarian governments of the world. There was the Government of Hitler, then there was the Government of Mussolini, all totalitarian dictatorships. But the democratic governments of the USA, UK, France and Russia won. Therefore, democracy works much better in times of peace and also in times of war. Therefore, why should people not know that our country is a democratic country?

I have already referred to socialism. Now, I come to the word 'Republic'. The republican form of government is thought to be the best form of government. The USA calls itself a republic. The Soviet Union calls itself a republic. Both these governments differ very deeply and yet they call themselves republics....

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member may continue his speech in the next session.

17.00 hrs.

*DECONTROL OF ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES

Shri Harish Crandra Mathur (Jelore): Mr. Chairman, this question which was originally put to the Prime Minister and could more appropriately have been answered by her was intended to clear the considerable confusion, contradictions and inconsistencies which we feel and find in Government's programme of controls and decontrols of essential commodities. The hon. Finance Minister, who is of course held in high personal regard by all of us, had, I am afraid, not the entire background and was not fully acquainted with the facts which had been stated on the floor of the House from the Government side. He had, therefore, to depend not so much on facts as on his legal flair and hence we were not much the wiser after all the questions that were answered here. Hence this discussion.

Now, I wonder if it is realised that it is because of the confusion and contradictions concerning the programme of controls and decontrols that there is almost a storm both inside the party and outside it, being discussed at the present moment in the country. Everything is related at present to the economic administration, and if people's minds are exercised, it is on this account. So it would be much better if the hon. Finance Minister makes the entire position clear.

*Half-an-hour discussion.

Mr. Bernard Beil, head of the World Bank Mission to this country, had described in a detailed report as reported—I do not know how far it is correct—that the present system of controls has no redeeming feature whatsoever and they wanted us to reform our economic administration. I have no bias against the World Bank or their advice. I would like to go absolutely on the merits of each case. Today when the hon. Minister of Planning was making his statement, he also said something very significant which again referred to controls, whether we are going to have these administrative and physical controls or whether we are going to control by certain monetary and other policies.

I will not go into the wider question but will confine myself to the limited purpose of controls of essential commodities. I will quote what exactly I said at that time. While seeking clarification, I said:

"You decontrol cement which is a scarce commodity, with the price structure in-built for monopolistic growth. You refuse to decontrol sugar which is in abundance. You decontrol fertiliser partially and enter into a deal considered as atrocious and unacceptable by those in high authority".

The hon. Finance Minister called this a 'loaded' question. I would like to clinch the issue. So far as cement decontrol was concerned, my objection is not to the distribution side so much. After a certain discussion, I felt that distribution could be left to the industry. Let there be free distribution. I have also no hesitation in saying that after I wrote letters to quite a large number of pradhans of the panchayats samitis enquiring from them as to how the distribution was functioning, the replies received have been quite satisfactory. I am happy if the consumer is relieved of all the worry of going to petty officials and those tortuous processes.

Mr. Chairman: Is it after decontrol?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Yes. Let us be fair. I do not go by ideology or slogans; I go by what is more helpful to the country and the consumers.

This was not my objection. It was also not my point that Government had been pressurised by industry and had succumbed to its influence. My point was of much deeper significance. I would like the hon. Minister to appreciate it and answer it.

My objection is that in this decontrol you have an in-built arrangement whereby you are giving to the industry an additional Rs. 25 crores by increasing the price and getting it from the consumer. You are putting in the hands of the industry this sum so that the industry may expand. The industry will not be able to expand only with this Rs. 25 crores. The Government, through its public sector institutions, through its credit institutions, will lend another Rs. 70 to Rs. 80 crores by way of loans, so that the industry will double its production, say, by 10 million tons today; it will be by another 10 million tons later. What is the impact of it. You are helping only those who are in industry by taxing these people, by taxing the consumer, and those very people in whom there is concentration of wealth.

Your Monopolies Commission's report, the Mahalanobis Committee's report, all these reports, and the announced policy of the Government all the time is that our economic administration should be such that there should be no concentration of wealth, no concentration of power, that the same person does not expand very much, that there is a place for new entrants, while the inbuilt arrangement is such that those people who are already in the industry are with a far greater advantage than any new entrant, have a far greater advantage than the public sector enterprises. You are not doing anything to the public sector. You could have levied this cess from the consumer if you were short of funds, this Rs. 25 crores

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur] which you are collecting from the consumer, but you are making available to the industry and thereby making for further concentration. That is my basic objection, because it runs absolutely counter to the policies of the Government enunciated on the floor of the House.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): That is ideology. All the policies are based on ideology.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Do you want concentration? Please tell us.

Shri Ranga: How do you think there would be concentration?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Do you want to place the new entrants at a disadvantage?

Shri Ranga: Every shareholder is not a millionaire.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Do you want to put the public sector at a disadvantage? This is exactly running counter to socialism or whatever you might call it.

My hon. friend Shri Ranga may be wanting concentration in a few hands, I am not for it, my Government is not for it. Therefore, I am asking for an explanation not from Mr. Ranga, but from my Government, whether they are for this policy of concentration of wealth in particular hands or not. That is my basic objection.

Then we come to sugar, the hon. Minister said that cement was not a scarce commodity, and among the essential commodities, he gives a high priority to sugar because we eat sugar, we do not eat cement. I think he was quite fresh in the Government and had much experience of the Calcutta rasagullas where sugar is placed very high, but I think as Finance Minister now he will realise that cement is far more important for all development activities, and you cannot go ahead with any developmental work with-

out cement, and the availability of cement is far more important. Therefore giving a higher priority to sugar is not understandable to me.

Then you do not know how to store your sugar. There is 7½ lakh tons in excess, after providing for everything, for your increased consumption for your export and that whatever you like, and still you have got 7½ lakh tons to carry over. You will not decontrol it.

My submission is this. Decontrol of cement is in favour of the industry, it helps the industry, the industrialists want it.

So you do it. Sugar decontrol, whatever you might say, is not wanted by the industry. So, you will continue it in spite of whatever sugar you have got.

When you go to more important things like foodgrains, what happens? There is district to district restriction, which I pointed out the other day, in Rajasthan and other places. So, there is such great confusion, contradiction, inconsistencies at all levels in this matter.

Then, my hon. friend the Finance Minister said that they keep a sharp eye on the rise of prices when they decontrol a thing. They decontrolled hydrogenated oil. What is the sharp eye they have kept? What have they done? It is only a clear exploitation of the consumer by this industry. The prices of edible oils, since decontrol, have, according to the most recent survey, gone up about 80 per cent, 78-point-something. That is the sharp eye which we are keeping. Let them explain what is the sharp eye that they are keeping on these decontrolled things.

I know that about six or seven years back land was available in Delhi, particularly in Chanakyapuri, at Rs. 10 per square yard. Today it is Rs. 400. Today it is Rs. 400 per square yard. This is the sharp eye you are keeping on the prices. They

must explain how the whole thing is functioning. My hon. friend Prof. Ranga interrupted me. I am neither for control or for decontrol; I am for a realistic understanding of the situation. What is the justification for control on coal? My friend the other day asked. There is no justification. Also, the whole organisation can be done away with. You can multiply any number of examples, whether it is soda ash, this or that. We have no co-ordinated policy. It is the unfortunate part of it. We have not got that mechanism yet. Can my hon. friend the Finance Minister tell me of one report which has taken an overall evaluation of our control system during the last five years? Let him point out one single report; there is all *ad hoc* arrangement. The organisation of the chief controller is on an *ad hoc* basis for the last 15—17 years as if you are going to abolish it tomorrow. It was established during the war; it has continued since then on an *ad hoc* basis.

Shri Ranga: See the gold control.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I come to the gold control. It is clearly my view that gold control should go, the sooner, the better. There is the least doubt about it. Is it the gold control as it was conceived, to keep down prices of gold and stop smuggling? You have taken away all the effective part of the gold control and carrying the dead body, the corpse on your shoulders; it will do nothing but stink; that is left to stink. There must be a machinery to take an overall and integrated approach to all the problems of controls and decontrols. I will end in a minute. Government should realise that there are these contradictions and inconsistencies and there is need for basic rethinking on the entire matter. Even the assessment by the Planning commission, I mentioned last time, had clearly indicated that no serious and conscious attempt was made to take a long range view of things. All our orders are on an *ad hoc* basis. There had been little co-ordination of controls operating in different sectors or in

respect of different commodities. There are no studies in depth and there has been no comprehensive review of all the controls and their operational aspect. There is no link also between national policies and their implementation and their administration. Finally, I am concluding, there is not a single authority designated to plan and devise the necessary controls or plan and recommend their relaxation in changed circumstances. To say that the Cabinet is a coordinating authority is just to talk something very ridiculous. I shall be happy if the hon. Minister can throw some light on this. What I have said is not my own assessment or conclusions; it is based on the conclusions which have been arrived at as a result of a study held under the guidance of the planning commission. I hope the Finance Minister will explain these points.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): Sir, Mr. Mathur has, as he always does, raised a point with very great interest. Two particular items which he has questioned are sugar and cement. So far as cement is concerned, he himself has said that decontrol has worked well. As far as I can understand with my limited intelligence, his only comment is that decontrol of cement is going to end in concentration of the means of production and to monopolise the production of cement. There, I am afraid I am not in agreement with him. It is perfectly true that a certain price has been allowed to them which leaves them with a margin of profit. But it does not mean any undertaking given to these cement producers, that the cement to be produced by them cannot come in—that new entrepreneurs should not come in. In fact, if anything, having regard to the fact that cement is a commodity which is necessary as pointed out by the hon. Member himself, I do not agree with him that cement and sugar are in the same category of priorities. Despite the fact that they come from Calcutta. I keep my eyes and ears open, and so

[Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri]
far as sugar is concerned, if I have seen sugar in big cities so have I seen the consumption of cement in big cities. I may differ from him.

Now, coming back to what I have been saying, so far as cement is concerned, the very fact that I have in fact raised the possibility of making the margin with profit on cement would be an encouragement and not a discouragement to any new entrepreneurs that might come in for the purpose of producing cement. Therefore, I do not see where the fear comes in; that one is going to be monopolistic and that I am concentrating power in one hand and so on. It is going back in loans to the people who are actually in the same industry today, by reason of their having to make an amount of money which they can re-invest in that particular industry; equally, it is not the intention of the Government to deny that same kind of assistance to any new entrepreneurs that come in and that grow. And as Shri Mathur himself has pointed out, there is scope for an increase in production of cement in this country. The incentive is there; the other potential incentive is also there. I do not see really any difficulty about having any growth of this industry in the hands of a larger groups of entrepreneurs and in the hands of the Government if necessary. That is so far as cement is concerned.

So far as sugar is concerned, I have some figures here before me which I shall bring to the notice of the House. I may tell the House that even with regard to sugar, there has been a great deal of thought given to the matter. Now, so far as the production of sugar is concerned, there has been an increased supply of sugar from 1963 to 1964. It went up from 25.7 lakh tonnes in 1963-64 to 32.6 lakh tonnes in 1964-65, and it is likely to at least to maintain this level during the current sugar season, 1965-66. When I say current season, it means really the season which has nearly ended. At the

same time, we will have to see that there has been also the requirements of sugar in this country. Domestic consumption has got to be thought of. What I find is this: at the beginning of the current season, that is to say, 1965-66 season—the stocks of sugar with the mills stood at about 6.7 lakh tonnes. The production is 33 lakh tonnes. Now, it is intended to set aside five lakh tones of sugar from the current output for export. So, 28 lakhs tons or so would be available for current consumption in addition to the stocks. If domestic consumption during the current season is limited even to about 27 lakh tonnes, this will require the continuation of controls, and it will be possible even with these controls, to have—and you have added only—one lakh tonnes to the buffer stock. So, we had a buffer stock of 6.7 lakh tonnes odd. We want to add one lakh tonnes, and we shall have a buffer stock in all of eight lakh tonnes at the end of the season, that is, by the end of October, 1966.

I might mention that there was a Commission called the Sugar Enquiry Commission, and it suggested decontrol of sugar from the commencement of the next sugar season, that is, from November, 1966. But the they had also recommended that we should build up a buffer stock to the level of 12 lakh tonnes by that time. At the beginning the position was that we could build up only about eight lakh tons and not 12 lakh tonnes. In consequence of that, decontrol at this particular point of time cannot possibly be thought of.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Why? You have had eight lakh tons in November, and you have the buffer stock.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: The buffer stock which came in from last year was 6.7 lakh tonnes. To that, I can add only one lakh tonnes and no more, because I have got to export a certain quantity, about five lakh tonnes. So, mathematically, we shall have at the end of the year, eight lakh tonnes and not 12 lakh tonnes.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Why do you want 12 lakh tons? Eight lakhs are more than enough. Last time you had only six lakh tons.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: That is Shri Mathur's suggestion, but so far as the Government is concerned, the Enquiry Commission . . .

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I wish you applied your mind and my mind.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: My mind is always guided by such wise counsel as I get from persons like Shri Mathur. I have got to take the advice of the Commission which was specifically set up for that purpose. The advice is I should have a buffer stock of at least 12 lakh tonnes. I have exercised my mind and I have confined myself to 8 lakh tonnes and not 12 lakh tonnes. It is not that I did not apply my mind. But in doing so, that mind, if it has got humility, has got to take stock of such good advice as it comes. Mr. Mathur's advice is certainly good.

Mr. Chairman: Do you mean to say before the stocks come up to 8 lakh tons, you will not be in a position to consider decontrol it?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: I did not say that. I was going to say that so far as we are concerned, we have to think in terms of what are the prospects. Near the time when the next crushing season starts, I would be in a position to know what would be the next year's production, having regard to the sugar crop and so on and I can make up my mind. It may be that I may be able to decontrol sugar or partially decontrol it. As I said earlier, I was urging the Food Minister to decontrol sugar. The reason for which he could not decontrol and let more flow into the market is that we have got to a stage where we are having only two-third of the quantity which has been re-

commended by this Commission. It is not as if we are not thinking in terms of decontrol.

So far as the political and economic theory of control is concerned, we have got a planned economy. We have our Planning Commission. In the matter whether we should have controls or not in particular matters, the Planning Commission advises us in these things. We do listen to the advice of the Planning Commission, having set it up to advise us. Having got a body of specialists, we do not want to go away from that. We take their advice and we control or decontrol. Because we keep a sharp look on it and we are not wedded to the theory that control should be applied to everything, we sometimes have to have control and when circumstances permit, have decontrol. Therefore, it is not that we are not doing the right thing. We are keeping our eyes and ears open.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Whoever has got bufferstocks in this country has got into trouble?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: Very likely whoever has got the portfolio of Finance gets into trouble, but that is no reason why somebody should not have it. Somebody will have to take the burden and I have done it. I am certainly going to support this that buffer stocks should be there, because this is a measure of caution.

Mr. Chairman: Because of the bitter experience two years back.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: Yes.

The question of gold control was raised. I have said in this House and in the other House what my personal views in this matter are. I have also said that I will certainly consult my colleagues in the Cabinet and if any thing can be done, it will be done. At the same time, I personally feel that gold control has not failed.

Shri Ranga: It has failed.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: If I may use that expression without offence to Prof. Ranga, we shall argue till the cows come home. He will say, it has failed and I will say, it has not.

Whatever my personal views are, I am prepared to be guided by the majority wisdom of this House.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: What about edible oils where the prices have gone up by 80 per cent?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: So far as edible oils are concerned, I have not come prepared for that, because that was not referred to before and I have not got the figures before me. It is really a question for the Food Ministry. I have undertaken this because my good friend wanted me to answer the question of controls in general. I shall have edible oils looked into. If my friend says I should give it a second look and reimpose controls, that is a support to me, namely, that we get into controls as we get into tramcars, getting in and getting out at convenient points. That is a support to me and not against me or the principle of the Government.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: What is the machinery you have for overall control?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: The machinery is this. In a planned economy, control has got to be imposed when necessary for the purpose of ensuring that there is constant flow of supplies, because the supplies in certain commodities are not adequate. When there is adequacy, we can remove it.

Shri Ranga: For short supplies, you do not have control; for plentiful supplies, you have control.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: That is a suggestion he is making. Out of the entire number, out of a series of consumable articles, if you take out

one or two and point your finger at them, then the difficulty would be that you do not get an overall picture, you do not get an overall view. The Government, unfortunately, has to take an overall view in the matter.

One of the commodities which has been decontrolled is cement and the hon. Member, with his usual candour and forthrightness said that the removal of control has worked well. Therefore, Government's judgment in that instance was correct. His complaint there is entirely different.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: My complaint was that there is an in-built arrangement for concentration.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: So far as that is concerned, that is a different point altogether. If I remove controls and I say you purchase more, my hon. friend accuses me of giving aid to monopolists. If I do not remove controls he says you are depriving the people of what is essential for their life. Mounted as I am on the horns of this dilemma, the only thing I can do is to put the dilemma in another way. If I have decontrol I am sure to ensure supply of commodities to the people at reasonable prices, and if I have control I stop monopolistic tendencies to be there where scarcity is evident and distribution cannot be made to everyone who wants it. That is the answer. A dilemma has to be answered by a dilemma. I do not see any other way of doing it.

The only thing I would like to point out is this. My good friend was good enough to ask me what machinery we have got. You cannot lay down that wherever there are scarcity conditions you will have one policy. You cannot have a policy which is laid down once and for all as a sacrosanct thing. Government cannot follow, as the railways have to run on rails, a policy where when I say I shall control these commodit-

ies I shall only control them and not the other commodities. Generally we make sure that when there is a claim for decontrolling we have decontrol and when there is a claim for decontrolling we do not control.

Shri D. C. Sharma: You control vanaspathi ghee. I cannot get it now.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: If my good friend, Shri Sharma's argument is that, well, so far as I am concerned, do not give me ghee, give me only vanaspathi and for that purpose control it, I shall certainly ask the hon. Minister of Food to look into that matter.

On the general question of control and decontrol what I am trying to say is, there is the Planning Commission and there is consultation with the ministry concerned whenever decontrol or control is made on a particular commodity. When decontrol or control comes it may be in the Ministry of Industries, the Ministry of Steel, the Ministry of Food and so on.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Nobody knows.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: Everybody knows, because if it is a matter concerning the Food Ministry it will be the Ministry of Food, if it is a matter of steel it will be the Ministry of Steel and so on. There is consultation with the Ministry concerned, and an overall view is taken by the Planning Commission which is consulted as to whether it should be done or should not be done. That is the way in which it can be done. I do not really feel that you can lay down a principle as a principle to be followed always in any circumstances.

These are the answers, Sir, and I do not think any better answers can be given.

17.30 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Saturday, May 14, 1966/Vaisakha 24, 1888 (Saka).