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LOK SABHA

Friday, September 11, 1964/Bhadra 20,
1886 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair].

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Jute Mills Industry

+

- *117. { Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri Dhaon:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri D. D. Mantri:

Will the Minister of Commerce
be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Gov-
ernment have initiated a new scheme
to modernize the jute mill industry in
the country; and

(b) if so, the broad features of this
scheme?

The Deputy Minister in the Minis-
try of Commerce (Shri S. V. Rama-
swamy): (a) and (b). A statement
is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

With a view to enable the Jute
Industry to obtain its requirements of
machinery on a priority basis to
achieve increased production it was
decided early in 1963 to permit import
of such machinery to the extent they
are not available indigenously within
a reasonable period of delivery. Im-
1014(D) L.S.D.—1.

port of captive power-generating sets
for own consumption in jute mills is
also allowed under this scheme subject
to usual clearances.

Such of the jute mills as are able to
arrange for a credit with a foreign
supplier for the import of spinning,
preparatory and post-spinning
machinery are given import licences
for import of such machinery subject
to screening from indigenous angle.
The import licences permit remittance
of the value of the machinery in two
equal annual instalments or four half-
yearly instalments as may be desired,
the first instalment being payable
after completion of the installation of
machinery. If required, an initial pay-
ment to the extent of 20 per cent will
also be permitted on order and on
shipment of the machinery. Interest
may be paid at a rate not exceeding
6 per cent on outstanding amounts
and this will qualify for exemption
from income tax. If interest exceeds
6 per cent the entire amount of in-
terest will be subject to tax. The
applicant mills are required to under-
take to execute a bond to effect addi-
tional exports to cover the value of
each remittance by additional exports
before the payment falls due.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: What is
the percentage of jute mills which
were modernised by the finance of
NIDC and what are the features
of the new scheme outlined by the
Government?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I cannot
give the percentage. The spinning
section has been modernised and we
are trying to modernise the weaving
section.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: My ques-
tion was this. My question was about
the nature of the machinery which

will help modernisation of mills which are not yet modernised.

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): The point was that the Estimates Committee of Parliament had made an observation that the functioning of the NIDC as far as rehabilitation is concerned could well be looked, after by the IFC. There were two sets of opinion on that and we yielded to the opinion of the Estimates Committee. Therefore, we have transferred the work of rehabilitation now from NIDC to IFC.

Shri Rameshwar Tanti: What were the total loans given to the jute mills and was there any bad debt in them?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Not a single bad debt. Thanks to the NIDC 85 per cent of the spinning sector has been modernised.

श्री द्वारका दास मंत्री : पटसन मिल उद्योग की तरफ से कितनी मशीनें मोडरनाइजेशन के लिए आई हैं और इस मोडरनाइजेशन के लिए कितनी रकम निर्धारित की गई है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : मैं ने बतलाया कि एन० आई० डी० सी० के जिम्मे यह रुपया बांटने का काम था और कोई 14-15 करोड़ रुपया हम ने उन्हें इस के लिए प्रोवाइड कर दिया है ।

Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad: May I know whether it has been assessed as to how far the facilities given would help them in their capacity to compete in the international market?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: It is for this purpose that we are trying to modernise.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad: I know that purpose. But has it been assessed or not? What is the answer?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Modernisation has helped tremendously in this.

The House will be glad to know that in the Third Year of the Third Plan the jute industry has fulfilled the target of production and exports. Last year's exports were Rs. 157 crores and it is higher than the Third Plan target for the fifth year. The internal production was 13.34 lakh tons, a record in our history.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know whether there is any programme drawn up for the production of modern machinery for jute mills in the country and if so what is the outlay on capital for such a programme whereby and what would be the time schedule?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The jute mill industry in the spinning section makes all the machinery in the middle sections; with regard to drawing and furnishing, eighty per cent is done here. In respect of looms we are exporting looms. Last year the production of the machinery was valued at 3.89 crores which again was twice as much as the previous year. Only a few types of specialised machines are to be imported and the rest are all produced here.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार के पास कोई इस तरह का हिस ब है कि इस प्राधुनिकीकरण की योजना के लागू हो जाने से कितनी विलेज लेबर बेकार हो जायेगी ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : विलेज लेबर जो आप की बिहार उत्तर प्रदेश, और उड़ीसा की है, वह सारी कलकत्ते की जूट मिल में जाती है ।

Dr. Ranen Sen: One of the difficulties of the jute mill owners was they had to go in for diversification of the product. Now that the modernisation question is being dealt with and they are being given import licences, is there any scheme so that the industry may diversify its products?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The whole approach of industry and of Government, as the hon. Member rightly

pointed out, was one of diversification. A new sector called the carpet backing cloth was introduced in the Third Plan. Previously our traditional product was hessian and sackings. For the carpet backing, there is what is called a broad loom. Today we have it in much larger numbers than our competitors and the industry has shown this performance. Another new line is being taken up called plastic-lined hessian cloth and sackings. It has also shown a great potentiality. Last year, in what is called self-financing scheme, we gave Rs. 9 crores worth of foreign exchange to this industry to diversify.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: What is the total amount given to NIDC, in this industry for modernisation and since the IFC's taking over, what is the amount given by the IFC?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Frankly speaking, I am thoroughly unhappy on the IFC taking over this work. But we have no choice. When a superior body says that it has to be transferred, we are taking a trial. The NIDC gave Rs. 14 crores. If the new system does not work, we have to request the Estimates Committee and others to revise their view and entrust this work back to the NIDC.

श्री काशीराम गुप्त : सरकार या एन० आई० डी० सी० की सहायता के बिना स्वयं इन्हीं रुपये से जो जूट मिलें प्रागेनाइज हुई हैं और जो प्रागे होने वाली हैं ऐसी मिलें हैं प्रयत्न नहीं ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : ऐसी मिलें बहुत कम हैं क्योंकि पैसे की काफ़ी तंगी पड़ती है। इंडस्ट्रियलाइजेशन के बारे में कैपिटल फ्लोयेसन नहीं हो सकता है जब तक कि सरकार और सरकार के मातहत चलती हुई यूनिटीज लोन न दें।

Shri Daji: What is the total estimated loan required by the NIDC for this modernisation and how much will be contributed by the mills themselves?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The loan requirement, if we have to modernise the whole jute industry plus expansion, will be about Rs. 65 crores, but, for the present, we are only trying to get Rs. 20 crores.

Shri Daji: My question is how much will be contributed by the mills and how much by the NIDC out of Rs. 65 crores.

Shri Manubhai Shah: The general ratio which is kept is half and half. For any loan we give, we expect them to have a matching contribution.

Shri P. G. Sen: How far is the scheme for modernisation of the mills taken outside Calcutta?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Two mills in Kanpur, one in Andhra Pradesh and one, I think, in Bihar.

New Railway Zone in South

- +
- 118. { **Shri Ramanathan Chettiar:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri P. Venkatasubbalah:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Kolla Venkalah:
Shri D. D. Mantri:
Shri Kajrolkar:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Board have decided to set up a new zone in the South with headquarters at Secunderabad;

(b) if so, when;

(c) the areas which would be covered by this new zone; and

(d) how far it is likely to speed up the efficiency in the movement of traffic?

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

is under active examination with reference to the operational needs of Railways.

(b) and (c). Final decision, as and when taken, will be duly notified.

(d) Organisational changes are introduced as and when necessary to improve the operational and administrative aspects and when necessary to which directly depends the quality of service to rail users.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: How long will it take for the Railway Ministry to come to a decision in regard to the formation of the zone?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: As I said, the matter is under active examination, and only recently, on 8th July, I think, we have deputed a team of officer of the Railway Board to examine the matter there in Hyderabad, and their report, is being examined and necessary decision will be taken.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: Have they come to any tentative conclusion as to what are the areas that will be covered under this zone?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The idea is that two divisions of the Southern Railway and two divisions of the Central Railway would constitute this new zone.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the question of the creation of a new zone in the South is only under consideration, or whether the whole zonal system of the railways in India is going to be tackled afresh?

The Minister of Railways (Shri S. K. Patil): As a policy decision, for the last several years, we have said that wherever operational and administrative efficiency demands, the zones would be created, and that is why we have, as it will be seen, gone from six to seven and then to eight zones. This would be the ninth, if created. But it all depends upon operational and administrative efficiency.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: May I know what is the capital expenditure to be incurred to effect this scheme?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: That will be examined and later on we will be able to say it.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार को शोलापुर के इलाके की जनता का रिप्रेजेंटेशन मिला है कि शोलापुर की जनता इस नये जोन में नहीं रहना चाहती है और वह सोनपुर के जोन में ही रहना चाहती है, अगर यह बात सही है तो फिर उन लोगों को इस के लिए क्यों मजबूर किया जा रहा है ?

श्री स० का० पाटिल : सारे लोगों के ऊपर उस का आधार नहीं है बल्कि जोन नये बनाने का आधार यह है कि रेलवेज के लिए क्या अच्छा है ।

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy: The hon. Minister was pleased to say that the matter is under active consideration. May I bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that the former Minister of Railways, Shri Swaran Singh, had almost categorically promised the House that a new zone in Andhra Pradesh would be created and, if so, may I know what are the special or new difficulties which are facing the Government and the Railway Ministry now?

Shri S. K. Patil: So far as that is concerned, Minister after Minister has said so. There is no backing out. It is one thing to say that there should be a zone and quite another thing to demarcate the areas and to do many other things.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy: It was a necessity to create a zone and she said it was being finalised. That was the assurance.

Shri S. K. Patil: The necessity of zones is there. But it is not merely for Andhra that we are creating it. We are creating it because the

will add to the operational and administrative efficiency.

Shri Kajrolkar: Has the Government received a number of representations from public bodies as well as the Maharashtra Government disapproving of the Sholapur division in the new zone and if so, what action has been taken on it?

Shri S. K. Patil: We get so many representations. Why from Maharashtra Government and Sholapur division alone? There are others also who want to take the railways in their places. Therefore, we do not go by any regional or linguistic considerations in the creation of zones.

Shri Nambiar: In view of the fact that the Southern Railway consists of 8 divisions and 6000 miles, may I know whether it is not necessary to divide it in such a way that not more than four divisions will remain in the extreme south?

Shri S. K. Patil: It is not merely the mathematical proportion of how many zones should be created. It depends on the workload on each railway and efficiency. We are paying attention to every aspect so that what we create will add to the efficiency.

Shri Nath Pal: We, of course, know very well that the hon. Railway Minister is never guided by local, parochial or linguistic considerations.

Mr. Speaker: He should put his question.

Shri Nath Pal: Questions do not become meaningful unless they are explained some times. We know that only operational and administrative efficiency weighs on him heavily. But would he kindly explain to us how the present set-up regarding Sholapur was coming in the way of operational and administrative efficiency and why he thinks it necessary to remove it from the present set-up?

Shri S. K. Patil: I think he has partly answered my question. Because there are these representations, that is why there is delay in considering them very carefully.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: In view of the development of the west coast and in view of the fact that Maragao port is going to be converted into a commercial and naval base, may I know whether the Government is also considering the location of the new central headquarters at Hubli?

Shri S. K. Patil: This is also another thing in support of what I said that everybody wants a zone for his State. But we are considering India as a whole and wherever operational efficiency demands it, we shall have it.

Shri Hem Barua: Is it not a reflection on the Members that the Members are thinking in terms of disintegrating India and it is only the Minister who thinks in terms of India as a whole?

Mr. Speaker: The Minister does not say like that.

Shri Hem Barua: He does not say so, but he implies it.

Shri S. S. More: What will be position of Poona district?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The Sholapur division will be incorporated in this new zone and one of the lines will touch Poona.

Shri A. P. Sharma: At the time of the formation of the zones in 1952, there was a committee appointed for fixing the *inter se* seniority of the staff who used to come from different railways. Here also it appears that certain divisions of certain railways will be taken together. So, is the Government thinking of setting up another committee to fix the seniority of the staff coming from various divisions?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Committee or no committee, the interests of the staff will be properly protected.

श्री शिव नारायण : क्या यह सही है कि सकार नए जोन बनाने के बजाये नई नई रेलवेज खोल रही है ?

डा० रामसुभग सिंह : इस पर भी विचार किया जाएगा ।

श्री ए० ला० बावपाल : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि उत्तर रेलवे के मीटरगेज में कोई अलग जोन बनाने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस समय हम साउथ की बात कर रहे हैं ।

Shri Tulshidas Jadhav: Is the Government aware of the fact that the Railway Corruption Enquiry Committee in its report in 1953 recommended the reduction of the size of the present zones after examining its implications by a small high-power technical committee? In this case has the Government appointed this committee and if no, how is this zone created without this committee?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Actually, the entire matter is being gone into by the technical experts.

Shri Basappa: A representation has been made that Hubli division and Mysore Division should be kept together. Will that be taken into consideration?

Shri S. K. Patil: I could assure the House that all these considerations are causing the delay. But for their consideration there would have been no delay.

Shri M. R. Krishna: May I know whether a technical committee had already gone into these matters earlier and made the recommendation to the Government to create this zone with Secunderabad as headquarters?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: That is true.

Shri Alvares: Is it not a fact that when Shri Swaran Singh was the Railway Minister Hubli was originally included in the zone and when Shri Dasappa became the Railway Minister Hubli was eliminated from the zone?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Actually, this zone is to be constituted with four divisions, as I said. They are the main divisions. Minor adjustments can be made later on.

Shri Nath Pal: Are we to assume that Sholapur will have to wait until it has its own Minister to have justice done to it? How could you reconcile the statement of Dr. Ram Subhag Singh about minor adjustments with the tall claim of administrative efficiency made by the Railway Minister? Sir, you must have this explained. He says they can make adjustments as they like. Does it speak for national integration?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Yes.

Shri Nath Pal: How?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Administrative and operational efficiency will be the prime considerations for the creation of a new zone.

Shri Basappa: The Minister here says that the matter is under consideration while the Minister of State says that the decision has been taken? What is the real position?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: When did I say that the decision has been taken? I simply stated that we are considering all aspects and a decision will be taken later. In reply to Shri Alvares I said that minor adjustments can be made even after the zone has been created. The question of taking a decision about the zone itself is being examined.

Shri Alvares: My question was about Sholapur. (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Let hon. Members ask for a discussion if they are so much interested in this question.

Shri Sonavane: In view of the ever-increasing number of zones in the railways and the top-heavy administration, would the Railway Minister consider the question of appointing a high-powered committee to examine the entire question of re-organisation of the railways, as suggested by the Estimates Committee in 1956-57 in its Nineteenth Report?

Mr. Speaker: It is a suggestion for action.

Shri D. C. Sharma: The disparities or contradictions between the various statements have to be clarified. Some say Shri Gwaran Singh did so, some say Shri Dasappa did so and some say Shri Patil is doing so. I feel that the position should be clarified as to what Mr. X did, what Mr. Y did and what Mr. Z is doing.

Shri S. K. Patil: X, Y and Z were doing the same job and there is continuity of policy, so far as this question is concerned.

Steel Plant with Salem Iron Ore

- +
- *119. { **Shri Seshiyan:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Kajrolkar:
Shri Dharmalingam:
Shri Ramanathan Chettiar:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shri T. Subramanyam:
Shri Imbichibava:
Shri Kolla Venkatah:
Shri Nambiar:

Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state the progress made so far in establishing a steel plant based on the Salem Iron Ore and Neyveli Lignite?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy): The Detailed Project Report for the Neyveli-Salem Iron and Steel Project which

has been received recently is at present under consideration of the Government.

Shri Seshiyan: Considering the fact that the steel target for the Fourth Plan is 18 million tons and the potential, including the Bokaro plant, of the existing plants is only 15 and odd million tons, resulting in shortage, and considering the fact that Dastur and Company have given their report which conclusively establishes the economics of that plant, may I know what prevents the Government from taking a final decision about the steel plant at Salem?

Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy: It is true that the technical committee report has been received. But there is a lot of things to be examined before we take up finally the project.

Shri Seshiyan: The hon. Minister of Steel and Mines is reported to have suggested at Hyderabad on the 9th August that the Chief Ministers of Madras, Mysore and Andhra should confer and agree about the location of the steel plant in the South. May I know whether the location of the steel plant is to be guided by the opinion of the experts committee or it should be left to the bargaining and persuasive powers of the Chief Ministers of the respective States?

Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy: I was only speaking about the competitive spirit which each State was showing. I only said, "It is not desirable; it should be left to the technical people". Therefore, I appealed to the Chief Ministers to help us and not rake up this regionalism.

Shri E. S. Pandey: I want to know whether Bailadilla where a good lot of high-grade iron ore is available has been given any consideration by the Government for putting up the steel plant.

Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy: That aspect will certainly be considered for all

the three projects which are under examination, Goa, Hospet, Bailadilla, Visakhapatnam and Salem, all these will be considered.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether the entire report of Dastur and Company will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha?

Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy: Yes, Sir; the report is there and I see no difficulty, but we will have to finish our examination and, naturally, take a decision before it is given to the House.

Shri T. Subramanyam: What is the percentage of iron content in Salem and Hospet ores?

Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy: From the reports we have, Salem contains roundabout 35 per cent iron while Hospet contains roundabout 70 per cent.

Shri A. P. Jain: A big difference.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: In view of the high grade coke and coal that has been found in Chanda and Balharshah region, did the Government examine the prospects of establishing a steel plant in that particular region?

Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy: This question is about Hospet, and Chanda and other places also are naturally not under consideration at present.

Shri Basappa: May I know whether the hon. Minister, while inaugurating the golden jubilee of the Hospet Municipality recently, stated that Hospet area will be given due consideration as it satisfies all the essential requirements to have a steel plant?

Shri Nambiar: We are dealing with Salem and not with Hospet.

Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy: I said that due consideration will be given to all the sites and the best one will be selected. That is what I said everywhere and am repeating it here.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy: Though it is pertaining only to Salem, I would like to know whether it would be the policy of Government, because with the limited funds we can have only one plant immediately and the production of Salem plant will only be 1.5 million tons . . .

Shri Nambiar: Sir, I rise on a point of order.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy: . . . to take into consideration the place where the plant will be highly remunerative before deciding about it.

Mr. Speaker: It is a good suggestion.

Shri Nambiar: Sir, the question was about a steel plant at Salem and now the question is diverted to make it appear as if it is counterpoised with another steel plant in Hospet or so.

Mr. Speaker: Does he want to ask a supplementary?

Shri Nambiar: Yes, I want to.

Mr. Speaker: Then, he might ask one.

Shri Nambiar: Not in view of this point of order.

Shri P. K. Deo: You should dispose of the point of order first.

Mr. Speaker: There is no point of order.

Shri Nambiar: May I know whether the availability of lignite at Neyveli very near Salem is also a contributory factor for the successful operation of the steel plant at Salem?

Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy: All aspects will be examined. I do not want to say anything more than that now.

Shri Umanath: May I know whether it is a fact that the technical committee has recommended the production of special type of steel in Salem

which would not be produced in Hospet or other areas; if so, where is the consideration of other Chief Ministers giving their opinion about its location in their places?

Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy: No; my hon. friend is not completely correct. After all, first we have to produce steel and then convert it into special steel. That could be done at other places also and not only at one place.

श्री हुकन चन्द कजुबाय : मध्य प्रदेश के बस्तर जिले में काफी लोहा निकला है, ऐसी रिपोर्ट आई थी। उस सम्बन्ध में भी सरकार ने क्या विचार किया है ?

सध्यस महोदय : बहुत प्रलम्बता सवाल है ।

Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy: Already we have got a steel plant in Bhilai and Bailadilla also, I think, is somewhere in Madhya Pradesh. That will also be considered.

Shri P. R. Chakravarti: May I know whether the Government has worked out the financial involvement of setting up the plant and, if so, what will be its extent?

Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy: We give the work of preparation of reports to different companies. The Salem report has come. As regards other reports, only preliminary reports are there. Therefore detailed reports will have to be secured. Then only I can answer the question.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: What would be the output of this steel plant and is it going to be established at Salem or not?

Mr. Speaker: He has answered so many times that the whole question will be considered. **Shri A. P. Jain,**

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: I want to know the output and the size of the plant.

Mr. Speaker: Let that be considered first. **Shri A. P. Jain.**

Shri A. P. Jain: May I have the assurance from the hon. Minister that the decision about the location of the steel plant will be taken when full and complete reports about all the different projects have been received and that it will be absolutely on merits and not on political considerations?

Mr. Speaker: No assurance is to be asked for during the Question Hour.

Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy: All that I can say is, all the merits will be considered.

Shri S. Kandappan: How long will it take for the Government to study the Committee's Report.

Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy: I am not able to give any assurance like that.

Shri S. Kandappan: They have already taken 10 years for this.

Shri Alvarez: In view of the fierce competition between Madras, Mysore and Andhra, for the steel plant, may we have the assurance that Goa will also be given a fair consideration?

Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy: Goa is under consideration.

Mr. Speaker: Next Question. Question Hour has been made more lively because of these two Questions.

Bombay International Fair

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- *129. { **Shri Ramoshwar Tantis:**
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Dhason:
Shri P. C. Boreoah:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Shri Sham Lal Saraf:
 Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
 [Shri Baswant:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is participating in the current Brno (Czechoslovakia) International Fair,

(b) if so, the total amount likely to be spent; and

(c) what aspects of Indian Industry and Trade have been displayed at the Fair?

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

(b) An estimated expenditure of about Rs. 2,13,242 is expected to be incurred out of which the foreign exchange component will be of the order of Rs. 1,66,622.

(c) The Fair is specialised show of the Engineering and metallurgical industries and selected raw materials. A Statement showing the technical categories and list of exhibits is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3088/64].

Shri Rameshwar Tanti: May I know whether the articles will be displayed there for sale and, if so, what types of articles?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I have given the whole statement.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know which of the Indian goods exhibited there have attracted foreign interest and to what extent tea exhibited there has been able to evoke Czech interest and whether any order has been secured in the meantime?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This particular Fair, as I said, is a specialised products Fair exhibiting engineering and metallurgical goods.

Mr. Speaker: Is there tea also?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Tea is already exported—a very large quantity.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know whether a team of experts has been sent to this Fair in order to get an opportunity of selecting engineering goods and mining machinery exhibited by highly industrialised countries of the world and, if so, what action has been taken in this behalf?

Shri Manubhai Shah: A team of experts has been sent because with the East European countries our trade is so much expanding that we would like to send more manufactured goods and engineering goods. From that angle, participation in the Brno Fair will be very beneficial to us.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: I wanted to know whether the Government is going to send a team there in order to get an opportunity of selecting engineering goods and mining machinery and purchasing them for our own country from this Fair.

Shri Manubhai Shah: This is not the work of the team. The team is going for 'export purpose, to sell Indian goods to Czechoslovakia.

Shri Kapur Singh: I want to know how many of these 50 items given in the statement represent those aspects of our industrial output which are not already being exported to Czechoslovakia.

Shri Manubhai Shah: May about 2½ crores will be exported through these items. Most of them are already being exported.

Shri Kapur Singh: How many out of these 50 items represent those items which are not being already exported to Czechoslovakia?

Shri Manubhai Shah: If you see part (A) of the statement, practically nothing is going out at the moment. The same thing applies to part (B). As regards (C), articles, like, fans and sewing machines are going and the rest are new. As regards (D), tea, cashew, coil goods, mica, etc. are already going. Items 36 to 50 are already traditional items.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: May I know the value of the articles neither sold nor brought back to our country from the New York International Fair in which India participated and whether Government will take care to see that unsold articles in this Fair are brought back to India?

Mr. Speaker: The first part is not relevant and the second part is a suggestion.

श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी : मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि इंजीनियरिंग गुड्स और रा मैटीरियल के प्रदर्शन की वहां पर मांग थी । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि (बी) भाग में जो आइटम्स दिये गये हैं जैसे सी फूड्स हैं, कैंसू है, टी है, क्या यह सब भी इंजीनियरिंग गुड्स में और रा मैटीरियल्स में शामिल हैं । यदि नहीं तो क्या कारण है कि कल्चरल आइटम्स वहां नहीं भेजे जा रहे हैं ।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : इंटरनेशनल कन्वेंशन के नीचे दो हिस्से हैं । एक को कहते हैं कंट्री पैविलियन ।

It is just to give an image of India. We have a space of only 50 sq. metres, and we can only display certain products and not all products. This was a specialised fair in which 90 per cent of the product space was used only for engineering goods. That was why the bulk of the goods displayed was engineering goods.

श्री क० न० तिवारी : इस स्टेटमेंट को को देखने से मालूम होता है कि कृषि उत्पादन का कोई सामान इस मेले में नहीं भेजा गया है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस मेले में क्या किसी देश ने ऐसा कोई ट्रेक्टर भेजा था जिस की कीमत कम हो । यदि हां, तो उस की कीमत क्या है और उस के साने के लिये कोई इन्तिजाम किया जा रहा है या नहीं ।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : बेती के उत्पादन की चीज इस में बहुत सी हैं । कैंसू है, क्वायर है, जूट है, टुबैको है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एग्रिकल्चरल प्रोडक्ट्स तो बहुत हैं, मगर माननीय सदस्य एग्रिकल्चरल प्रोडक्ट्स को पैदा करने के लिए सस्ते ट्रेक्टर मांगते हैं ।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : ट्रेक्टर तो हम इम्पोर्ट कर रहे हैं तब उसका एक्सपोर्ट कैसे कर सकते हैं ?

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : वही तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यहां एक्सपोर्ट का सवाल है, इम्पोर्ट कैसे इस में आ सकता है ।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : वही तो मैं पूछ रहा हूं कि एक्सपोर्ट करने के लिये जब हमारे पास कोई चीज नहीं है तो यहां इम्पोर्ट करने के लिये क्या कोई ऐसा ट्रेक्टर वहां देखा गया जिसकी कीमत कम हो, और क्या उस ट्रेक्टर को यहां लाने की कोई व्यवस्था की जा रही है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसका सम्बन्ध इस प्रश्न से नहीं है ।

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that some representatives of export promotion committees have been sent to this fair to exhibit these things, and if so, what has been done with regard to the things for which there are no export promotion committees?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The fair is just going to end. As a matter of fact, it is just in motion today. This fair will last in Czechoslovakia from 6th September to 20th September. It is only at the end of the fair that I can inform the House of the results. But the results are obvious. During the last three years we participated in several fairs in Czechoslovakia. The trade has now quadrupled. During

the next three years, we want to increase the exports to Czechoslovakia from the present Rs. 17 crores to Rs. 25 crores.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether Government are aware of the fact that Indian saris and Indian picturesque turbans are very much in demand in the West, and if so, whether anything is going to be done to popularise the different kinds of saris and picturesque turbans? May I also know what items are included in cosmetics?

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether saris and cosmetics are also included in the exhibits?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is a suggestion for action.

Dr. Ranen Sen: Indian handicrafts are very much appreciated abroad. But in the statement I find no mention of Indian handicrafts having been taken there for display. May I know the reason for the same?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister has said that this exhibition is mainly for engineering goods.

Dr. Ranen Sen: But in the national pavilion, so many things are there.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I have already said that it is mostly for engineering goods.

Shri P. K. Deo: From my experience in the international fair at Lagos a couple of years back, I found that except for a few pamphlets and a few handicraft goods, there was no display of our heavy machinery, even though there was great scope for their export to that country. We are given to understand that the Indian manufacturers do not part with their manufactured machines unless they are paid for in advance.

Mr. Speaker: He need not ask about whatever he knows. He might ask for information about what he does not know.

Shri P. K. Deo: May I know whether it is a fact that all those finished products which go to the various international fairs under the auspices of the Government are given free by the manufacturers or they insist that those products should be purchased by Government and then sent outside for display?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This depends on the conventions of different countries. I shall give two or three examples for the information of the hon. Member. In the East European countries, for instance, the general understanding is that whatever is displayed is sold. But that is not so in the West European countries or in the U.S.A. So, no conditions can be imposed by us. We are only a participating country. It is not always possible to ensure the sale; the exporter from here who wants the item to be sold will have to take the risk. The goods are taken by the exporter on his own account, and if he sells he recovers the money. If he does not sell, the goods come back. But, usually, our experience is that most of the goods are sold out even in the West European countries.

Shri P. K. Deo: My question was different. . .

Mr. Speaker: If after such a long question and such a long answer, both the Member and the Minister have not understood each other, I cannot help.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मंत्री महोदय ने बतलवा कि हम हर किस्य का कोई 30 करोड़ रुपये का माल निर्यात करना चाहते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उसमें क्या क्या होगा।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : यह सब तो कैहरिस्त में दिया हुआ है।

- Swaminathan Committee Report

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 { Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Indrajit Gupta:
 Shri Kesar Singh:
 Dr. L. M. Singhvi:

- Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri R. G. Dubey:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
*121. { Shri Dhaon:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Jashvant Mehta:
Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 691 on the 20th March, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the Swaminathan Committee regarding the Industries Development procedures have been accepted by Government; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to implement those recommendations?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) Yes, Sir. The recommendations have been accepted in principle.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3089/64].

श्री यशपाल सिंह : की इंडस्ट्रीज के लिये स्पीडी रिलीज आफ फारेन एक्सचेंज के लिये जबर्दस्त सिफारिश की गई थी और आज भी घनेकों इंडस्ट्रीज इसलिये रुकी पड़ी है कि फारेन एक्सचेंज का प्रबन्ध नहीं हो सका है। इस के लिये सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाया है।

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: The statement has been laid on the Table.

Mr. Speaker: Have any steps been taken to secure the foreign exchange?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: It is there already in the statement how foreign exchange allocation is to be made to key industries. Key industries are given sufficient importance.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : स्टेटमेंट से यह बात जारि नहीं होती। इस स्टेटमेंट में यह बात

नहीं लिखी हुई है कि जो इंडस्ट्रीज रुकी पड़ी हुई हैं उनको चालू करने के लिये कितनी देर तक फारेन एक्सचेंज का इन्तजाम हो जायेगा।

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: Key industries are mentioned in the report itself.

The Minister of Industry and Supply (Shri Dasappa): May I add that this primarily concerns itself with procedures and not allocations at all? The latter is dependent on the availability of foreign exchange. If it is available in plenty, it is processed earlier; if it is not enough, it will depend on examination. We have separated the key industries from the non-key industries. So far as key industries are concerned, two things are observed. One is to clear them as early as as possible, if possible within a month. The second thing is to ensure foreign exchange as far as possible. To that extent, the key industries are protected.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : इंडियन चेम्बर्स आफ कामर्स की तरफ से जो सजेसन्स आये थे और स्वामिनाथन कमेटी की सिफारिशों के अन्दर जो कुछ था उनके ऊपर क्या गौर किया गया।

Shri Dasappa: The Swaminathan Committee has considered everything. What I have laid down is the essence of the material that they have got. Those are the recommendations.

Shri Kapur Singh: In the written statement on the right-hand column, against item 3, we are informed that a separate section called 'Coordination & Licensing Progress Section' has been created and is functioning since February 1964. As a matter of practical interest, I would like to know where is it that one has to go for redressal of grievances against this section.

Shri Dasappa: Here. This is the forum in which you can do it.

Shri Kapur Singh: Can I raise a particular matter on the floor of the House?

Mr. Speaker: The Minister wants the Member to see him in that connection.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Have Government decided up on the time schedule for the reconstitution of this Committee which was suggested by the Swaminathan Committee with the same personnel, and is there any proposal of Government to establish a committee on industries development procedures on a permanent footing to review procedures, their ramifications and their development?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: The recommendation of the Committee is that every year a committee should be appointed to review. The report was accepted on 10-6-64. Therefore, we propose to appoint a committee after one year.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Several months have passed already.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It appears from the statement that a section called Co-ordination and Licensing Progress Section has been formed. I want to know whether the Swaminathan Committee also considered the scandalous affair in the granting of licences in the particular department, and whether the same person who is Secretary of the Department should remain chairman of the Licensing Committee. If this was considered, what is the outcome of it? What is the reaction of Government?

Shri Dasappa: We have had no evidence of any such scandalous situation to which he refers. I wish he had avoided that expression.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to avoid it. But he is avoiding the answer to the second part of the question.

Mr. Speaker: If both had come to grips with the actual point, this could have been avoided.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether the Secretary of the Department is also the Chairman of the Licensing Committee. He is the chairman of another committee. I would like to know why this particular gentleman has been given all these portfolios, and whether the Swaminathan Committee recommended against this and in favour of the separation of these two things.

Shri Dasappa: That is too vague a question—some Secretary somewhere being a Chairman of one committee and chairman of another. I cannot locate that Secretary.

Mr. Speaker: The Secretary is the Chairman of more than one committee, and his objection is how he can discharge his functions everywhere so satisfactorily. Then he says that the Swaminathan Committee has recommended against this procedure, and that has not been given due attention.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Item No. 3.

Shri Dasappa: I cannot locate that particular instance where a Secretary is a member of so many committees. Let my friend only tell me who it is, and I will be able to look into it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Mr. Ranganathan was the Secretary of the Department and also Chairman of the Licensing Committee. I want to know...

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shri Deshmukh.

Shri Shivaaji Rao S. Deshmukh: It has been widely reported in the press that in the case of some industrial applications, the weight of the forms required to be appended is to the extent of two maunds. What, according to Government's estimate, would be the weight of the papers according to the committee's report, and what industry does Government propose to set up to meet the requirements?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: A simple procedure for the licence form is appended to the Swaminathan Committee's report, and if the hon. Member sees the report, he can immediately understand what it would be like.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether something has been mentioned in the report regarding our high cost of production, which will be increased by the Bonus Commission's report if it is implemented; if so, what steps Government are taking to see that the cost of production is brought down?

Shri Dasappa: I am sorry this question does not arise.

श्री बिबुधनाथ पाण्डेय : क्या यह सही है कि स्वामिनाथन कमेटी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में सुझाव दिया है कि सरकार सहकारिता के ढंग के ऊपर उद्योग का विकास करे ? यदि हाँ, तो क्या इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार कोई कार्रवाई कर रही है ?

उद्योग तथा संभरण मंत्रालय में भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री (श्री बि० ना० सिंह): स्वामिनाथन कमेटी एक विशेष काम के लिये बिठाई गई थी, प्रोमीज्योर के बारे में, उसका सहकारिता से सम्बन्ध नहीं है ।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: It has been mentioned that import licence for spare parts should be given very quickly. I would like to know how many applications for the import of spare parts have been received and how many have been disposed of in the last two months.

Shri Dasappa: That is a matter which requires going into. I cannot have all the figures here.

श्री व० लाल द्विवेदी : जो स्टेटमेंट सदन पटल पर रखा गया है उससे मालूम होता है कि केवल 11 सिफरिमेंट स्वामिनाथन कमेटी की हैं जिनके बारे में सरकार ने कुछ विचार किया है, जब कि बहुत सी इम्पारटेंट

रिकमेंडेशन्स और हैं जिनके बारे में कोई जवाब नहीं दिया गया है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसी इम्पारटेंट रिकमेंडेशन्स को छिपाया क्यों गया और पूरी रिपोर्ट को मान्यता क्यों नहीं दी गई ?

Shri Dasappa: There is no such attempt to keep back any of the recommendations unanswered. We have accepted the whole thing in principle, and whatever was relevant, was important, was deserving of the consideration of the House, we have answered. Otherwise, the whole report is there, and it can be referred to by the hon. Member.

Shri Daji: I draw attention to item No. 1 mentioned here. The complaint previously was that before a licence could be issued, there were 76 steps to be covered. Item No. 2 says they have been reduced. I want to know how many steps remain. You have also mentioned that a time schedule has been laid down. What is the time schedule laid down?

Shri Dasappa: I have already said that so far as the key industries are concerned, the time schedule is one month. In the case of others, it is three months. We are trying our best to see that the time schedule is adhered to. As regards the number of forms being 76 and so on, may I say that the recommendations include introduction of simplified forms of application for industrial licences, import of capital goods and so on. All these are there.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: The Committee having taken note of the non-availability, to a certain extent, of raw materials, both indigenous and imported, particularly in the engineering industry, may I know what steps have since been taken firstly, to ensure the continuous supply of raw materials, and secondly to do away with this system of mal-distribution in certain cases?

Shri Dasappa: What we do is this. We get into touch with all the Minis-

tries concerned. Along with the licence application, we get to know what are the things to be imported, what is the amount of foreign exchange that is to be found, etc. All these are tried to be cleared simultaneously so that the long process which was needed earlier is obviated.

Automobile Industry

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- *122. { Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Ramanathan Chettiar:

Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 54 on the 29th May, 1964 and state:

(a) the response from automobile industry for pooling capacity for efficient and cheap production; and

(b) the Government's reaction thereto and plan in this connection?

The Minister of Heavy Engineering in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) and (b). The proposals of the three manufacturers of passenger cars in response to certain suggestions for rationalisation and economic production have been received and are, at present, under examination. *Prima facie*, their response is not very encouraging.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: We would like the Minister to tell us as to what has happened to the small car project? Has it been finally abandoned or it will continue to be revived seasonally and sporadically?

Shri T. N. Singh: The question here related to the three car manufacturers and a particular enquiry relating to them. That has been dealt with in the answer.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Sir, you will recall that while Mr. Subramaniam answered this question earlier he had clearly allowed it to be related to the small car project because, after all, pooling of all the existing capacities in the country was for the purpose of

creating a single car for being used in the country as a whole.

Mr. Speaker: He says that he could not answer; he may put the second question.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: How long would it take to finalise consideration of the various proposals regarding the pooling of the existing capacity for automobile manufacture in this country and may I know whether it is proposed to extend any further the import licence facilities in respect of the credit that has been extended by foreign firms to certain manufacturing firms in this country?

Shri T. N. Singh: In regard to the finalisation of the recommendations of the various concerns, I may take the House into confidence fully. Two alternatives were placed before the manufacturers. One was that the existing car manufacturing facilities may be integrated into a common unit to produce one, or at the most two makes, of cars making rational use of the existing facilities. The response to this was very discouraging and none of them seemed to be prepared for this. The second alternative was one of the existing manufactures may be selected on a competitive basis with reference to certain factors. The answer in regard to this was also unsatisfactory. As a matter of fact each one of them tried to put up another car, a fourth car as a substitute over that. Therefore, the answers were on the whole very unsatisfactory.....

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: This is the answer to my first question.

Shri T. N. Singh: I may add, Sir, that since I came into this charge I have been trying to study this problem in some detail and I assure the House that as soon as I am in a position to do so, I will make a full statement.

Shri P. K. Deo: So long as the wretched ambassador cars could be sold at Rs. 18,000 it is obvious that the response... (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Has the quality of the car been improved by the use of this adjective?

Shri P. K. Deo: It may improve, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: He might put the question.

Shri P. K. Deo: When it is obvious that the response would be very poor to the proposal for pooling the resources for efficient production, etc., may I know what are the specific proposals of the Government to enforce that their resources are pooled together so that a cheaper and better car is produced in the country for the use of the consumers?

Shri T. N. Singh: We are considering just these measures which we should take under the circumstances. As a matter of fact, the present rate of production and the quantity that each unit produces are entirely uneconomic. We are seized of this problem and I can assure the House that we shall be taking the necessary steps as early as possible. (*Interruptions*).

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: He must have noted the feelings of the House in regard to this matter and seen how eager they are.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Asadi: The assurance is very old; made long ago.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Let there be silence.

Shri P. C. Borooah: The former Minister in charge of this subject stated in the House sometime ago that the price was expected to be reduced. May I know whether the Government have lost all hope of reducing the car price, since the hon. Minister the other day, in an informal talk with newsmen, stated that the reduction of price will not be possible? May I know whether any study has been made in that regard and has it been concluded finally that there is no possibility of reduction in prices?

1014 (A1) LSD—2.

Shri T. N. Singh: I am fully conscious of this complaint, and I think there may be some justification also. We shall examine it; the prices of these cars are rather very high and they need examination. But it must be understood that it is the private sector manufacturing agency. Secondly, many of these prices are settled according to certain formulas which I may tell the House is on cost plus basis. I think the whole thing needs examination and I shall endeavour to examine that problem.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: In spite of sufficient foreign exchange having been allowed to the three car manufacturers, may I know what are the main reasons which have brought the production from 22,000 down to 15,000 in the year 1962-63?

Shri T. N. Singh: The production of these cars in 1963 was 15,000; it is true. That is probably due to shortage of foreign exchange.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: My question was, in spite of sufficient foreign exchange being allowed to the three car manufacturers during that year, what are the main reasons which have resulted in the fall in production.

Shri T. N. Singh: I will have to examine that question and then I will be able to answer.

Shri Joachim Alva: Is the hon. Minister aware that there is a unit in the Hindustan Aircraft Factory (which produces planes for us), which produces a baby car costing just Rs. 5,000, which is better than any other car put in the Indian market and whether the Government has examined that proposal? Secondly, is the Government aware that .37 million dollar credit has been given by the U.S. Government to the three car manufacturers in India and that by the end of the third Five Year Plan we shall have 100,000 automobiles? Is the Government going to be blackmailed by these three car

manufacturers so that the consumers will suffer, or, do the Government still have a whip-hand against the manufacturers or not?

Shri T. N. Singh: I want to say very categorically that the Government have no intention to be blackmailed by anybody.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: You have been up till now. (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri T. N. Singh: This whole problem has become very complicated as a result of more than one make being allowed to be manufactured in this country.

Shri Daji: Abolish all the three firms in the private sector and finish with it. (Interruption).

Shri T. N. Singh: I think that is a suggestion which should be considered and I am prepared to consider it. (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. So many Members should not talk simultaneously and put questions. I can very well understand the excitement.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: How to express the feelings of the public?

Mr. Speaker: Each one as he gets his turn might voice the feelings of the public so that the chance may be given to so many.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I am glad to know that the Minister is examining many questions. Will he also examine why the automobile industry in this country cannot be taken over by the public sector?

Shri T. N. Singh: Certainly.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Since Minister after Minister has given repeated assurances and made empty and half promises, may I know how long the Government will wait for a

warm and encouraging response from these three manufacturers, or will Government go ahead straight for another project? What is the intention of the Government?

Shri T. N. Singh: It is rather unfortunate to say that any Minister has given any false assurance. I wish that had been avoided.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Being a Member of the Planning Commission and being a Minister in Parliament are different. He should not give us sermons . . . (Interruptions).

Shri Thirumala Rao: Since the Minister is new to the department, Ministers who previously dealt with the subject may be asked to reply.

The Minister of Industry and Supply (Shri Dasappa): At the end of all this, may I know what question is on the floor? (Interruptions).

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Sir, you have allowed only one question of mine and the Minister should know that.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार): अध्यक्ष महोदय मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठिये ।

श्री बागड़ी : मैं व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाता चाहता हूँ । अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप इस बात के ऊपर फँसला दें कि बार बार सवाल पूछने के बाद और आपके यों निर्देश देने के बाद कि सवाल का जवाब मंत्री महोदय जब हाउस ठंडा हो जाय तब दें, इसके बावजूद भी मंत्री महोदय यह कहें कि सवाल का मुझे पता नहीं, यह हाउस की उनके द्वारा लांहीन नहीं तो और क्या है ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कल्लूबाय (देवास) : वह यहां बैठे हुए घर का विचार कर रहे हैं ।

Shri S. M. Bamerjee: On a point of order, Sir. A particular question—original question—has been asked and

the supplementaries have followed from it. Fortunately or unfortunately Mr. Dasappa is the Cabinet Minister in charge of it. After hearing all the supplementaries and all the answers, he puts a question which is like somebody asking "मन्त्र किन की मांगें थीं"

after hearing all the Ramayana.

Mr. Speaker: Should I give any answer to that?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether the Minister is justified in saying like that. He has ridiculed the House.

Mr. Speaker: I will look into the rules if I can find Sita there. It should not be made a fun of in the House.

So far as I could gather, I do not want to say anything except that it was really unfortunate that the Minister should say such words....

Shri Nath Pai: Flippancy.

Mr. Speaker: . . . which could lead to another interpretation. That was not proper because we had discussed it for a long time.

Shri Dasappa: I did not know to which question . . . (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: After so many supplementaries had been put, the Minister ought to have asked to which particular supplementary he had to give a reply.

Shri Dasappa: I only meant the supplementary.

Mr. Speaker: But the words that he used did not convey the idea that he wanted to know which supplementary he had to answer on that particular occasion because so many supplementaries had been put simultaneously, though that might have been his intention.

Shri Dasappa: That was my intention.

Mr. Speaker: But his query "what is the question" gave the impression to the House as if he did not know what question we were dealing with though we had spent so much time on it.

Shri Dasappa: May I express my regret if I had created the impression that I was not aware of the question holding the field here? Because a number of friends were getting up and asking supplementaries, I did not know to which particular supplementary I had to give an answer. That created the difficulty.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Sir, you allowed only one supplementary; nothing more. Where were the other supplementaries?

Shri Dasappa: If it is Shri Azad's supplementary that is holding the field, my friend will answer it. But there were so many questions put by other members. Therefore, I asked which of the supplementaries was holding the field.

Mr. Speaker: The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Bokaro Steel Plant

Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Rameshwar Tanti:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Dhaon:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
Dr. Saradish Roy:
Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri P. Venkatasubbalah:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Maharajkumar Vijaya
Ananda:

*123. Shri Hem Raj:

Shri Solanki:
 Shri Kapur Singh:
 Shri Buta Singh:
 Shri Narasimha Reddy:
 Shri P. R. Chakravarti:
 Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
 Shri Onkar Lal Bérwa:
 Shri Daljit Singh:
 Shri Karni Singhji:
 Shri P. K. Deo:
 Shri P. G. Sen:
 Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
 Shri Krishna Pal Singh:
 Shri B. N. Kureel:
 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
 Shri Hem Barua:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have held negotiations with the USSR Government regarding the assistance for the setting up of the Bokaro Steel Plant; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the negotiations and the steps taken so far in the matter?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). After the announcement of the U.S.S.R. assistance for the Bokaro Steel Plant in May this year, negotiations have been held with the USSR Government about the scope of such assistance. Copies of the detailed project report and our Technical Committee's Report thereon, were sent to them. A team headed by the Secretary, Department of Iron and Steel, visited the USSR in the middle of July. The main purpose of the team's visit was to impress upon the Soviet Government our keenness to complete the Project on a priority basis and draw up a time-schedule consistent with this objective. The team held discussions with the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, State Committee for Iron & Steel Industry, Tjazzpromexport, the Soviet Trade Organisation, and Giproemz, the Soviet Central Design Institute for metallurgical Plants.

The Soviet Government appreciated our anxiety to complete the Project

with the utmost expedition, and a team of Soviet specialists is now in this country for further investigations and detailed technical discussions. The team is at present visiting the various steel plants and is making on-the-spot studies of ore mines and quarries, and the site of the plant. It will also hold discussions with the National Mineral Development Corporation, the National Coal Development Corporation, the D.V.C. etc. in connection with the supply of iron ore, coal, power and water supply etc. After this study and further discussions with the Technical Officers, which are expected to be completed this month, the team of Soviet specialists will report back to their Government after which an Agreement with the USSR Government will be signed.

Steel Projects

Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
 Shri Sashi Ranjan:
 Dr. Ranen Sen:
 Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
 Dr. Saradish Roy:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 *124. Shri Solanki:
 Shri Narasimha Reddy:
 Shri Vishram Prasad:
 Shri P. R. Chakravarti:
 Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:
 Shri J. B. S. Bist:
 Shri B. L. Kureel:
 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that an international consortium of American and British Private firms have shown interest in the steel projects that are likely to be set up in this country in the near future and it has already made a positive approach to the Indian Government in this regard; and

(b) if so, the nature of offer of help made by this consortium?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). An International Consortium has shown interest in setting up steel-

works in India. Members of this Consortium are expected to visit India in October when concrete proposals are likely to be submitted.

Steel Plant at Bonaigarh in Orissa

- *113. { Shri Hem Barua:
Shri D. D. Mantri:
Shri P. K. Deo:

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

(a) whether Government have decided to locate a steel plant at Bonaigarh in Orissa;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the project; and

(c) whether any foreign collaboration has been accepted for this plant project?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (c). No, Sir, but two feasibility studies have been commissioned to study several regions, including Bonaigarh, for locating a few iron-making units which could later be developed into steel plants. A decision in regard to sites can be taken after the feasibility Reports are received. The reports are expected by June, 1965. It is too early now to consider foreign collaboration and other matters.

Price of Cement

- *126. { Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri P. C. Boroach:
Shri Kolla Venkalah:

Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have raised the price of cement recently;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Mishra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) the F.O.R. destination price has been increased by Rs. 2 per tonne, with effect from the 1st July 1964.

(c) This increase was pursuant to increases allowed to cement producers in their ex-works prices and to increased railway freight on the transport of cement. The ex-works prices were raised in order to compensate producers for increases in such elements as pit-head price of coal, railway freight on coal and electricity rates.

Public Sector Steel Plants

- *127. { Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

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

(a) whether the steel plants in the public sector are working to full capacities during the current year;

(b) if not, which of the plants are working below their capacities and to what extent and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to push up their working to full capacities?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (c). During the current year, Bhilai Steel Plant has been working above the rated capacity and Durgapur Steel Plant very near the rated capacity.

Rourkela Steel Plant has, however, worked to about 79 per cent of steel ingot capacity and 77 per cent of saleable steel capacity. This shortfall in production has been mainly due to the shutting down of blast furnace No. 1 for relining from January to July 1964 and the dislocation caused by the civil disturbances in the latter half of March 1964. Since August, 1964, all the three blast furnaces are working and production is again showing the upward trend and there is no reason to

think that full production will not be achieved very soon.

Export of Manganese Ore

- *128. { Shri Namblar:
Dr. Saradish Roy:
Shri P. Kunhan:
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri Laxmi Dass:
Shri Imbichivaya:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India has decided to stop the present system of barter deals in manganese ore exports;

(b) whether the private exporters will be given a free hand to export the ore themselves and not necessarily through the Corporation; and

(c) if so, the reasons for such a decision?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) As from 1st January, 1965, exports of manganese ore on barter basis will be handled by the M.M.T.C. directly and not through the intermediary of private parties as is being done now.

(b) Yes, Sir, Government proposes to continue the present policy of export of manganese ore freely by shippers and mineowners.

(c) Barter deals require to be transacted under controlled conditions. Manganese ore export under barter will be handled by the M.M.T.C. directly and not through intermediaries acting on behalf of the M.M.T.C.

Prices of Mill Cloth

- *129. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bader:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Eswara Reddy:
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri D. J. Naik:
Shri Kajrolkar:
Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:
Shrimati Benuka Ray:
Shri P. K. Deo:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cotton Textiles Consultative Board has recommended to Government that statutory controls be imposed on the production and prices of popular varieties of mill cloth; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to the suggestion?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The recommendations are under the active consideration of Government.

Trade with U.S.A.

- *130. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether he visited Washington in June this year to hold trade talks with the United State Government officials;

(b) if so, the specific matters discussed with them; and

(c) the result of these talks?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). I visited U.S.A. in June 1964, several issues had to be discussed with (i) U.N. authorities for UNCTAD Conference, with (ii) U.S.A. Government authorities and exporters organisation for our export trade in textiles, cashew, spices, fish and sea foods, manganese

ore, handloom and handicraft, mica, engineering goods, manufactured goods, with (iii) U.S.A. Government authorities imports of cotton, Soybean oil and tallow under PL 480 and (iv) visit to our pavilion in New York Fair.

रेलवे कर्मचारियों को रेल यात्रा में रियायत

* 131. श्री बागड़ी : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने रेलवे कर्मचारियों को रेल किराये में रियायत देने के सम्बन्ध में बेतन प्रायोग की सिफारिशों को कार्यान्वित करने का फैसला कर लिया है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) और (ख). शायद माननीय सदस्य का मतलब दूसरे बेतन प्रायोग की उस सिफारिश से है जिसमें यह कहा गया है कि इस समय रेल कर्मचारियों को जितने मुफ्त रेलवे पास और पी 0 टी 0 प्रो 0 दिये जाते हैं, उनकी संख्या कम कर दी जाये। इस सम्बन्ध में स्थिति यह है कि इस मुद्दा पर उन दो श्रमिक संघों का विचार जानना जरूरी था जिनका रेल मंत्रालय से वास्ता है। इस समय रेल कर्मचारियों को जो रियायतें दी जाती हैं, उनमें किसी तरह की कमी करने का दोनों संघों ने कड़ा विरोध किया। इस सम्बन्ध में दूसरे देशों की रेलों में प्रचलित प्रथा के बारे में भी जानकारी की गई है। प्राप्त सूचना के आधार पर और दूसरे परिवहन-संयटन (जैसे हवाई जहाज कम्पनियां और जहाजरानी कम्पनियां) अपने कर्मचारियों को जो रियायतें देते हैं, उनको भी ध्यान में रख कर इस मामले पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

Steel Plant in Goa-Hospet and Bailadilla-Vishakhapatnam Areas

- * 132. {
- Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
 - Shri M. N. Swamy:
 - Shri Bishanchander Seth:
 - Shri B. P. Yadava:
 - Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
 - Shri Dhaon:
 - Shri D. C. Sharma:
 - Shri P. Venkatasubbalah:
 - Shri Yashpal Singh:
 - Shri P. C. Borooah:
 - Shri Solanki:
 - Shri Eswara Reddy:
 - Shri A. S. Saigal:
 - Shri Basappa:
 - Shri P. K. Deo:
 - Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
 - Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
 - Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:
 - Shri Kajrolkar:
 - Shri E. Barua:
 - Shri M. S. Murti:
 - Shri E. S. Pandey:
 - Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
 - Shri Baswant:
 - Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
 - Shri T. Subramanyam:

Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 44 on the 1st June, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the report of the Technical Committee constituted to find out the possibility of setting up a steel plant in Goa-Hospet and Bailadilla-Vishakhapatnam areas has been received; and

(b) if so, the main recommendations of the Committee?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) On the whole the Committee has favoured the Hospet location, though it considers the Bailadilla-Vishakhapatnam area and Goa also suitable and worthy of further study.

World Trade Conference

- *133. { Shri Hem Raj;
Shri Vishram Prasad;
Shri Indrajit Gupta.
Shri D. C. Sharma;
Shri P. K. Deo;
Shrimati Renuka Ray;

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) what is the final outcome of the World Trade Conference held recently at Geneva;

(b) how far the developed countries have agreed to help the under-developed ones to boost up their trade with them and on what terms; and

(c) how far it will help India in her exports to all western countries and those of the European Common Market?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The report of the Indian Delegation to United Nations Conference on Trade and Development has already been laid on the Table of the House on 7th September, 1964.

(b) and (c). The developed countries including the European Economic Community have shown an awareness of the urgent need to assist the developing countries in expanding their exports and proceeding with their economic development programmes and have agreed to take suitable steps to achieve this objective. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the Trade and Development Board, the continuing machinery of the Conference, will, however have to evolve concrete programmes of international action to meet the trading needs of the developing countries. It is, therefore, too early to attempt any precise assessment of the extent to which India's exports may stand to benefit from these discussions.

Second Foundry Forge Plant

- *134. { Shri Shree Narayan Das;
Shri M. R. Krishna;
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka;
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena;
Shri B. N. Kureel;
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey;

Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 93 on the 14th February, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the question of establishing a Second Foundry Forge Plant has since been finally considered; and

(b) if so, the nature of decision taken?

The Minister of Heavy Engineering in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Detailed Project Report for this plant is under preparation.

Import of Cement

- *135. { Shri S. B. Patil;
Shri Basappa;
Shri M. L. Dwivedi;
Shrimati Savitri Nigam;
Shri S. C. Samanta;
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa;
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey;

Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to import cement to meet its acute shortage in the country;

(b) if so, how much cement will be imported and from which countries; and

(c) what is the annual indigenous production and requirement of the country?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibabhendra Mishra): (a) and (b). A

proposal to import some cement is now under the Government's consideration.

(c) The production of indigenous cement during the year 1963-64 was 9.42 million tonnes against an estimated demand of 11.75 million tonnes.

Stock of Tobacco in Andhra Pradesh

- *136. { Shri Eswara Reddy:
Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Kolla Venkalah:
Shri P. Venkatasubbalah:
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri Laxmi Dass:
Shri P. Kunhan:
Shri Nambiar:
Shri Imbichibava:
Dr. Saradish Roy:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large stock of tobacco has been accumulated this year in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps that have been taken by Government to dispose of the accumulated stock?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). A small stock had accumulated mainly due to:—

- (1) Large increase in production of Flue cured Virginia tobacco in India this year.
- (2) Shift away from the demand for high grade tobacco from the foreign markets.
- (3) Demand from some countries so far having been less than in the previous years.

(c) An Ad Hoc Committee has been constituted to look into the problems of the disposal of the accumulated stocks of the current crop and to recommend to the Government long-term and short-term measures for their solution. Delegations have also been sponsored to East

Europe, West Europe and Africa to explore the possibilities of disposal of the accumulated stocks.

Blast Furnaces for Pig Iron

- *137. { Shri D. D. Puri:
Dr. Saradish Roy:
Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri Dinan Bhattacharya:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Solanki:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Shri A. S. Saigal:
Shri M. Rampure:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:

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

(a) whether orders have been placed with some Indian Technical Consultant firms to carry out feasibility studies to establish blast furnaces to produce pig iron;

(b) whether the firms selected for the purpose have previous experience in carrying out such feasibility studies;

(c) the cost involved in this project; and

(d) when the reports are expected to be submitted to Government?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). Two firms have already been selected for the preparation of feasibility studies of sites for the proposed blast furnaces to produce pig iron. Both are considered experienced. Government are also considering commissioning a third study.

(c) The total cost involved is Rs. 3.0 lakhs.

(d) The reports are expected by June, 1965.

Indo-U.K. Trade

*138. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to an article by

Shri K. B. Lall, India's Ambassador to the ECM countries, published in London, advocating structural changes in the pattern of Indo-U.K. trade; and

(b) whether Government share Shri Lall's view as expressed in the article, that Britain does not enjoy a fair share of India's market?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The article by Shri K. B. Lall has given the factual position about Indo-U.K. trade, which needs to be expanded further.

While emphasising the measures that need to be taken to raise India's exports to U.K.; he has also brought out that India was not unmindful of U.K.'s prospects of increasing their exports to India in the context of India's developing economy.

Export of Groundnut Oil to Burma

*139. { Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri A. N. Vidyalkar:
Shri Bado:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the groundnut oil that India is exporting to Burma is being diverted to China;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the State Trading Corporation has been negotiating fresh terms with the Burmese Government for further supply of groundnut oil to Burma; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to ensure that no oil exported to Burma is re-exported to China?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Prices of Cotton Textiles

{ Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
*140. { Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Dhaon:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. K. Deo:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether two leading mills of Bombay have recently increased the prices of cotton textiles by 10 per cent without obtaining a clearance from the Central Government;

(b) if so, whether the increase is justified; and

(c) whether any action is proposed to be taken against these mills?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) to (c). It was reported that some Mills in Bombay and other Centres had, in June 1964, marked up the prices of their cloth by about 10 per cent over the prices chargeable under the Voluntary Price Regulation Scheme. The Textile Commissioner intervened with the Indian Cotton Mills Federation to ask the mills to revert to the old prices. It is understood that as a result of this, the prices of the cloth of those mills have been restored to the original levels.

Directorate of Disposals and Supplies

{ Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
*141. { Shri Dhaon:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether any effort is afoot to streamline procedure relating to

tendering and contracting under the Directorate of Disposals and Supplies; and

(b) if so, along what lines?

The Minister of Supply in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Raghuramiah): (a) and (b). A Study Team has been set up to examine the working of the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals. This Study Team will look into the procedures relating to tendering and contracting.

Pig Iron

- *142. { Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Bade:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. K. Dee:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the indigenous production of pig iron has not kept pace with the demand;

(b) if so, the reasons for the shortfall in production of pig iron at home and the extent thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to augment the production of pig iron?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (c). When the Third Plan was formulated, the demand for foundry grade iron by 1965-66 was placed at 1.5 million tonnes. Of this, one million tonnes was to come from integrated steel works and half a million tonnes from units in the private sector. The actual demand for pig iron has however outstripped these forecasts. It is now estimated that by 1965-66, the annual demand for pig iron would be about 2 million tonnes. Against this level of demand, the current production (mainly from the integrated steel-works) is about 1.2 to 1.3 million tons. The shortfall is of the order of 0.7 million tons. An important reason for

the shortfall is the poor progress in the implementation of licences granted to units in the private sector. Apart from arranging for imports to the extent of 100,000 tons immediately to tide over the present shortage, steps have been taken in hand to ensure greater availability of pig iron during the early years of the Fourth Plan.

Automobile Industry

- *143. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri P. K. Dee:
Shri Mohammad Elias:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.S. Government has authorised three credits totalling \$37.8 million to help the Indian automobile industry to expand and modernize its production facilities and to increase its heavy engineering capacity; and

(b) if so, the terms and conditions of the credit and the manner in which it is proposed to be utilised?

The Minister of Heavy Engineering in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) and (b). The following three credits have recently been authorised by the Agency for International Development, Washington, USA:—

Particulars	Amount (\$ million)
1. M/s. Tata Engineering and Locomotive Co. Ltd., for their truck expansion programme	11.80
2. M/s. Hindustan Motors for their truck expansion and engine manufacturing programme	23.00
3. M/s. Hindustan Motors for their shovel manufacturing programme	2.95
Total	37.75

The terms and conditions of these credits are still to be finalised.

Expansion of Durgapur Steel Plant

- *144. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:

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

(a) whether the British Government have offered a credit for the expansion of the Durgapur Steel Plant;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) how far the Plant's capacity is proposed to be increased?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (c). The Durgapur Steel Plant is proposed to be expanded from 1.6 million ingot tonnes to 3 million ingot tonnes during the Fourth Five Year Plan period. The British Government have agreed to finance the foreign exchange cost of the expansion. The amount of the credit and the other terms and conditions will be settled in due course.

Aluminium Project at Korba

- *145. { Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Rameshwar Tanti:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Dhaon:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri A. S. Saigal:
Shri D. J. Naik:
Shri Chandak:
Shri D. D. Mantri:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri Ukey:

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

(a) whether Government have decided to establish an aluminium smelter project at Korba in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether any foreign collaboration has been sought in this project;

(c) if so, with which country; and

(d) the progress made towards the implementation of this project?

The Minister of Steel and Mines. (Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (d). Government of India have under consideration a proposal to establish an integrated aluminium project at Korba in Madhya Pradesh with a capacity to manufacture 1,20,000 tonnes per annum of alumina, 30,000 tonnes per annum of aluminium metal supported by facilities to manufacture aluminium semis.

It is now proposed to take the assistance, technical and financial, of the Hungarians for the Korba Aluminium Project upto the alumina stage (i.e. bauxite mining and manufacture of alumina out of bauxite). Arrangements for manufacture of aluminium metal (from alumina) and aluminium semis are to be made separately after finalising the arrangements for the first stage upto alumina with the Hungarians.

The Hungarians have now submitted proposals for preparation of Project Report for the Project upto the alumina stage which are under examination.

Railway Minister's Visit to U.S.A.

- *146. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Basappa:
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shrimati Renuka Ray:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether he visited U.S.A. in July, 1964 to explore the possibilities of securing U.S. assistance for railway development in India; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the talks held in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) During Railway Minister's visit to the U.S.A. in July 1964, the possi-

'bilities of U.S. and World Bank assistance, for Railway development in India, were explored by him amongst other things.

(b) Prospects are favourable; a Railway delegation from India has left this week for negotiation with the International Development Association, an affiliate of the World Bank as well as with U.S. Government Agencies and Export-Import Bank of U.S.A.

पंजाब में औद्योगिक बस्तियां

332. श्री बागड़ी :
श्री बलजीत सिंह :

क्या उद्योग तथा संभरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1963 के अन्त में पंजाब में कहां-कहां पर औद्योगिक बस्तियां थीं ; और

(ख) 1964-65 में ऐसी कितनी बस्तियां (कहां कहां पर) स्थापित की जायेंगी ?

उद्योग तथा संभरण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री विजयेंद्र सिंह) : (क) और (ख). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है [वृत्तकाल में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल टी-3090/64]

रेलवे लाइनों

333. श्री बागड़ी : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1947 से 1 जनवरी, 1964 तक भारत में बिछाई गई रेलवे लाइनों का जंगल क्या है; और

(ख) इस पर कुल कितना व्यय किया गया ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाम आब) : (क) और (ख). एक बयान सभा

पटल पर रखा गया है [वृत्तकाल में रखा गया देखिये संख्या एल टी-3091/64] इसमें प्रायोजनाओं की अनुमानित लागत बतायी गयी है, क्योंकि कुछ लाइनें यद्यपि यातायात के लिये खोल दी गई हैं, फिर भी उनमें सम्बन्धित कुछ निर्माण-कार्य अभी करने को बाकी है और प्रायोजनाओं के लेबो अभी बन्द नहीं किये गये हैं। कुछ प्रायोजनायें ऐसी भी हैं जहां रेलवे लाइन के केवल कुछ भाग यातायात के लिए खोले गये हैं और ऐसी हालत में केवल इन भागों पर किये गये वास्तविक खर्चा के प्राकट्य तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। इसलिए समूची प्रायोजना की अनुमानित लागत दिखायी गयी है।

Forward Trading

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

(a) whether Government have removed the ban on forward trading in staple fibre yarn and Kapas recently; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Staple fibre yarn.—To help stabilisation of prices as well as advance sales by yarn-producers of staple fibre which industry due to its small base was facing difficulties in advance sales.

Kapas.—Ban was imposed in 1962 when supply position of cotton was acute and prices touched the ceiling. With the improvement in the supply position of cotton in the cotton season 1963-64, the ban was removed in November, 1963.

Biweekly Southern Express Train

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

(a) whether Government propose to increase to 5 days in the week the

Biweekly Southern Express train running between Delhi and Madras;

(b) if so, when the increased service would be available; and

(c) whether any new through service coaches are likely to be introduced connecting the Northern and Southern parts of the country?

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

(b) With effect from 1-10-64 when the new time table will come into force.

(c) One composite First and Third class through service coach between each of the following pairs of stations will be introduced in the new Time Table to come into force with effect from 1-10-1964.

By Southern Expresses and connected trains

- (i) New Delhi and Cochin (Five days in the week).
- (ii) New Delhi and Mangalore (Two days in the week).
- (iii) New Delhi and Bangalore (Frequency to be increased from 2 days to 5 days in the week).

G.T. Expresses and connected trains

- (iv) Lucknow & Madras (Two days in the week).
- (v) Varanasi & Madras (Two days in the week).

Industrial Estates in Rajasthan

336. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Industrial Estates sanctioned for Rajasthan during the Third Five Year Plan; and

(b) how many of these have started working, how many yet remain unallotted, and the number of those which have now ceased to function?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) The Third Five Year Plan allocation for industrial estates in Rajasthan is Rs. 157.00 lakhs and the number of industrial estates proposed for the third plan period was 26. The State Government however have not submitted any scheme to the Central Government so far.

(b) Does not arise.

Corruption Cases amongst Northern Railway Employees

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

(a) the number of cases of corruption detected against the Railway employees during 1963-64 in Ferozepur and Delhi Divisions of the Northern Railway; and

(b) the nature of such cases?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) 216.

(b) (i) Acceptance of illegal gratification.

(ii) Misappropriation of Government money.

(iii) Misuse of Railway labour and material.

(iv) Misuse of passes and P.T.Os.

(v) Issuing Railway Receipts without receipt of goods.

(vi) Irregular reservation of accommodation in trains.

(vii) Concealment of previous antecedents while obtaining employment on the Railway.

(viii) Carrying passengers without tickets in trains.

(ix) Over-charging intending passengers deliberately at booking windows.

(x) Acceptance of unscreened stone-ballast mixed with earth.

(xi) Shortage of cement.

(xii) Allowing below specification work by using less cement in construction of bridges.

Steel Production Cost

338. Shri Sonavane: Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) the actual cost of production (without taking into consideration the depreciation of the plant) for various categories of steel of basic sizes (not carrying any extra) of the different steel plants in India, both in public and private sector;

(b) the number of workers employed in these plants and the Administrative offices; and

(c) their aggregate salary and wages?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Information in regard to the cost of production of pig iron, steel ingots and the average cost of salable steel is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House. It will not be in the public interest to give detailed break-down of costs by different categories of steel.

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

Import of Ball and Roller Bearings

339. Shri Sonavane: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria used in selecting the firms who have been appointed as the associates of S.T.C. for import and distribution of ball and roller bearings, for which import licences have been issued to S.T.C.;

(b) the instructions given to the State Trading Corporation of India Ltd., for ensuring that the supplies of bearings imported are made available to actual users only;

(c) whether the S.T.C. ensure that the actual users are made aware of the imports in regard to particular sizes;

(d) whether the established importers having small quotas are allowed to join the associations of ball bearing importers, which have been formed at the instance of S.T.C. for handling the imports and distribution of ball and roller bearings against import licences issued to S.T.C.; and

(e) whether the small trader is given a preference over a big trader in accordance with Government's declared policy?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The following criteria are taken into consideration by the State Trading Corporation in selecting firms to be entrusted with the import and distribution of ball, roller and taper bearings, which are canalised through the State Trading Corporation:

(i) Existing channels of trade to be utilised as far as possible and distribution arrangements to be broad based so that actual users in various parts of the country may be able to get their requirements without difficulty. To ensure this, Associations of importers/dealers who have the necessary technical knowledge, experience and facilities for after-sale-service and advise to the users are entrusted with the distribution arrangement.

(ii) Well known makes of bearings which were being imported in large quantities before canalisation through the accredited agents of the foreign suppliers on established importers' licences, to continue to be imported in adequate quantity so that consumers may not have difficulty in getting their requirements of the well known makes and expert.

knowledge and experience of the accredited agents of the well known makes may be fully and properly utilised. For this purpose accredited agents of well known makes are associated with the distribution arrangements.

(b) STC's agreements with its business associates provide that the goods will be supplied only to actual users.

(c) STC's agreements with its business associates provide that to make the availability of the bearings known to consumers in India, they will give wide publicity through advertisements in English and Vernacular news-papers, periodicals etc. They are also required to display prominently, at the entrance of their shops, selling prices of the bearings of the more important types on a notice board. Besides, they are required to keep complete cyclostyled or printed price lists of all the sizes and types for scrutiny by any member of the public. Periodically lists of the goods being imported with the assistance of the STC are also sent to the Directors of Industries so that these may be circulated to industrial units within their jurisdictions. Such lists are also circulated to recognised Chambers of Commerce.

(d) STC is associating the following representative bodies of importers/dealers for the distribution of bearings:—

- (i) Ball & Roller Bearings Distributors Association Ltd., Bombay.
- (ii) Federation of All India Automobile Spare Parts Dealers Association, Delhi.

All dealers/importers can become members of Ball and Roller Bearing Distributors Association. The Federation is also amending its constitution and all associations of dealers will be able to become its members.

(e) Bearings trade is a highly specialised trade which requires intimate

knowledge and experience in view of the types and sizes involved and for providing after sale service and advice to the actual user. It is, therefore, not always feasible in this particular trade to give preference to a small trader over a big dealer although attempts are always made to ensure that the small trader is not adversely affected.

Deraillment of Engine on Delhi-Shahadara Line

340. Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether derailment of a railway engine took place on the Delhi-Shahadara line, on or about the 12th July, 1964;

(b) whether an enquiry has since been made into the cause of this mishap; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath: (a) Yes. The accident occurred on 12-7-64.

(b) and (c). The accident was enquired into by a Committee of Railway officers. Their report has not yet been finalised. Police investigation into this accident is also in progress.

Export of Handloom Cloth

**341. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of handloom cloth exported by the Handloom Export Organisation itself excluding its associates from March, 1964 to date; and

(b) the quantity of handloom cloth sold within the country during the same period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):

(a) 3,12,232 Metres approximately upto July, 1964.

(b) The Handicrafts & Handlooms Exports Corporation of India Limited does not do any local sales except to business associates for export against orders received by them. In this manner, they sold 5663 metres (approx.) to business associates upto July, 1964.

Corruption Cases in South Eastern Railway

342. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1703 on the 31st March, 1964 and state the number and nature of corruption cases pending in South-Eastern Railway as on 31st July, 1964?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (i) Number of cases—190.

(ii) Nature of cases—

(1) Demand and acceptance of illegal gratification.

(2) Securing employment and promotion, etc., on false declaration and submission of false certificates.

(3) Fraudulent drawal and misuse of Passes and P.T.Os.

(4) Misappropriation of Railway cash and materials, etc.

(5) False maintenance of Muster Rolls, manipulation of official records, drawal of false travelling allowances, etc.

(6) Claiming of educational assistance by submitting false certificates.

(7) Violation of Service Conduct Rules.

1014 (Ai) LSD—3.

(8) Alleged execution of works below specification by Railway Contractors.

Salt Industry at Phalodi

343. Shri Tan Singh: Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether the salt industry at Phalodi, district Jodhpur in Rajasthan has heavily suffered due to floods and heavy rains this year;

(b) the estimated loss caused by the flood; and

(c) the extent of relief, if any, contemplated to be given for this industry?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the preliminary reports available, the loss is estimated at about Rs. 1,50,000/- (including the cost of salt washed away).

(c) The matter is under examination.

Geological Survey of Almora

344. Shri E. Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a survey team has gone to Almora, Nainital, Pithoragarh and Garhwal districts to find out about the existence of different minerals in these areas;

(b) if so, the details of the findings if any; and

(c) when the survey of these areas will be completed?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Workable deposits of limestones, gypsum, soapstone and magnesite have been recorded in the districts of Almora, Nainital, Pithoragarh and Garhwal districts. Of these, gypsum,

limestones and soapstone are under active exploitation. Occurrence of dolomite, graphite, copper-lead-zinc ores, pyrite, iron ores, ochres, mica, sulphur and asbestos are also recorded at different places.

(c) Investigations will continue as long as necessary and no time limit can be fixed.

कल्याण जंक्शन रेलवे यार्ड में गाड़ी का पटरी से उतर जाना

३४५. श्री बसवन्त : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य रेलवे के कल्याण जंक्शन यार्ड में 1964 में गाड़ियों के पटरी पर से उतरने की कितनी घटनाएँ हुई ;

(ख) इन दुर्घटनाओं के क्या कारण थे ;

(ग) उनसे कुल कितना नुकसान हुआ ; और

(घ) क्या उन दुर्घटनाओं का उत्तरदायित्व निर्धारित कर लिया गया है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपसची (श्री काम नाथ) : (क) 1964 के पक्षे सात महीनों में 66 ।

(ख) इन में से 61 घटनाएँ रेल कर्मचारियों की गलती के कारण और बाकी 5 प्राकृतिक कारणों से हुई ।

(ग) रेलवे सम्पत्ति को 11,148 रुपये और 65 पैसे का नुकसान का अनुमान लगाया गया है ।

(घ) जी हाँ ।

Flag Station on N.E. Railway

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

(a) whether there is a proposal to have a flag station between Riga and Dhang Stations on N.E. Railway; and

(b) if so, where and when the Station will start working?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) and (b). The proposal was examined and could not be accepted for want of adequate justification.

Working Hours in Textile Mills

347. { Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Solanki:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Shri Eswara Reddy:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavalaya:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to increase the daily working hours in the textile mills in the country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the weekly holidays in the textile mills will also be staggered;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) when these proposals will be given effect to?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (d). Government have constantly under their consideration measures to improve the production of the cotton textile mills. The suggestions that working hours should be increased and that weekly holidays should be staggered have been made in this context. No decisions have been taken so far in respect of these suggestions.

State Trading Corporation

348. { Shri Shashi Ranjan:
Shri Krishnapal Singh:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state the monthly rent paid by the State Trading Corporation to the Express Building, New Delhi and

also the total amount paid to them so far?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): The rent paid per month by STC at present is Rs. 43,601.00.

Total amount of rent paid upto the 31st July, 1964 (excluding the rent for the portion occupied by the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation since 1st October, 1963) is Rs. 26,23,450.00 P.

Misuse of Foreign Exchange

349. Shri Vishram Prasad: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 568 on the 13th December, 1963 and state:

(a) whether investigation regarding the misuse of foreign exchange by officials of the Poona Municipal Transport Undertaking has been completed; and

(b) if so, the action taken against the officers concerned?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir, the investigations are still in progress.

(b) Does not arise.

Coal-based Industrial Complex

350. { Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri D. D. Mantri:
Shri R. Barua:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Coal Development Corporation is exploring the possibility of setting up of a coal-based industrial complex at Ramgarh near Hazaribagh;

(b) if so, the progress made in the matter; and

(c) whether any foreign collaboration has been invited in the project?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). The National Coal Development Corporation is exploring the feasibility of setting up a coal-based industrial complex at Ramgarh. The Scheme is still in a preliminary stage. A concrete plan will be drawn up after the coals in this region have been tested and the schemes are considered feasible.

(c) No foreign collaboration has been invited.

Railway Pass Holders

351. Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 111 on the 2nd June, 1964 and state:

(a) the quota of seats reserved for Railway Pass/P.T.O. holders on various Mail/Express trains on the trunk routes in the country with a view to provide accommodation to the travelling public;

(b) the machinery provided to ensure that while reserving accommodation in the trains, preference should be given to the ticket holders over the Railway Pass holders;

(c) whether it is a fact that no reservation fee is levied from Railway pass-holders; and

(d) whether the Railway Board have examined the desirability of levying such charges as one of the measures to check large-scale cancellation of seats by the pass-holders when a ticket holder is required to forego a certain percentage while surrendering the ticket?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) A ceiling limit of 25 per cent of the normal accommodation available in the train has been prescribed for reservation by Pass holders by important Mail and Express trains.

(b) A watch is kept on the reservations done in respect of the Pass

noiders in the Reservation Offices, to ensure that the above ceiling limit is observed. No other special machinery is considered necessary in this regard.

(c) Yes. As Pass holders do not pay fares, a reservation fee is also not collected.

(d) Yes. It has also recently been decided to levy charges on a certain scale on Privilege Pass holders of various classes who do not cancel reservation 24 hours before the scheduled departure of the train.

काफी का निर्यात

352. श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या बाणिज्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कच्ची काफी निर्यात करने वालों को प्रोत्साहन देने की योजना चालू है उसका और उन्हें चिकोरी का जो भलाटमेंट किया जाता है, उसका विवरण क्या है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि जो चिकोरी उनका भलाट की जाती है उसका बे स्वयं उपयोग न करके तैयार काफी के निर्माताओं को अधिक मूल्य पर बेचते हैं; और

(ग) ग्रन्थिल भारतीय काफी निर्माता संस्था, मद्रास द्वारा शुद्ध निर्मित काफी के निर्यातकर्ताओं पर प्रोत्साहन योजना लागू करने के लिये दिये गये विभिन्न प्रत्यावेदनों पर सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

बाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) :

(क) अपने काफी के निर्यात से यथासम्भव विदेशी मुद्रा कमाने के उद्देश्य से सितम्बर, 1963 में निर्यातकों को प्रायातित चिकोरी के निर्यात के रूप में प्रोत्साहन देने का निर्णय किया गया था जो कि गैर रुपया भुगतान कोटा देशों को निर्यात की गयी काफी से प्राप्त विदेशी मुद्रा की जहाज तक निःशुल्क प्राम-दनी का 3 प्रतिशत तक था। काफी बोर्ड इस योजना के लिये प्रेषित चिकोरी का प्रायात विश्व व्यापी टैंडर के आधार पर करता है

और कच्ची काफी के निर्यातकों को, जो इस योजना के अधीन इसके हकदार होते हैं, चिकोरी का बंटन करता है।

(ख) इस योजना के अन्तर्गत जिन लोगों को चिकोरी का बंटन किया जाता है, उन्हें इसे आन्तरिक बाजार में बेचने की इजाजत दी जाती है। जिस कीमत पर वे इसे बाजार में बेचते हैं, उस पर कोई प्रतिबन्ध नहीं है।

(ग) शुद्ध निर्मित काफी के निर्यातकों के लिए एक प्रोत्साहन योजना की आवश्यकता पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

Truck-Train Collision on S.E. Railway

353. { Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Dhaon:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri P. K. Deo:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether a truck rammed into the Bombay-Howrah Mail at an un-manned level crossing, about 280 k.m.s. from Calcutta on the S.E. Railway on the 14th June, 1964;

(b) if so, how many persons were killed and injured as a result thereof; and

(c) whether any compensation has been paid to the families of the deceased?

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

(b) One person was killed on the spot and two others sustained grie-

vous injuries. The injured persons succumbed to their injuries subsequently.

(c) No claim for compensation has been received so far.

Steelworks Corporation

354. { Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

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

(a) whether it is proposed to set up a Steel Works Corporation for undertaking the construction work of steel plants both in the public and private sectors;

(b) if so, the date from which it is likely to start functioning; and

(c) whether private steel companies will be asked to contribute to the initial capital of the proposed corporation?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). A Government of India Undertaking of the name of Hindustan Steelworks Construction Limited has already been registered on the 23rd June, 1964, to undertake steelworks construction in the public sector. The organisation may undertake construction work in the private sector when it has spare capacity, but that is unlikely for sometime to come. The Board of Directors of the Company will be nominated shortly, and the Company is expected to start functioning immediately thereafter.

(c) No, Sir.

Sales Tax Committee Report

355. { Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Solanki:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the report of the Committee on Sales Tax set up by the Government has been considered; and

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

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The Report of the Committee on Sales Tax is under examination by the Government.

Railway Line between Talcher and Tikerpara Dam

356. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the South Eastern Railway administration has undertaken a survey for the construction of a 40-mile railway line between Talcher and the proposed Tikerpara dam site on behalf of the State Government of Orissa;

(b) if so, whether the concurrence of the Planning Commission has been taken for the survey; and

(c) whether the State Government have sought any financial assistance from the Centre for the purpose?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) The survey is being undertaken at the cost of the Government of Orissa and the concurrence of the Planning Commission is not necessary.

(c) No.

Railway Accidents Committee

357. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the recommendations of the Kunzru Railway Accidents Committee have been implemented; and

(b) if so, whether the implementation of those recommendations has helped reducing the number of accidents?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Out of 462 items of observations and recommendations made by the Railway Accidents Committee in Parts I and II of their Report, 82 are their observations while the remaining 380 are their recommendations. Of these 380 recommendations 299 have been accepted in full, 17 in part, 4 have been accepted with slight modifications while 23 have not been accepted. The remaining 37 items are under consideration of the Government. Those recommendations which have been accepted are under the process of implementation.

(b) Yes. The number of serious railway accidents as also other train accidents has decreased during 1963-64 as compared to the previous years.

Ring Railway in the Capital

358. { Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Shiv Charan Gupta:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the progress made so far in the construction of the Ring Railway in the Capital and when the project is likely to be completed?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): The sanctioned project is called "Delhi Avoiding Lines (Ring Railway)". Upto-date overall physical progress of the project is about 16 per cent. The project is expected to be completed by the end of 1967.

Iron and Steel Quotas

359. Shri Shashi Ranjan: Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) the manner in which the Steel Plants supply the controlled and uncontrolled materials to the consumers/indentors;

(b) whether the producers and stockists make supplies according to the quota certificates/permits issued to them;

(c) the basis on which the Controller of Iron and Steel issues such permits; and

(d) whether Government propose to introduce any improvement over this present system of distribution of finished products by the Steel Plants?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy): (a) The Main Producers supply the controlled and decontrolled categories of steel against indents planned on them by the Joint Plant Committee. Indents for controlled categories are planned only against quota certificates. No. certificates/permits are required for ordering or purchasing decontrolled categories.

(b) While the producers supply against indents planned on them, stockists supply controlled categories of steel only to customers having valid quota certificates/permits.

(c) The Iron and Steel Controller communicates to various Sponsoring authorities bulk allocations for different controlled categories after considering their demands and the likely availability. The Sponsoring authorities issue quota certificates against the bulk allocation, and orders can be placed on the producers on these certificates. Permits are issued by State Government authorities to customers requiring small quantities, enabling them to purchase from the stocks of controlled categories held by registered stockists.

(d) The present system of distribution of steel has been introduced from 1.3.1964, after considering the recommendations of the Raj Committee on 'Steel Control'. Government are not considering any revision at present.

Mechanization in Iron Ore Mining

360. Shri Shashi Ranjan: Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce partial mechanization in the

iron ore mines in the country with a view to meeting the increasing requirements of the steel plants;

(b) if so, the names of the iron ore mines where the said mechanization is going to be introduced;

(c) the names of the ore mines which are not being worked at present due to transport difficulties; and

(d) the action Government propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). The following iron ore mines have been developed in the public sector for feeding the steel plants:—

- (1) Rajhara, Dalli, Kokan and Ari Dongri.
- (2) Barsua.
- (3) Bolani.
- (4) Babadadan Hill in Mysore.

Of these, four mines at (1) are attached to the Bhilai Steel Plant. Rajhara has been mechanised. The mechanisation of the Dalli mine is now under consideration. The other two mines are not mechanised.

The Mine at No. (2) which is attached to Rourkela Steel Plant is already mechanised.

The Mine at (3) which is attached to the Durgapur Steel Plant is being mechanised progressively. It is hoped that by 1966 the mine will be fully mechanised.

The mine at (4) is attached to the Mysore Iron and Steel Works. The capacity of the steel plant is being expanded. The mechanisation of the mine is under consideration with a view to meeting the increased requirements of the plant.

Besides the above mentioned mines, the following mines in the private sector provide iron ore for the Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited and

the Indian Iron and Steel Company Limited:—

- (1) Noamundi
- (2) Joda East
- (3) Gorumahisani
- (4) Badampahar
- (5) Khondbond
- (6) Gua Ore Mines

Of these, (1) and (2) are mechanised. (3), (4) and (5) are hand mines. The Mine at No. (6) is partially mechanised.

(c) No information regarding such mines has been so far received.

(d) Does not arise.

New Railway Line from Ongole to Hyderabad

361. Shri M. N. Swamy: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal was made by the Andhra Pradesh Government to build a new Railway line from Ongole to Hyderabad via Nagarjunasagar; and

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

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

(b) New lines to be taken up for construction in the Fourth Plan are still under consideration in conjunction with the Planning Commission. However, due to paucity of funds prospects of inclusion of this line appear slim.

Glass Industry

**362. { Shri M. N. Swamy:
Dr. Saradish Roy:
Shri P. Kunhan:
Shri Imbichhaya:**

Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether a leading glass manufacturing firm is trying to set up a

factory at Bahadurgarh (Punjab) to manufacture items other than those for whom it had been given licence;

(b) if so, whether this will adversely affect the existing small-scale glass industry; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to protect this small-scale industry?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) No, a factory licensed for manufacture of glass bottles at Bahadurgarh (Punjab), has applied for permission of the Government to manufacture penicillin vials and pressedware by surrendering an equivalent portion of the licensed capacity for manufacture of glass bottles. The application is still under consideration.

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

Match Industry

364. { Shri Laxmi Das:
Shri P. Kunhan:
Shri Nambiar:
Dr. Saradish Roy:

Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of a crisis developing in South Indian decentralized hand-made match industry;

(b) whether Government have received representations on this matter from small-scale manufacturers' associations; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to avert the crisis?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Some representations were received from Small-scale sector, for restricting the production of the mechanised sector of match industry in general, and M/s. WIMCO in particular.

During the past few years no expansion of capacity in the mechanised sector of match industry, has been allowed. Interests of the small-scale units will be kept in view in considering expansion of match industry in future also.

रेलों पर तोड़ फोड़

- { श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
365. { श्री यशपाल सिंह :
 { श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :

क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे पर वत 6 मास में हुई तोड़ फोड़ की घटनाओं के पीछे कुछ वड्यन्तों का भी पता चला है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश में हुई रेल दुर्घटनाओं में कुछ विदेशी व्यक्तियों का हाथ था; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो भविष्य में उनकी रोकथाम के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

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

(ख) और (ग). सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Indo-Canadian Zinc Project in Kerala

- { Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
366. { Shri Dhaon:
 { Shri Bishanchander Seth:
 { Shri B. P. Yadava:

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

(a) whether Government are considering to establish Indo-Canadian Zinc project in Kerala;

(b) if so, when the project is likely to be set up; and

(c) the total capacity of production of Zinc per annum and the capital outlay involved?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy): (a) A licence dated 29th October, 1962 under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act was granted to M/s. Cominco-Binani Zinc Ltd., a company in the private sector, to set up a zinc smelter at Alwaye (Kerala) with the financial and technical collaboration of M/s. Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. of Canada.

(b) According to the terms of the licence the smelter is to be completed within 3 years i.e. October, 1965.

(c) The licensed capacity of this project is 12,000 tonnes of zinc per annum; capable of expansion to 20,000 tonnes later. The project will cost Rs. 5 crores.

Forward Trading

367. { Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Dhaon:
Shri Himatsingka:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state the number of commodities in which forward trading is banned?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): Sixty.

Pig Iron Plant and Steel Mill in Kuwait

368. { Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Dhaon:
Shri B. P. Yadava:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 93 on the 29th May, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the report of the Indian Technical team that went to Kuwait to explore the possibilities of establishing a pig-iron plant and a steel mill there with Indian collaboration has been received by the Government;

(b) if so, its main points; and

(c) the steps taken to implement the suggestions and recommendations made by the team?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The report is still awaited.

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

Theft of Explosives

369. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 244 on the 2nd June, 1964 regarding the theft of explosives from a sealed Railway wagon and state:

(a) whether the trial of the case has concluded; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Not yet.

(b) Does not arise.

Second Rail-Bridge on Godavari

370. { Shri P. Venkatasubbalah:
Shri D. B. Maju:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether a second rail-bridge is proposed to be constructed across the river Godavari near Rajahmundry in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, when;

(c) the expenditure likely to be involved in this construction; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to have a road bridge also by the side of the proposed rail bridge?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) to (c). The work of doubling the line between Kovvur and Rajahmundry including the construction of second bridge over river Godavari has been sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 691 lakhs and the work is expected to be ready by the end of 1968.

(d) Presumably, the Hon'ble Member is referring to the provision of road decking over the second Railway bridge mentioned above. As per the extant rules, the cost involved in providing a rail-cum-road bridge has to be shared between the Railway and the party requiring the road facility. The State Government of Andhra Pradesh, who are primarily concerned, have not given their consent to bear this cost. Hence it has been decided to go ahead with the work of providing only a rail bridge.

Production of Handloom Cloth

371. { Shri P. Venkatasubbalah:
Shri M. S. Murti:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state the total quantity of free yarn made available for the use of the handlooms during the first three years of the Third Plan period and the estimated handloom cloth produced during this period, year-wise?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): Figures of the total quantity of free yarn made available for the use of handlooms and of the estimated production of handloom cloth are not maintained separately. They are maintained for the decentralised sector as a whole. It is, however, estimated that about 68 per cent of the yarn delivered to the decentralised sector is consumed by the handloom industry. A rough estimate of deliveries of free yarn to the handloom sector and the cloth production in that sector during the first three years of the Third Plan is as follows:

Year	Yarn estimated to be delivered to the handloom sector (1000 kgms.)	Estimated cloth production on the handlooms (million metres)
1961-62	1,82,240	1,650
1962-63	1,82,920	1,656
1963-64	1,97,200	1,983

Export of Iron Ore

372. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 50 on the 29th May, 1964 and state the progress made in finalising the proposal to set up a high-power inter-ministerial board to coordinate the various development activities to achieve the iron-ore export target of 25 to 30 million tons by 1972 and meet the international demand?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): The matter is under active consideration.

Thefts on Running Trains Near Ambala

373. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of thefts on running trains reported to have occurred near Ambala and Ambala Cantonment area during May, June and July, 1964.

(b) whether a gang of thieves is suspected to be working in that area;

(c) whether those cases have been enquired into by the Railway Protection Force; and

(d) whether it has been reported to Government that in some cases the Railway Protection Force people refused to record the report for investigation, and if so, in how many cases?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Only 2 cases of theft in May and 2 cases in June 1964, in respect of the personal property carried by passengers occurred in running trains, near Ambala and Ambala Cantonment area.

(b) No.

(c) No. Railway Protection Force have not been invested with powers of investigation. Investigation in all cases concerning railway crime is the responsibility of the Government Railway Police.

(d) In view of reply to part (c) the question of refusal of investigation by the Railway Protection Force does not arise.

Thefts on Indian Railways

374. { Shri Balmiki:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Krishnapal Singh:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of thefts on the Indian Railways reported during the period from 1st August, 1963 to 31st July, 1964;

(b) in how many cases the goods stolen had been recovered and restored to the owners;

(c) in how many cases the culprits had been apprehended; and

(d) whether the cases of thefts are to be reported and investigated by the Railway Protection Force or the State Police of the place where the theft is committed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) 3124.

(b) 1568.

(c) 1281.

(d) All cases of thefts are reported to the Government Railway Police. Under the law only the Government Railway Police are authorised to conduct investigation of crime cases. The Railway Protection Force maintains records of all cases of theft of railway property, both as owner and carrier and render such assistance to the Government Railway Police, as is possible.

Export of Tea to U.K.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the export of Indian tea to U.K. declined during the first four months of this year as compared with the tea exports during the corresponding period of last year;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) the reasons for this decline?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Exports of tea from India to U.K. during January to April 1964 were 12.9 million kg against 32.5 million kg during the corresponding period of 1963.

(c) Exports of tea to U.K. from India during 1963 totalled 135.6 million kg as compared to 119.9 million kg in 1962. Exports during 1963 were the highest during the last 5 years. As a result, stocks of tea in the U.K. were much higher during November, 1963 to February 1964 than the corresponding period of the previous year leading to lower imports of tea into U.K. during the early months of the current year.

Imported Cars

376. { Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri Solanki:
Shri Beta Singh:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of imported second hand cars were sold by auction sale by the State Trading Corporation on July 15, 1964:

(b) if so, how many; and

(c) the maximum and minimum price fetched by any of the cars and how do these prices compare with the prices of the new cars?

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

(b) 121 cars were released for sale.

(c) The maximum price fetched for a car was Rs. 75,000. The minimum price was Rs. 1,781. It is difficult to compare the prices fetched in tenders with the prices of new cars as their import is now totally banned except import by diplomatic and other foreign technical persons etc. under special conditions.

Export of Iron Ore

377. Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state the quantity of iron ore exported from India during the period January to July, 1964?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): Exports of Iron Ore from India during 1964 are as follows:

India (Jan-July, 1964)	25.78 lac metric tonnes.
(Excluding Goa)	
Goa (Jan-June, 1964)	32.60 " " "
	58.38

Khetri Copper Project

- Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:**
- Shri Yashpal Singh:**
- Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:**
- Shri P. K. Deo:**
- 378. Shri Narasimha Reddy:**
- Shri Himatsingka:**
- Shri Karni Singhji:**
- Shri P. C. Borooah:**
- Shri P. R. Chakravarti:**
- Shri P. Venkatasubbalah:**

Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 174 on the 5th June, 1964 and state:

(a) the latest position of the Khetri Copper Project;

(b) the total outlay for this project; and

(c) when the project is likely to be implemented?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy): (a) One of the principal items of work which is presently in progress at the Project site is the sinking of the shaft through departmental agency under the technical direction of the Consultants of the project. The excavations for the shaft collars have been completed and the production shaft has been sunk to a depth of about 17 metres and the service shaft to about 8.5 metres. Concrete lining has been done in the production shaft over 16.5 metres below the foundation slab level, and for 8 metres in the service shaft. The headframe for the production shaft has been concreted to a height of 17 metres above the foundation. Some shaft sinking equipment has to be imported. As soon as this has been procured and erected at the site, it is expected that shaft sinking work would proceed faster. Work on construction of a portion of the township is also in progress. 62 units of various types of quarters were completed in December, 1963. Construction of another 252 quarters has progressed upto about 70 per cent and the work is expected to be completed by November, 1964. A bungalow for the General Manager as well as 46 quarters of higher types are also under construction and are expected to be ready by the end of 1964. Other items of work which are in progress are (i) arrangements for water supply, for which one tubewell pump station and one pump house have already been completed for meeting the immediate requirements of constructional water supply, (ii) construction of approach road to plant area including construction of bridges and culverts, (iii) construction of service reservoir for township and (iv) arrangements for power supply.

It has also been decided to instal a flash type smelter instead of a reverberatory type as originally envisaged in the project report so as to facilitate the recovery of by-products and improve the economics of the project. In

this connection, the Corporation deputed a team of technical officers to Helsinki (Finland) for preliminary discussions with M/s. Outokumpu, a Finish firm, who have developed the technique of flash type smelting. Detailed offer regarding terms of consultancy and the cost of flash smelter and other connected equipment is awaited. It is also proposed to increase the scope of the project by adding a pyrite-pyrrhotite roaster, a sulphuric acid plant. Action has accordingly been initiated for preparation of a revised project report for the enlarged scheme.

(b) and (c). The revised capital outlay and the revised time-schedule for the project are being worked out.

**Industrial Rehabilitation Corporation,
Calcutta**

379. { Shri Bade:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have got shares in the Industrial Rehabilitation Corporation Calcutta; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the Dandakaranya Administration has given monopoly to this Corporation for the transport of all the materials and goods?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) The entire capital of the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Ltd., of India has been subscribed by the Government of India.

(b) No, Sir.

Cement Factory in Kangra

380. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 224 on the 14th February, 1954 and state:

(a) when the industrial license was given to the private party for the setting up of a cement factory at Samloti in Kangra district and the name of the party;

(b) for how long the licence lasts and within what time limit the party is supposed to set up the factory; and

(c) the reasons for delay in setting up of the factory?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) to (c). On 16th August, 1953, an Industrial Licence was granted to M/s. Surrendra (Overseas) Private Ltd. for setting up a cement factory at Samloti in Kangra District. The party having failed to take effective steps for the implementation of the scheme, surrendered the license which was then revoked on the 14th August, 1954.

**Techno-Economic Survey of Tea
Growing Areas**

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

(a) whether the programme for the techno-economic survey of tea growing areas for 1954-55 has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The data in respect of the surveys already conducted by the Tea Board are still under compilation. No fresh Techno-Economic Survey during the current year is contemplated by the Board.

(b) Does not arise.

Delhi Railway Station

382. Shri Ram Harakh Yadav: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to bring about large scale extensions to the present Delhi Railway Station;

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

(c) the estimated expenditure likely to be involved?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) No proposals for large scale extension in the immediate future are under consideration.

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

Double Dining Cars in Trains

383. { Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Solanki:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce a new type of dining car in Railway Trains in the country;

(b) if so, the broad features of the scheme; and

(c) the time by which their services would be available to the passengers?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes, Sir. As an experimental measure on the Broad Gauge.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of House.

Statement

The broad features of the experimental type of Broad Gauge Dining Cars will be as under:—

- (i) One set will consist of two coaches, each 60 feet long and about 35 tons in weight.
- (ii) One coach will be utilised almost entirely as a dining hall with a capacity of 54 to

dine. One toilet and 2 wash-basins for use of passengers and two pantries (one for vegetarian and one for non-vegetarian) will also be accommodated in this coach.

(iii) The second coach will provide—

- (a) One vegetarian Kitchen.
- (b) One non-vegetarian kitchen.
- (c) Space for outside service between the vegetarian and non-vegetarian kitchens to keep food in 'Thalies' ready to be taken out and served in the compartments of the train, during halts.
- (d) One spacious store room.
- (e) Separate washing places for vegetarian and non-vegetarian utensils.
- (f) Sufficient accommodation for the Manager and staff.
- (g) A bathroom and a toilet.

(iv) The Dining Car will be provided with a refrigerator and a hot case.

(v) It is also proposed to experiment with Gas cooking or Electrical cooking arrangement in the kitchen, so as to eliminate smoke nuisance in the Dining Cars.

(c) Expected to be made available in early 1966.

Export of Spices

384. { Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1152 on the 24th April, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the Spices Export Promotion Council have since fur-

nished the necessary data to Government regarding the special export promotion scheme to provide facilities for stepping up export of spices; and

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

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Scheme furnished by the Spices Export Promotion Council is under consideration.

Wooden Sleepers

335. Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railways have invited global tenders for the purchase of wooden sleepers from abroad, both for broad and metre-gauge railway lines;

(b) whether it is also a fact that global tenders have been invited for such sizes and qualities of wooden sleepers as are available in abundance in the country and which the Railways are not purchasing and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the possibility of meeting the Railways' requirements of sleepers from the indigenous sources during the Fourth Plan has been explored?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Due to shortage in the procurement of wooden sleepers from indigenous sources, global tenders have been invited for the import and supply of relatively small quantities of Broad Gauge. Metre Gauge and special size sleepers of durable species.

(b) The Railways purchase all wooden sleepers including special size sleepers, offered through the State Government Forest Departments, as production, distribution and supply of Railway sleepers are controlled by the Forest Departments of

the State Governments. Every effort is made to maximize this procurement.

(c) To augment the supply of sleepers during the 4th Plan period, it is proposed to manufacture concrete sleepers, as supply of indigenous wooden sleepers can be stepped up only to a limited extent.

Dust in Railway Compartments

336. Shri D. B. Raju: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any efforts are being made for preventing dust in passenger compartments; and

(b) if so, the stage at which the matter stands?

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

(b) The use of aluminium shutters in felt lined runners with provision of rubber beading on the bottom edge of the windows has considerably reduced the ingress of dust in the integral type of steel coaches which is the present standard coach.

Further experiments have been and are being conducted with pressure ventilation and provision of air curtains. These have not proved successful so far. Further investigations are, however, being pursued with a view to further minimising the ingress of dust.

Export of Edible Oils

337. { Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Solanki:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Shri A. V. Raghavan:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether our country is exporting edible oils and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether there is a demand from various quarters to ban this export; and

(c) if so, the reaction of development thereto?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). Export of edible vegetable oil has been banned with effect from the 11th July, 1964.

Late Arrival of Trains in the Capital

388. { **Shri Solanki:**
Shri Narasimha Reddy:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been invited to a news-item in the Statesman dated 18th March 1964 (page 1) regarding persistent late arrival of trains in the capital's two main stations;

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

(c) the causes of these delays?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a). Yes, to a news-item which appeared in the "Statesman" dated 18-7-1964 and not 18-3-1964.

(b) and (c). Causes of late running of passenger carrying trains have been varied, some within and some beyond the control of the Railways. During the period April to August, 1964, the following factors militated against the better punctuality performance of passenger carrying trains:—

- (i) Summer time conditions, such as, heavy rush of passenger traffic on important trunk and main line routes and consequent detention to trains at the intermediate stations for accommodating passengers, increased incidence of alarm chain pulling, augmentation of loads of trains to clear extra rush and

water shortage or inadequacy of flow causing detention to trains for watering engines.

(ii) Heavy rains resulting in breaches and floods causing dislocation of traffic and necessitating imposition of severe speed restrictions.

(iii) Other operational factors, such as, signal and point failures, hot axles, engine failures, time lost on run on locomotive account etc.

2. Punctual running of passenger carrying trains always receives continuous and full attention both of the Railway Administrations and the Railway Board. Railways have already been asked to take special steps to improve the performance of passenger carrying trains and there is an improvement in the performance of trains during August, 1964. The performance in August, 1964 would have been still better, but for breaches and floods which affected performance on some Railways.

Outlay for the Fourth Plan

{ **Shri Solanki:**
389. { **Shri Narasimha Reddy:**
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the details of the total outlay proposed for the Railways for the Fourth Plan?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): Details of the Railways' Fourth Five Year Plan are still being worked out. The total outlay can be decided only after the overall Plan for the country is formulated.

Bokaro Steel Plant

390. **Shri P. R. Chakravarti:** Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of land released by the Bihar Government in favour

of the Bokaro Steel Limited for construction of the Plant and what further acquisition has yet to be made;

(b) whether a separate Corporation is proposed to be set up for erection of the Plant;

(c) The headquarters of the Company will be located; and

(d) when the project is expected to go into production.

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy): (a) About 7,500 acres of land has been transferred by the Bihar Government to the Bokaro Steel Limited till the end of July, 1964. The remaining 29,300 acres (approx.) are yet to be acquired.

(b) A separate Company named Hindustan Steel works Construction Limited has been recently set up to undertake part of the construction of the Plant.

(c) The headquarters of the Company is at present located in Calcutta.

(d) The construction schedule will be settled soon in consultation with the Soviet Authorities. It is hoped that the plant will be in production by the end of 1968-69.

Overbridge in Bihar

391. Shri P. B. Chakraverti: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1022 on the 10th March, 1964 and state:

(a) at what stage the proposal for the construction of a road overbridge facing the entrance to the Dhanbad Town in Bihar now stands; and

(b) how far and in what manner the State Government have agreed to assist in the execution of this project?

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

ment's acceptance to the detailed plan for the bridge sent to them on 5-2-1964 has not yet been received. The Railway has also sent the estimate for the work to the State Government on 10-7-64 but the latter's acceptance to the same has not yet been received.

Steam, Diesel and Electric Locomotives

392. { Shri Rama Chandra Mallik:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the production of steam, diesel and electric locomotives during the first three years of the Third Plan and how far the Plan targets are likely to be achieved by the end of the current plan period; and

(b) what are the proposed targets in this regard for the Fourth Five Year Plan?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) During the first three years of the 3rd Plan, 703 steam, 4 diesel and 23 electric locomotives have been produced. The Plan targets of production are likely to be achieved.

(b) Targets in this regard for the 4th Five Year Plan are under consideration and will be finalised after the national plan has been drawn up.

Woolen Industry

393. Shri J. B. S. Sastri: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of foreign exchange requirement for imported wool and the amount of foreign exchange made available to it in 1963 and 1964 respectively;

(b) whether the woollen industry has made any representation to Government that as a result of drastic cut in import licences, the industry has been forced to impose a severe cut in production; and

(c) if so, the measures Government propose to take to deal with the situation?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The total foreign exchange requirements for importing raw materials for meeting the needs of the various sectors of the woollen industry, by the end of the Third Five Year Plan, are estimated to be of the order Rs. 17.85 crores per annum.

The foreign exchange allotment to the industry during the years 1963 and 1964 is as follows:—

Oct. 1962 — Sept. 1963 Rs. 8 crores*

Oct. 1963 — Sept. 1964 Rs. 5 crores

* (includes Rs. 0.5 crores for import of terylene under barter arrangements and Re. 1 crore for export promotion).

Besides, a sum of Rs. 8.65 crores, in foreign exchange, had also been released for meeting exclusively the needs of the defence.

In view of the difficult foreign exchange situation an advance allotment of Rs. two crores has been made against requirements for the period October, 1964—September, 1965.

(b) The woollen industry has been periodically representing to the Government about the inadequacy of the foreign exchange allotted to it.

(c) (i) Government have decided that instead of wool tops, only raw wool should be permitted to be imported so that greater quantity of raw material could be imported within the same ceiling;

(ii) Steps have also been taken to licence production of man-made fibres like terylene, acrylyc fibre etc. which could be used in admixture with wool or in substitution of it.

(iii) Attempts are also being made to make increasing use of Indian wool in substitution of imported wool and all facilities are being extended to the woollen industry for this purpose.

मलारना स्टेशन के समीप मालगाड़ी का पटरी से उतरना

394. { श्री श्रीकारलाल बेरवा :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री विश्वनाथ पांडेय :
श्री बं० ना० कुरील :

क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गंगापुर और सबाई माधोपुर के बीच मलारना स्टेशन के पास एक माल गाड़ी जुलाई के प्रथम सप्ताह में पटरी से उतर गई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस गाड़ी में कितने बोरे सीमेंट के थे और उनमें से कितने खराब हो गये ;

(ग) क्या वह भी सच है कि उस सीमेंट में से सैकड़ों बोरे बाजार में बेचे गये ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

रेलवे संचालक में उपमंत्री (श्री ज्ञान नाथ) : (क) 10-7-1964 को मखौली और मलारना स्टेशनों के बीच दुर्घटना हुई ।

(ख) जो माल-ट्रिन्के पटरी से उतर गये वे उनमें 7183 बोरे लदे हुए थे जिनमें से 2994 बोरो का कोई नुकसान नहीं पहुंचा । बाकी बोरो में से 3483 बोरे निकाल लिये गये और उनकी कीमत का घनदाजा लगाया जा रहा है । 706 बोरो में रखे हुए माल की हानि निम्नलिखित कारणों से हुई :—

(1) 30 फुट से अधिक की ऊंचाई से नदी के पथरीले तल पर गिरने

समय बोरे फट गये और उनमें रखा डई माल बालू और मलब में मिला गया ।

- (2) रुक-रुक कर बारिश होने के कारण कुछ बोरो में रखा हुआ माल पानी में भीग कर खराब हो गया ।

(ग) और (घ). इस तरह की कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली है । पुलिस अधिकारियों से पूछताछ करने पर भी इस बात की पुष्टि होती है ।

रेलवे सेवा आयोग

395. { श्री श्रीकारलाल बेरबा :
श्री महापाल सिंह :

क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सब है कि रेलवे में तृतीय श्रेणी और चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों की भर्ती के लिए पश्चिम, मध्य और पूर्व रेलवे पर रेलवे सेवा आयोग नियुक्त किये गये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो प्रत्येक रेलवे आयोग में कितने सदस्य हैं ;

(ग) क्या इन आयोगों में अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जाति का कोई सदस्य है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभन सिंह) : (क) भारतीय रेलों में तीसरे दर्जे के कर्मचारियों की भर्ती के लिए इलाहाबाद, बम्बई, कलकत्ता और मद्रास में रेल सेवा आयोग स्थापित किये गये हैं । बम्बई का आयोग, मध्य और पश्चिम रेलों के लिए और कलकत्ता का आयोग कुछ अन्य रेल-प्रशासनों सहित पूर्व रेलवे की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए कर्मचारियों की भर्ती

करता है । चौथे दर्जे के पदों के लिए रेल प्रशासन अपने मण्डल/जिला स्तर पर विधिवत् गठित सेलेक्शन बोर्डों के जरिये स्वयं भर्ती करते हैं ।

(ख) इस समय बम्बई, कलकत्ता और मद्रास के आयोगों में अध्यक्ष को लेकर तीन-तीन और इलाहाबाद आयोग में अध्यक्ष को लेकर दो सदस्य हैं ।

(ग) इस समय बम्बई और कलकत्ता आयोगों में अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित आदिम जाति का कोई सदस्य नहीं है, लेकिन इलाहाबाद आयोग के अध्यक्ष अनुसूचित जाति के हैं ।

(घ) यह अनिवार्य नहीं है कि रेल सेवा आयोग में अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित आदिम जाति का एक सदस्य रखा ही जाये । वास्तव में जो व्यक्ति रेल सेवा आयोग का सदस्य नियुक्त किया जाता है, उसे यह अभिनिश्चित करना होता है कि चुनाव पक्षपात रहित हो, चाहे वह सदस्य स्वयं किसी भी जाति का हो । अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित आदिम जाति के लिए जितने प्रतिशत पद प्रारक्षित किये गये हैं, उनको ध्यान में रख कर रेलों अपनी आवश्यकता के अनुसार आयोग से भर्ती की मांग करती हैं और आयोग को सिर्फ यह देखना होता है कि रेलवे द्वारा निर्धारित संख्या तक इन जातियों के उपयुक्त उम्मीदवार चुने जायें ।

उत्तर रेलवे के कंट्रोलिंग विभाग में अप्टाचार

396. श्री बाल्मीकी : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर रेलवे के कंट्रोलिंग विभाग के कितने कर्मचारी अप्टाचार के मामले में अब तक पकड़े गये हैं ;

(ख) वे कर्मचारी किस श्रेणी के हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर रेलवे का अपराध गुप्तचर विभाग (क्राइम इंटेलि-जेंस ब्यूरो) ऐसे मामलों की जांच-पड़ताल में काफी समय लेता है ; और

(घ) यदि हां तो जांच-पड़ताल में इतना अधिक विलम्ब न होने देने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डॉ० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) 38 कर्मचारी ।

(ख) (1) यूनिट कंट्रोलिंग मैनेजर ।

(2) बिल निकासी और लेखा क्लर्क ।

(3) सामान जारी करने वाले

(4) खोमचे वाले ।

(5) रसोइये ।

(ग) उत्तर रेलवे का अपराध गुप्तचर विभाग भ्रष्टाचार के मामले अपने हाथ में नहीं लेता । ऐसे मामलों पर रेलवे सतर्कता संगठन कार्रवाई करता है । इन मामलों की जांच में परिहार्य विलम्ब नहीं हुआ ।

(घ) ऊपर भाग (ग) के उत्तर को देखते हुए सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Zinc Smelting Plant at Vishakhapatnam

397. Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Andhra Pradesh Government have requested the Centre to set up a zinc smelting plant in the public sector at Vishakhapatnam; and

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

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The question of location of a zinc smelter was remitted for detail-

ed study to an expert committee. The report of the Committee is under examination. A final decision in the matter will be taken by Government shortly.

Accident on the Katni-Bilaspur Section (S.E. Railway)

398. { Shri A. S. Saigal:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an accident resulting in the derailment of a goods train on the Bilaspur-Katni section of the South Eastern Railway took place on the 24th June, 1964;

(b) whether it is also a fact that another accident took place on the same section on the 20th June, 1964;

(c) if so, the loss of life and property involved in each of these two accidents;

(d) whether any enquiry has been ordered into the causes of these accidents and, if so, the results thereof; and

(e) the measures which Government propose to take to prevent the recurrence of such accidents in future?

The Deputy Minister for Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) Loss of life and approximate cost of damage to railway property involved in these two accidents was as follows:—

Date of accident	Loss of Life	Damage to Rly. property
20-6-64	3	Rs. 3,07,000-00
24-6-64	Nil	Rs. 1,51,000-00

(d) Both the accidents were en- quired into by Committees of Railway Officers. According to their findings the accident which occurred on

20-6-64 was due to failure of railway staff.

The other accident which occurred on 24-6-64 has been attributed to failure of mechanical equipment and permanent way.

(e) A special drive has been launched to inculcate safety consciousness among the staff. Increasingly greater stress is being laid on proper maintenance of equipment.

Railway line from Dhalli Rajhara to Narayanpur

399. Shri A. S. Saigal: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Madhya Pradesh have recommended the construction of a railway line from Dhalli Rajhara to Narayanpur; and

(b) if so, whether it is proposed to be included in the Fourth Five Year Plan?

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

(b) New lines to be taken up for construction in the Fourth Plan are still under consideration in conjunction with the Planning Commission. However, due to paucity of funds the inclusion of this line for construction in the Fourth Plan appears to be unlikely.

Amenities for passengers on Northern Railway

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

(a) the amount spent during 1963-64 for providing amenities for passengers on all the stations on Jullundur-Hoshiarpur, Jullundur-Pathankot and Rupa-Nangal Dam sections of the Northern Railway; and

(b) the nature of amenities provided, station-wise?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Sabhag

Singh): (a) The amount spent on passenger amenity works during 1963-64 on the three sections are:

Sections	Amount
Jullundur-Hoshiarpur	Rs. 3,000
Jullundur-Pathankot	Rs. 32,000
Rupa-Nangal Dam	NIL

(b) 1. Hoshiarpur:—Flush type urinals and baths in waiting rooms

2. Chakki Bank—Approach road to station.

3. Cholang:—Latrines.

4. Jullundur City:—(i) Flush latrines and urinals and baths on platform No. 5 (ii) Over head watering arrangements for platform line.

5. Pathankot: (i) Shelter over tourist platform. (ii) Goods approach road and improvement to goods platform surface.

Heavy Electrical Factory at Nangal Dam

401. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 187 on the 14th February, 1964 and state the decision taken by Government regarding the proposal for the grant of licence for setting up a Heavy Electrical Factory at Nangal?

The Minister of Heavy Engineering in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri T. N. Singh): The application of the Government of Punjab for a licence for the establishment of a new industrial undertaking at Patiala or Nangal for the manufacture of Heavy Electrical Equipments has been considered by Government. The scheme as drawn up was found to be sketchy and lacking necessary details. The State Government has been requested to submit a revised scheme for consideration. The same is awaited.

Export of Shoes

402. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state.

(a) the total value of shoes exported during 1963 by the National Small Industries Corporation Ltd, and

(b) how it compares with that of previous year?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). The total value of shoes exported by the National Small Industries Corporation Limited during 1963 was Rs. 77.82 lakhs as against Rs. 50.63 lakhs exported during 1962.

Air-Conditioned Vestibules

403. Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether some more air-conditioned vestibules are going to be acquired; and

(b) whether these can be manufactured in India?

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

(b) These will be manufactured in the country importing the generating and air-conditioning equipment.

Lemon Grass Oil Board

404. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to constitute a lemon grass oil board; and

(b) the steps being taken to meet the growing competition from other producing countries and the pressure from synthetic citral?

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

(b) A Lemongrass Development and Export Advisory Committee has been set up to advise Government on the development and export of lemongrass oil.

The Committee is considering measures for improving cultivation and distillation methods of lemongrass to improve the quality and to

bring down the cost of production of lemongrass oil in order to be able to compete favourably with synthetic citral and lemongrass oil from other sources of supply.

Package Paper Mill in Kerala

405. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to establish a package paper mill in Kerala with American collaboration;

(b) if so, where it will be located; and

(c) when it will be commissioned?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) A licence has been issued to a private company to set up a mill for Kraft Liner and Media, based on hard woods. Collaboration with some Canadian firms is envisaged but no final decision has so far been taken by the licensee.

(b) Angamali, Ernakulam.

(c) As the collaboration agreement has not yet been finalised, it is not possible to say exactly when the plant will be commissioned.

Exports to Australia

406. { Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether negotiations have of late been held for export of Indian engineering and industrial goods to Australia;

(b) if so, the extent to which orders for such goods have since been secured; and

(c) the specific items ordered for?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Discussions

have been held recently with representatives of the Australian Government on the expansion of trade and economic co-operation between India and Australia. The export of Engineering and Industrial goods from India to Australia was *inter alia* discussed during these talks.

(b) and (c). The discussions which have been of an exploratory nature aim at identifying the fields in which exports can be expanded or fresh items introduced, either way. No specific orders are therefore expected to be placed directly as a result of the discussions. More detailed discussions are due to take place shortly.

Running time of trains

407. Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Board have formulated a plan to reduce the running time of the various principal Mail/Express trains on the Indian Railways (Zone-wise); and

(b) if so, the broad details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). There is no specific plan as such to reduce the running time of trains, but at each half-yearly revision of the Time Tables, efforts are made by the Railway Administrations to reduce the running time to the extent feasible. The passenger carrying trains are booked at speeds permissible within the maximum limits, which, in turn, are governed by conditions of track. On the Indian Railways, on the trunk routes and main line sections, the maximum permissible speeds prevailing are 60 miles per hour on the broad gauge and 45 miles per hour on the metre gauge, except on sections where there are heavy gradients or curves. The Mail and Express trains are already booked at speeds slightly lower than the maximum permissible speeds. It is not, therefore, possible to reduce the running

time by increasing the booked speeds of important trains.

The Railways, however, make all efforts to reduce the running time by eliminating halts where there is insufficient traffic justification for the stoppage of a Mail or Express train and also by reducing to the maximum extent feasible the duration of halts at stations. The efforts of the Railways, however, are to some extent counter-balanced by the following factors:

- (i) demands for provision of extra stoppages of Mails and Expresses which are frequent,
- (ii) demands for provision of more through service coaches involving shunting and longer stoppage, and
- (iii) the need to temporarily restrict speeds of trains on sections and at stations where rehabilitation or development works on track or signals are in progress. Provision has to be made in the Time Table for such reduction in speed.

Harassment of Railway Passengers

408. { Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to an article appearing in the *Hindustan Times* dated the 21st July, 1984 regarding the harassment of passengers by porters and cab-drivers at Delhi Main Station; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) The attention of the Government has been drawn to the article mentioned in the Question.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The following are the arrangements at Delhi Main station to ensure that passengers are not harassed by porters and cab drivers:—

- (i) Porterage rates are displayed prominently on the Notice Boards and are announced on the loud-speakers periodically and also soon after the arrival of the train at the platform.
- (ii) Porters are required to display prominently on their arms the licence number and both the licensed porters and supervisory staff are taken up for any failure in this connection.
- (iii) Special drives with the help of Inspectors and other supervisory staff are frequently launched to ensure that the porters do not harass passengers.
- (iv) One Head Constable and four constables are detailed on duty during peak hours exclusively to control vehicular traffic and to ensure that the taxi drivers park in a queue and pick up the passengers.
- (v) Periodical announcements are made on the loud-speakers that in the event of difficulty in obtaining transport, the police official on the spot may be contacted for help.

टी० टी० ई०

409. श्री योगेन्द्र झा : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्हें विदित है कि टी० टी० ई० को परिचालक बर्ग (रनिंग स्टाफ) स्वीकार न किये जाने के कारण उन लोगों में बढ़ा असंतोष है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि यह प्रश्न

रेलवे बोर्ड के विचाराधीन एक घंसे से जमा आ रहा है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने भव इस मामले पर कोई निर्णय कर लिया है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो वह निर्णय क्या है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो कब तक निर्णय किये जाने की संभावना है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभद्र सिंह) : (क) से (ङ). चल-टिकट परीक्षकों को रनिंग कर्मचारी मानने का प्रश्न पहले भी कई बार उठाया गया था। सरकार ने इस प्रश्न पर विचार किया, लेकिन चल-टिकट परीक्षकों को रनिंग कर्मचारी मानने पर वह सहमत नहीं हुई। यही प्रश्न दोनों बेटन प्रायोगों के सामने भी आया लेकिन उन्होंने इसकी सिफारिश नहीं की। केवल उन कोटियों के कर्मचारी रनिंग कर्मचारी माने जाते हैं जिन पर प्रत्यक्ष रूप से चलती गाड़ियों का कार्यभार होता है और जो उनके मंचालन के लिए उत्तरदायी होते हैं।

Import of Soyabean Oil

410. { Shri D. J. Naik:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Hem Raj:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that one lakh tons of Soyabean oil is to be imported from U.S.A. under P.L. 480; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to come, and what will be the distribution arrangement?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) It has been decided to import 75,000 tons of soyabean oil from U.S.A. under P.L. 480.

(b) The oil will be imported directly by the manufacturers of Vanaspathi as soon as possible.

Paper Industry

411. { Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 797 on the 29th November, 1963 and state:

(a) whether Government have examined the demand of the paper industry for an upward revision of the prices of its products; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration.

Metal Import Licences

412. { Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an inordinate delay in the issue of metal import licences to importers resulting in considerable losses in the industries requiring the metals; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Almost all the licences to Established Importers and Actual Users for the import of metals have been issued within a month of the receipt of applications. In a few cases where applications were found to be incomplete requiring certain clarifications from the importers, licences were issued as soon as the details were received from the applicants.

Tea Industry

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

(a) whether Government have appointed an expert committee for the development and gauging the financial aspect of the tea industry;

(b) whether it is a fact that no representation to the non-official tea interests of the North-West area consisting of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Punjab has been given on it; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Bhilai Steel Plant

414. Shri Shyam Lal Saraf: Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) whether the target of two million tons of production in the Bhilai Steel Plant will be maintained by the end of the current financial year; and

(b) what will be the progress in detail section-wise in this Plant by the end of 1964-65 as compared to 1963-64?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy): (a) The production target of 1.278 million tonnes of steel ingots and not 2 million tonnes is planned during the current financial year.

(b) A comparative statement is given below:

Products	Actual Production during 1963-64.	Estimated production planned for 1964-65
1. Pig Iron (Total)	1.296	1.375
2. Steel Ingots	1.143	1.278
3. Billets for sale	0.218	0.375
4. Rails & Structural	0.386	0.400
5. Merchant Sections	0.282	0.284

Corrugated Iron Sheets

415. { Shri P. R. Patel:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:

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

(a) the quotas for the supply of corrugated iron sheets fixed for 1963-64 and 1964-65 for various States; and

(b) the supplies actually made to various States during 1963-64 and 1964-65 so far?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). No fresh quotas for corrugated iron sheets (galvanised corrugated sheets) have been allotted to any authority during the years 1963-64 and 1964-65. Some despatches were, however, made to the stockists of each State against their outstanding orders. A statement showing the quantities of galvanised corrugated sheets despatched to the stockists in the different States during 1963-64 and 1964-65 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-3092/64].

Zhund-Kandia Railway line

416. Shri P. R. Patel: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the construction of Zhund-Kandia Railway line; and

(b) whether any target has been fixed to complete this line?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) Land acquisition proceedings have been initiated and preliminary arrangements, such as collection of staff and materials, are in hand, so as to commence actual construction work immediately after the monsoon season.

(b) No target date has been fixed yet. This project involves construction of a bridge and specially designed banks in the nearly 6 Km

width of Rann of Kutch crossing which requires a minimum period of four years. This would be the governing factor for the completion of the Project.

Geological Survey in Mysore

417. Shri Basappa: Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Geological Survey of India has made any survey for gold in Kappat Range of Hills in Gadog Shirahatti and Mandargi Taluks of Mysore State; and

(b) if so, the result of that survey?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The lodes of the field are low to moderate in gold content averaging roughly 3.1 to 4.2 gms. per tonne of ore, with occasional rich patches with 8 to 10 gms. per tonne.

बीकानेर डिब्बिजन में रेलवे स्टेशन

418. श्री प० ला० बाकपाल : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) बीकानेर डिब्बिजन में कितने नये रेलवे स्टेशन बनाने की मांग की गई थी और कहाँ-कहाँ पर; और

(ख) उन में किन-किन स्टेशनों के निर्माण को प्राथमिकता दी जायेगी और उन के कब तक पूरे होने की संभावना है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुब्रह्म सिंह) : (क) और (ख). 5 नये स्टेशनों को बनाने की प्रार्थना की गयी थी। इनके नाम और इनकी प्राथमिकता के क्रम इस प्रकार हैं :—

1. खैरेका, सिरसा-बडामुड़ा सेक्शन में
2. श्रीलंत, नांगल मण्डी-बहीनाजना-बाद सेक्शन में

3. नांगस पठानी, जादूसाना-कोसली सेक्शन में
4. हिरनवाली, घोलीपाल-हुनुमान-गढ़ सेक्शन में
5. सलेमगढ़ मसानी, शेरखान-टिब्बी सेक्शन में

इन सभी स्टेशनों का काम 31-3-1966 तक पूरा हो जाने की संभावना है।

बीकानेर डिबीजन में ऊपर के धीरे नीचे के पुल

419. श्री प० ला० बाबूबाल : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर रेलवे के बीकानेर डिबीजन में रेल के फाटकों पर ऊपर के धीरे नीचे के पुल बनाने की कोई योजना बनाई गई थी और इस योजना की कार्यान्विति के खिलाफ स्थानीय नगर निगम, नगर विकास समिति, व्यापार संगठनों तथा जिला कांग्रेस समिति ने विरोध पत्र भेजे थे और यदि हां, तो क्या इस समय योजना को रोक दिया गया है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार वर्तमान रेलवे साइन को हटा कर नगर से बाहर ले जाने का है और यदि हां, तो इस कार्य के कब तक पूर्ण होने की संभावना है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ज्ञान नाथ) : (क) 21-12-61 को बीकानेर में रेल मंत्रालय और राजस्थान सरकार के प्रतिनिधियों के बीच एक बैठक हुई थी उसमें यह तय किया गया था कि जनता की वर्तमान कठिनाइयों को कम करने के लिए दो ऊपरी सड़क-पुल बनाये जायें (एक बीकानेर स्टेशन के पास और दूसरा अस्पताल रोड पर)। बाद में प्रस्तावित योजना के विरुद्ध जनता और राज्य सरकार की ओर से प्रतिवेदन मिले हैं और इसकी वजह से योजना के बारे में अंतिम निर्णय नहीं किया जा सका।

(ख) जी नहीं। लेकिन, यदि राज्य सरकार मौजूदा रेलवे साइन को हटाना चाहे तो वर्तमान नियमों के अधीन रेलवे साइन हटाने के पूरे खर्च के साथ-साथ रेलवे की भ्रामवनी में होने वाली हानि का भुगतान राज्य सरकार को करना होगा। अनुमान है कि रेलवे साइन को हटाने में एक करोड़ से अधिक रुपये खर्च होंगे।

मध्य प्रदेश में इस्पात संयंत्र

420. { श्री बाण्डक :
श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश के बस्तर क्षेत्र में बढ़िया किसम के लौह ध्रुयस्क के बड़े निक्षेप हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार मध्य प्रदेश में एक और इस्पात संयंत्र लगाने पर विचार कर रही है और यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या प्रगति हुई है;

(ग) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से कोई परियोजना प्रतिवेदन मांगा गया है; और

(घ) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने कोई परियोजना प्रतिवेदन भेजा है, और यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

इस्पात और ज्ञान मंत्री (श्री संजीव रेड्डी) : (क) जी, हां

(ख) जी, हां। इस सम्बन्ध में एक तकनीकी समिति पहले ही अन्य स्थानों के साथ साथ विजय-बेलाबिला क्षेत्र में इस्पात कारखाने के व्यवहार्यता प्रतिवेदन की जा

कर चुकी है। समिति ने कुछ सिफारिशों की हैं जिन पर सरकार विचार है कर रही है।

(ग) और (घ): मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से कोई प्रायोजना प्रतिवेदन नहीं मांगा गया है। फिर भी मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से बस्तर जिले में एक लोहे और इस्पात कारखाने की सम्भाव्यता पर एक टिप्पणी प्राप्त हुई है। नये कारखाने की स्थिति के बारे में अन्तिम निर्णय करते समय टिप्पणी में व्यक्त किये गये विचारों को ध्यान में रखा जायगा।

कार्बनीकरण संयंत्र

421. श्री बाण्डक : क्या इस्पात और ज्ञान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने निम्न तापीय कार्बनीकरण संयंत्र स्थापित करने के बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार को कोई योजना भेजी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उस योजना पर विचार किया गया है या हो रहा है ; और

(ग) क्या यह संयंत्र गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में स्थापित होगा या सरकारी क्षेत्र में और यदि हां, तो कब ?

इस्पात और ज्ञान मंत्री (श्री संजीव रेड्डी) : (क) से (ग). मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने तीसरी योजना के अन्तर्गत घोराबोंगरी नामक स्थान में एक निम्नतापीय कार्बनीकरण संयंत्र स्थापित करने के सम्बन्ध में एक सुझाव भेजा था। यह सुझाव, दूसरे इसी प्रकार के सरकारी क्षेत्र में संयंत्र स्थापित करने के और सुझावों की तरह, वित्तीय साधनों के अभाव में, कार्यान्वित न किया जा सका। राज्य सरकार को इसकी सूचना दे दी गई थी। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से इस सम्बन्ध में कोई नया सुझाव चौथी योजना में विचार करने के लिये अभी तक प्राप्त नहीं हुआ।

Cement Factories in Rajasthan

422. श्री Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether proposal for the setting up of any cement factories in the private sector in Rajasthan have been under the consideration of Government; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). An application from Shri Girdhari Lal Jhunjhunwala, Bombay for industrial licence to install an annual capacity of 90,000 tons of cement at Neem-ki-Thana|Pipar Road|Sojat|Abu Road, and another from M/s. Hindusthan Sugar Mills Ltd., Bombay for a unit with an annual capacity of 400,000 tonnes of cement at Darauli in Udaipur district have recently been received and are under consideration.

Railway Crossings

423. श्री Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the number of railway crossings between Sadulpur and Bikaner (Northern Railway) manned during the last four years viz. from 1st April, 1960 to 31st March, 1964?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): 16 level crossings have been manned between Sadulpur and Bikaner during the period from 1st April 1960 to 31st March, 1964.

Manufacture of Electric Goods

424. श्री Balgovind Verma: Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to enter into a contract with General Electric Company to manufacture electric goods in India;

(b) the estimated cost and the nature of contract;

(c) the types of electric goods to be manufactured; and

(d) when the production is expected to start?

The Minister of Heavy Engineering in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) to (d). Government have asked International General Electric Company of U.S.A. to prepare a feasibility study and Preliminary Proposal for setting up of a new Heavy Electrical Plant. This will mainly manufacture big turbines. Other details of items to be manufactured, estimated cost etc. will be available only after the preparation of the said report.

Electrification of Howrah-Mughalsarai Section of Eastern Railway

425. Shri B. L. Chandra: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) how far the electrification of Howrah-Mughalsarai section of the Eastern Railway has been completed;

(b) when Government expect to run passenger trains on electric traction over this entire route;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Howrah-Burdwan section had DC traction whereas other sections have AC traction;

(d) if so, how the anomaly is to be removed; and

(e) what will be the financial implications for changing the Howrah-Burdwan section over to AC from DC?

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

(a) Sections Howrah-Bandel-Burdwan on 3000 V DC and Waria (Durgapur)-Gaya-Mughalsarai on 25 kV AC have already been electrified. The work of electrification is in progress on sections Burdwan-Waria (Durgapur) and Sakrigarhi-Dum Dum (via Chord)-Chitpur Yard which are expected to be energised by March 1965.

(b) It is proposed to run passenger services on electric traction some time about the middle of the 4th Plan.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir, but the section Howrah-Bandel-Burdwan is being converted from 3000V DC to 25 kV A. C. system in two stages as given below:

	Target date of conversion
1st stage - Burdwan-Bandel	Jan ' 65
2nd stage- Bandel-Howrah, Sheoraphuli-Tarakshwar Br.	March ' 67

The 3000V DC installations such as overhead equipment, switching & booster transformer stations, signalling & telecommunication etc. and electric multiple unit coaches are being modified to suit 25 kV AC.

(e) The net cost of conversion from 3000V DC to 25 kV AC is estimated to be Rs. 4.08 crores. It is also estimated that in addition to greater flexibility of operation the conversion would result in saving in the cost of operation and elimination of need for change of motive power necessary with two systems of electrification.

Manufacture of Electrodes

426. Shri Chandra: Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) how many factories are manufacturing electrodes;

(b) their annual capacities and value of production;

(c) the value of imported raw material;

(d) the steps taken to eliminate or reduce the import of raw materials; and

(e) whether the present target capacity is sufficient to meet fully the demand of the country upto 1965-66?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) Eight in the scheduled sector. Information about units in the small scale sector which it not readily available will be collected and placed on the Table of the House.

(b) Their total capacity is about 280 million Running Meters per annum. The production during the year 1963 and up to June in the year 1964 and its value are as follows:—

1963—About 174 million Running Meters valued at Rs. 4,350 lakhs.

1964—About 116 million Running Met- (upto June) ers valued at Rs. 2,920 lakhs.

(c) Import of raw materials such as special steel, nickel wire, phosphorous bronze wire etc., for special electrodes and chemicals required for M.S. and Special electrodes has been cleared as follows:—

Oct.'63-March '64 - [Rs. 23.5 lakhs

Apr.'64-Sep.'64 - Rs. 32.74 lakhs

(d) Mild Steel Welding Electrode quality billets which were being imported so far are now being manufactured indigenously by the Bhilai Steel Plant and import of this item has now been stopped.

(e) In addition to existing capacity the setting up of some more capacity has been approved. The existing capacity together with the capacity approved will be sufficient to meet the demand fully.

Inventions Promotion Board

427. **Shri Chandak:** Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the annual grant sanctioned for 1963-64 for the Inventions Promotion Board;

(b) the amounts spent in the same year by the Inventions Promotion Board towards establishment charges; and

(c) what were the amounts spent by the IPB during the same year towards (i) prizes and (ii) financial assistance to the inventors?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra):

	Rs.
(a) Rs. 2,71,750.	
(b) Office rent ..	19,360
Electricity charges ..	1,825
Telephone ..	2,212
Stamp, Stationeries and other office equipments ..	25,662

	Rs.
Pay of Officers ..	56,659
Pay of Staff ..	37,289
T. A. and other allowances ..	32,863
Leave salary, Pension and G. P. F. contribution. ..	14,777
	<hr/> 1,90,647

(c) Prize awards ..	12,500
Financial assistance	46,855

New Rail Lines in Kerala

428. {	Shri N. Sreekantan Nair:
	Shri A. K. Gopalan:
	Shri Namblar:
	Shri Imbichilbava:
	Shri A. V. Raghavan:
	Shri Pottakkatt:
	Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government have requested for the inclusion of six new lines and the doubling of two existing lines during the course of the next few years;

(b) what percentage of the overall railway lines in the country is now functioning in Kerala; and

(c) what is the route mile per thousand of the population in Kerala?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Information regarding railway matters is compiled only Railway Zone-wise and hence State-wise information is not available.

Coal Reserves in Satpura

429. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that rich coal reserves have been found in Satpura area in Madhya Pradesh; and

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

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Reserves of about 56 million tonnes of

low grade coal have been proved so far in the Pathakhhera coalfield in the Satpura area.

(b) The National Coal Development Corporation is developing a coal mine in Pathakhhera to produce 0.45 million tonnes of coal per year. This coal will be used by a thermal power station being set up there. The initial capacity of this thermal station would be 300 MW by 1986-87. Ultimately this capacity will be raised to 600 MW.

Rail Link from Dehra Dun to Dakpathar and Kalsi

430. { Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri B. N. Kureel:
Shri Mohan Swarup:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the broad gauge rail link from Dehra Dun to Dakpathar and Kalsi have been sanctioned by the railway authority; and

(b) if so, when it will begin and the total cost of the scheme?

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

(a) No. Only a Preliminary Engineering and Traffic Survey have been sanctioned entirely at the cost of the U.P. Government.

(b) Actual construction can be taken up only after the surveys are completed and cost of construction deposited by the State Government.

Robbery in Bombay-Madras Janta Express

431. { Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri B. N. Kureel:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a gang of robbers boarded the Bombay-Madras Janta Express at Hotgi railway

station on the 21st July, 1964, made a merchant and his young sister-in-law unconscious and took away her ornaments; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken in this connection?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) According to police report, at Hotgi railway station 2 unknown persons entered a third class compartment of Bombay-Madras Janata Express, in which a merchant and his sister-in-law were travelling and removed 3 golden rings from the person of the lady. No evidence has come forward to establish the fact that the merchant and the lady were made unconscious.

(b) The case is pending investigation by Government Railway Police, Sholapur. Prevention and detection of crime on railways and in railway premises is the responsibility of the State Government. Close liaison and co-operation is maintained with the State Police for effective control of crime on Railways.

Incident in Aligarh-Bareilly Passenger Train

432. { Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the driver and the fireman of Aligarh-Bareilly passenger train were injured on the 19th June, 1964 by a huge crowd at Babrala Railway Station;

(b) if so, what are the causes of the incident; and

(c) the action taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). Yes. On arrival of Aligarh-Bareilly Passenger train at Babrala railway station on 19-6-64 finding the train over-crowded, a

large number of pilgrims without tickets climbed on the roofs of the carriages. The Assistant Station Master on duty tried to persuade them to get down but in vain. On intervention by the police the crowd became violent and manhandled the constables. Some amongst the crowd started pelting stones at the train resulting in minor injuries to the driver and one of the firemen.

(c) The Civil Police, Gannaur, District Badaun sent a posse of police under a Sub-Inspector to assist the police on duty. The situation was brought under control after a shot was fired by the police in the air to scare away the violent mob. Senior Police Officers of the Government Railway Police as well as the Civil Police visited the place of occurrence. A case under section 147/323/332 I.P.C. has been registered and is under investigation. The Civil Police authorities have been requested to augment the police force on such occasions.

Derailment of Kalka Mail

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the engine of the 1 UP Howrah-Delhi-Kalka Mail was derailed between Anugrah Narain Road and Son-Nagar station on the Gaya Mughalsarai double line section of Eastern Railway on the 30th June, 1964;

(b) if so, the causes thereof; and

(c) the loss sustained as a result of this derailment?

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

(b) The accident was due to failure of track.

(c) The cost of damage to Railway property was estimated at approximately Rs. 11,200 -.

दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे पर रायपुर के निकट रेलगाड़ी का पटरी से उतरना

434. { श्री बी० ना० कुरील :
श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 14 जुलाई, 1964 को दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे के रायपुर-विलासपुर सेक्शन पर रायपुर से 4 मील दूर नागपुर से विलासपुर जाने वाली एक मालगाड़ी के पटरी से उतर जाने के कारण उसके दस डिब्बे क्षतिग्रस्त हुए ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस दुर्घटना के क्या कारण थे और कितने रुपये का नुकसान हुआ ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री श्याम नाथ)

(क) 14-7-1964 को जब भिलाई मार्गलिंग याद से विलासपुर जाने वाली एक डाउन मालगाड़ी उरकुरा ब्लाक हट पहुँच रही थी, तो उसका इंजन और इंजन के पीछे के 11 डिब्बे पटरी से उतर गये।

(ख) इस दुर्घटना का कारण यह था कि मालगाड़ी के ड्राइवर ने उरकुरा ब्लाक हट पर रिसेप्शन सिगनलों का ध्यान नहीं रखा।

रेलवे सम्पत्ति को लगभग 1,48,168 रुपये के नुकसान का अनुमान लगाया गया है।

माल गाड़ी का पटरी से उतरना

435. { श्री बी० ना० कुरील :
श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 20 जुलाई, 1964 को उत्तर रेलवे के बाराबन्सी-अतापगढ़ सेक्शन पर सरोय केंसट्राप और जीबई स्टेशनों

के बीच 507 घप मालगाड़ी पटरी से उतर गई और उसके चार डिब्बे क्षतिग्रस्त हुए; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण थे और रेल की कितनी हानि हुई?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाम नाथ) : (क) सराय केशराय और जैबई स्टेशनों के बीच 507 घप मालगाड़ी के 4 डिब्बे पटरी से उतर गये।

(ख) दुर्घटना यांत्रिक उपस्कर में खराबी के कारण हुई।

रेलवे सम्पत्ति को लगभग 1,03,000 रुपये नुकसान का अनुमान लगाया गया है

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में कपड़े की चोरी

436. { श्री राम हरल यादव :
श्री विद्यनाथ पाण्डेय :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 14 जून, 1964 की रात को पूर्वोत्तर रेल के युसुफपुर और बौडाहीह स्टेशनों के बीच कपड़े की कुछ बाँटों की चोरी हुई;

(ख) यदि हां, तो चोरी हुए माल की क्या कीमत थी; और

(ग) इसके सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है?

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

(ख) लगभग 6,000 रुपये

(ग) चोरी होने की सूचना मिलने पर रेलवे सुरक्षा दल ने सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस और जिला पुलिस के सहयोग से तुरन्त कार्रवाई की और लगभग 4500 रुपये का माल बरामद किया गया। 7 अभियुक्त गिरफ्तार किये गये। बलिया की सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस भी मामले की जांच कर रही है।

1014 (A), LSD—5.

मध्य प्रदेश में नई रेलवे लाइनें

437. { श्री बड़े :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नई रेलवे लाइनों के निर्माण के लिए चतुर्थ पंच वर्षीय योजना में मध्य प्रदेश के कौन-कौन से क्षेत्र सम्मिलित किये जाने वाले हैं;

(ख) क्या अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों के विकास को ध्यान में रखते हुए वहाँ पर नई लाइनें बिछाने का विचार है; और

(ग) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने यह सुझाव दिया है कि पश्चिम निमाड़ क्षेत्र को, जहाँ कपास और मूंगफली काफी मात्रा में पैदा होती है, नई रेलवे लाइनें बिछाने के प्रयोजनार्थ चतुर्थ योजना में सम्मिलित कर लिया जाये?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाम नाथ) : (क) और (ख) चौथी योजना में बनायी जाने वाली नयी लाइनों के प्रस्तावों पर अभी अन्तिम निर्णय नहीं किया गया है। इसलिए अभी यह कहना समय से पहले होगा कि सुझाये गये क्षेत्रों में कोई नयी लाइनें बनायी जायेंगी या नहीं।

(ग) चौथी योजना की अवधि में पश्चिम निमाड़ क्षेत्र में रेलवे लाइनें बनाने के सम्बन्ध में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार की ओर से अभी तक कोई सुझाव नहीं मिला है।

Goods train-truck collision near Meerut

438. { Shri Ramchandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhaleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 93 on the 2nd June, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the enquiry Committee on the collision of a goods train with a truck near Meerut city on the 6th

May, 1964 has submitted any report; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government in this direction?

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

(b) The Enquiry Committee held the gateman on duty as also the truck driver responsible for the accident.

Disciplinary action against the gateman is in progress.

Manufacture of Railway Wagons

439. { Shri Ramchandra Uliak:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 937 on the 7th April, 1964, and state:

(a) whether the project report to set up a workshop for the manufacture of Railway wagons in the country has since been prepared; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) The Officer who was deputed to go into the matter has just completed his preliminary Project Report which is receiving consideration.

(b) The broad features of a suitable scheme can only be decided, after the requirements of the Fourth Plan, which is under formulation, are settled.

Employees of Northern Railway Accounts Department

440. **Shri Gulshan:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2824 on the 5th May, 1964 and state what action has since been taken to set right the seniority of Clerks Grade I of the Northern Railway Accounts Department in the light of

the judgement of Allahabad High Court according to which the seniority of Government employee once fixed cannot be alerted?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Ram Subhag Singh): The judgement of the Allahabad High Court awarded in the case of an individual employee of the U.P. Government in connection with his seniority is not applicable to the case of Clerks Grade I of the Accounts Department of the Northern Railway.

Production of Coal

441. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state the quantity of coal produced in Public Sector from 1st July, 1963 to the 30th June, 1964?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy): 12.211 million tonnes.

World Fair at New York

442. { Shri Bade:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:
Shri Ravindra Verma:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount so far spent by Government on the Indian Pavilion in the World Fair in New York;

(b) the total amount of sales of Indian goods at this pavilion;

(c) the amount spent on advertising;

(d) how many visitors on an average are daily visiting the pavilion; and

(e) the amount of monthly expenditure being incurred on the employees sent there by India and on the other employees working there?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The total expenditure incurred in foreign ex-

change is equivalent to approximately Rs. 87,75,290 and the expenditure incurred in India is Rs. 1,41,062.

(b) Rs. 90,55,743. Also a supply worth Rs. 45 lakhs is under active negotiation. Besides, 211 trade enquiries are under consideration of the Indian manufacturers/Exporters.

(c) Rs. 1,53,442.

(d) Week-days the average is 20,000 and week-ends or holidays the average is 30,000 to 35,000.

(e) Rs. 1,16,000.

New York World's Fair

443. Shri J. N. Hazarika: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) how many State Ministers have visited the New York World's Fair; and

(b) whether the visiting State Ministers have reported to Central Government about their impressions of the Fair?

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

(b) Yes, Sir. In the Visitor's Book maintained at the Indian Pavilion they have recorded their very high appreciation.

Export of Tea to USA and Canada

444. { Shri J. N. Hazarika:
Shrimati Jyotsna Chandra:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian tea is getting more and more popular in the U.S.A. and Canada;

(b) if so, the increase in export of Indian Tea to those countries in the last six months; and

(c) the target of export to those countries for the next year?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Total exports of tea from India to all countries declined to the extent of 17 million kg during the period January-June 1964 as compared with the exports of tea during January-June 1963. Even so, exports to U.S.A. and Canada during the first six months of the current year have been practically the same as during January-June 1963. It is expected that exports to these two countries, which are looking up since June, will, by the end of the year, be well above the exports during the year 1963.

(c) No targets have been fixed.

Commercial Clerks

445. { Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Commercial Clerks though preparing the Station Accounts and Balance Sheets are not allowed to appear in the Appendix II-A and III-A Examinations;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that their eligibility for such examinations is not being considered despite appeals and memoranda on the subject; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c). These are purely departmental examinations prescribed for clerical staff of the Railway Accounts department who desire to qualify for promotion to higher posts in that department. Therefore, only the Accounts Department Staff are allowed to take these examinations and not staff of other departments of the Railways who may be dealing with the initial accounts of those depart-

ments as a part of their work. There have been a few individual requests from employees of the other departments of the Railways for permission to take these examinations, but these were not agreed to for the reason stated above.

Corruption Cases Against Officers of Northern Railway

446. { Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some cases of corruption and disproportionate assets were investigated by the S.P.E. in the year 1963 against some Gazetted Officers of Northern Railway;

(b) if so, in how many cases the Officers were found guilty and punished.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes, in 1963, the S.P.E. registered Preliminary Enquiry Reports against 5 Gazetted Officers alleged to be in possession of disproportionate assets.

(b) Out of the five cases, two are under departmental action, one is still under investigation with S.P.E. and two have been dropped.

Working Hours of Employment of Railway Staff

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

(a) whether any change in the policy of extent of daily hours of employment of different categories of Railway staff has been suggested;

(b) if so, on what terms; and

(c) the maximum hours fixed to be put in per day by different categories of staff?

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

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

Derailments on N.F. Railway

448. Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) how many derailments have occurred in Badarpur-Lumding Hill section on the N.F. Railway during the last 6 months;

(b) whether Government are aware that derailments occur frequently within Mailangdisa and Harangajao Stations;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the measures Government propose to take in the matter?

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

(a) There were 13 cases of train derailments on Lumding-Badarpur Hill Section during the 6 months period from 15-2-64 to 15-8-1964.

(b) and (c). The incidence of derailments is comparatively more on Mailongdisa-Harangajao section because the gradient on the section—1 in 37—is the steepest.

(d) In addition to the existing instructions which require intensive examination of the rolling stock, special training of the drivers, enforcement of speed restrictions, frequent foot plate inspections, etc., the following further steps are being taken in respect of Lumding-Badarpur Hill Section:—

(i) Arrangements have been made to realign the curves after conducting necessary survey as most of the accidents took place on curves.

(ii) The pit-line at Lumding has recently been extended to enable thorough examination of the wagons going on Hill Section.

Level Crossings on Central Railway

449. Shri M. L. Jadhav: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) how many level crossings are there on the Central Railway between Nasik-Road and Kalyan Stations on the Bombay-Agra Road;

(b) whether heavy traffic is being held up for a number of times and for a pretty long period every day on these level crossings;

(c) whether there is any move to cover these level crossings by overbridges to remove the bottlenecks in the road traffic; and

(d) if so, when?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) Three—at miles 53|8, 70|51-52 and 95|12 from Bombay.

(b) No.

(c) and (d). As a matter of policy Railways undertake construction of road over/under bridges in replacement of existing busy level crossings, if the State Government/Road authority sponsor such schemes and allocate funds for their share of the cost i.e. the cost of sloping approaches to the bridge. The 3 level crossings in question, between Nasik Road and Kalyan Stations are on an important National Highway. The Government of Maharashtra had, therefore, approached the Ministry of Transport, Government of India for acceptance of the proposals for road over/under bridges at these level crossings (including financial allocation) during the current plan period. The State Government has in August 1984, intimated that due to paucity of funds the work on these overbridges will not be possible during the current plan period.

There have been no complaints about any incidence of traffic hold up at these level crossings.

Coal Seams in Karaikkudi (Madras)

450. Shri Umanath: Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) whether the coal find in Karaikkudi area in Madras State has been tested;

(b) if so, the result of the test; and

(c) the prospects of its exploitation?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Lignite was found as thin stringers upto 3 centimetre in thickness. It is of no economic importance.

(c) Does not arise.

Pig Iron Plant at Durgapur

451. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have agreed in principle to set up a pig iron plant at Durgapur under the Durgapur Project Ltd.;

(b) what will be the production capacity of the plant; and

(c) the expected time by which the project will be ready?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (c). Durgapur Projects Ltd—a Government of West Bengal Undertaking, initially proposed to set up two 100-ton blast furnaces for making pig iron. They were informed that the proposal would be approved after details had been worked out. It is now understood that the Durgapur Projects Ltd. are considering a plant to produce 300,000 tons of pig iron per annum with facilities for steel making and continuous casting of at least 30,000 tons per year and have commissioned a feasibility report. Detailed proposals in this regard are awaited. The time by which the project, if

approved, can be ready will be known only when the detailed proposals are received.

Tractor-Passenger Train Collision

452. **Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:**
Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a passenger train coming from Nakodar collided with a tractor at an unmanned railway crossing on Ladowali Road on the 5th June, 1964;

(b) if so, the number of persons killed and injured as a result thereof;

(c) whether any investigation has been made into the accident; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Yes. The accident occurred at an unmanned level crossing between Jamsher Khas and Jullundur City stations.

(b) Two persons were killed and one sustained minor injuries.

(c) and (d). The case was enquired into by a Committee of Railway Officers according to whom the accident was due to the tractor driver attempting to cross the level crossing in the face of the approaching train.

Purchase of Textile Machinery from Japan

453. { **Shri N. R. Laskar:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the agreement with Japanese Government for a loan to purchase textile machinery has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the various types of machinery proposed to be imported from Japan?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Arrangements for the loan have been finalised. The agreement will be entered into between the State Trading Corporation of India and the Japanese Textile Machinery Manufacturers Association, shortly.

(b) The various types of machinery likely to be imported from Japan are:—

(a) Cotton Textile Industry:

1. Blow room machinery.
2. Draw Frames, Speed Frames and Doubler Winders.
3. Automatic looms.
4. Calenders.

(b) Woollen Textile Industry:

1. Worsted Ring Frames.
2. Woollen Ring Spg. Frames.
3. Worsted Cards.
4. Woollen Cards.
5. Winding, Doubling & Twisting Frames.
6. Spinning Preparatory machines.
7. Weaving Preparatory machines.
8. Looms automatic and semi-automatic.
9. Rag Tearing machines.
10. Garnet machines.
11. Card Room accessories.
12. Tentering machines.
13. Carabbing machines.
14. Shearing machines.
15. Decatising machines.
16. Brushing machines.
17. Raising machines.
18. Resin curing machines.
19. Shrinking machines.
20. Hydro extractor machine.
21. Vogoreau printing machine.
22. Damping machine & Dewing machine.
23. Cloth Press.
24. Wool washing machine, carbonising and scouring machine.

25. Rag Shaker.
26. Fancy twister.
27. Universal twisting machine.

Howrah-Amta Light Railways

454. Shri Mohammad Elias: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the authority of Howrah-Amta Light Railways had decided to close the Light Railways in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the reactions of Government thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3093/64].

Railway Employees

455. Shri Nambiar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1315 on the 5th May, 1964 and state:

(a) whether all the Railway administrations have implemented the Railway Board's orders regarding the reinstatement of employees removed from service under Rules 148 and 149 of the Indian Railway Establishment Code, Vol. I arising out of the judgment of the Supreme Court on the 5th December, 1963; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). The number, as on 25th August, 1964, of ex-Railway servants who applied for reinstatement and are eligible for reinstatement in terms of Railway Board's orders is 161. Out of this number, orders of reinstatement have been issued in respect of 127 persons, and 69 of them have joined duty as far as information is available. The delay in finalisation of other cases is mainly

due to (i) late submission of applications for reinstatement and/or (ii) relevant records having to be scrutinised in various subordinate offices.

Night Trains between Lumding and Dibrugarh

456. Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state when the night trains between Lumding and Dibrugarh on the N.E.F. Rly. are likely to be resumed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): Night running of only passenger trains on the Lumding-Mariani section of N.E. Railway has been suspended for security reasons. Efforts are being made to resume night running of passenger trains on this section as soon as possible after making proper arrangements to ensure the safety of passengers. Trains are running both during night and day on the Mariani-Dibrugarh Town section of the Railway.

Railway Training Schools

457. Shri Tan Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to establish a Central Institute for the training of instructors in the Railway Training Schools with a view to improve their quality; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to materialise?

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

(b) Since the matter is still under examination in regard to details, it is premature to say when the proposal would be finalised.

Railway Accidents

458. Shri Tan Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are wide variations in the incidence of accidents on

the broad and metre gauges of Northern Railway;

(b) reasons for the variations; and

(c) the steps taken to improve the position particularly on metre gauge section?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) The incidence of accidents per million train kilometres is higher on the Metre gauge than on the Broad gauge.

(b) Varying standards of track and equipment and operating conditions on the two gauges are mainly responsible for these variations.

(c) All possible steps, which include inter alia strengthening of track, proper maintenance of locomotives and rolling stock, effective train examination, better training of staff and rousing of greater safety consciousness amongst staff through safety propaganda and man-to-man contact, are being taken by the Railway Administration to improve the position on the Metre gauge.

Aurangabad Textile Mills Ltd.

459. Shri D. D. Mantri: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Aurangabad Textile Mills Ltd., Aurangabad (Maharashtra State) is closed these days;

(b) whether any suggestion or action has been recommended by the State of Maharashtra in this regard; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Government are looking into the matter in consultation with the Textile Commissioner.

Hindustan Machine Tools

460. Shri E. Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to manufacture time pieces by the Hindustan Machine Tools in the near future; and

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

The Minister of Heavy Engineering in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Manufacture of watches by H.M.T.

461. Shri E. Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of wrist watches so far manufactured and sold by H.M.T. in the country;

(b) whether there has been of late any set back in the production of watches; and

(c) if so, the reason therefor?

The Minister of Heavy Engineering in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) Total production upto 30th August, 1964 was 2,39,403 watches out of which 2,32,332 were sold.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Export of Tea

462. Shri Biren Dutta: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of tea lifted by air from Tripura during 1961-62;

(b) the rate of freight charged for such air lifting;

(c) whether any subsidy has been asked for by the tea gardens; and

(d) if so, whether Government have recommended any subsidy to the Indian Air Lines Corporation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) 24,201 quintals approximately.

(b) Teas are mainly booked from Agartala and Kailashahar to Calcutta. Freight rates ruling in 1961-62 were as follows:—

Agartala to Calcutta—Rs. 18.00 per quintal.

Kailashahar to Calcutta—Rs. 29.00 per quintal.

(c) Under the transport subsidy scheme, introduced with effect from 13-10-1959, a subsidy at the rate of Rs. 9.86 per quintal is granted to tea gardens by the Tea Board for transport of tea from Tripura by air. A sum of Rs. 4,46,310/- was paid under the transport subsidy scheme by the Board during the year 1961-62.

(d) No, Sir.

Third Class Railway Coaches in Kangra Valley

463. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no fans and racks for keeping articles exist in the III Class coaches on the narrow gauge section of the Kangra Valley Railway; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to provide these amenities on that section?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). Out of 46 third class coaches running on this section, 35 are already provided with fans. The remaining 11 are overaged and are being progressively replaced by newly built coaches fitted with fans.

It is not possible to provide upper bunks in narrow gauge III class

coaches due to the limited size of these carriages. Light luggage racks are, however provided for accommodating light luggage inside the compartments.

Small Scale Industries

**464. { Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Ulkey:**

Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cut of 22 per cent in the allocation of foreign exchange for import of steel for small scale industries during the period October, 1962—March, 1963 and April—September, 1963 was applied uniformly to all the States;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the basis for not giving uniform increase during the period October, 1963—March, 1964, when the total ceiling was raised by 14.3 per cent?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). The allotment for imported steel for small scale industries for the period October, 1962—March, 1963 consisted of (a) Rs. 250 lakhs free foreign exchange and (b) Rs. 100 lakhs exchange for imports from Rupee area countries. The free foreign exchange of Rs. 250 lakhs was distributed amongst the State Governments pro rata on the basis of the allocation during the previous half year. The latter Rs. 100 lakhs was given to States other than Assam, Kerala, Orissa, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Pondicherry, Tripura and Goa. The reason for making no allotment to these States was that it was felt that small scale units in these comparatively backward states would find it difficult to negotiate direct

imports from the Rupee area. However, representations were received from these States in the matter and the foreign exchange made available for the period April–September, 1963 was distributed amongst all the States.

(c) The increased allocation of foreign exchange during October, 1963–March, 1964 was distributed proportionately among all the States except for very minor adjustments in the quotas of individual States in order to give an increased allotment to Himachal Pradesh.

Train Collision at Baudpur Station

465. **Shri Gokulananda Mohanty:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2153 on the 14th April, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the report of the Additional Commissioner for Railway Safety detailing the responsibility for the train collision at Baudpur station on the S.E. Railway has since been received; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). The enquiry report into the accident has not yet been finalised.

Disposal of prospecting licence mining lease applications

466. **Shri H. C. Soy:** Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of applications to the State Government automatically cease to be effective on the lapse of nine months of filing the petitions by the prospective lessees of mines; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that similarly large number of petitions

specially from Bihar are lying with the Central Government for extension of prospecting lease periods for a long time?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). Rules 11 and 24 of the Mineral Concession Rules, 1960 prescribe time-limits (9 months) within which an application for grant of prospecting licence/mining lease should be disposed of by the State Government. If it is not so disposed of, the application shall be deemed to have been rejected. If the party so chooses, it can come in revision to the Central Government after the expiry of the prescribed period from the date of application. At the same time, the State Government can also seek extension of the time-limit in respect of such application which they propose to grant. The Central Government consider such proposals of the State Governments on merits and, wherever necessary, grant extension of time-limit in *suo moto* revision under section 30 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957. At present, only five cases of this nature from the Government of Bihar are pending with the Central Government mainly because the applicants have also filed revision applications under rule 54 of the Mineral Concession Rules, 1960, which are under quasi-judicial examination of the Central Government and will be decided by the Tribunal constituted for the purpose. All these applications were received by the Central Government during the current year, 1964.

Expansion of Tata Iron and Steel Co.

467. **Shri Shinde:**
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:

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

(a) whether the Tata Iron and Steel Co.; Jamshedpur has finalised its proposal to expand the existing production capacity;

(b) if so, the estimated capacity of the plant after expansion;

(c) what is the capital outlay for the proposed expansion;

(d) the names of the foreign suppliers who have agreed to supply the necessary equipment for the proposed expansion; and

(e) what is the foreign exchange component involved?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). Government had approved, in Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., Jamshedpur to 3 million tonnes of steel ingots capacity in the Fourth Plan period. The company have yet to prepare the Detailed Project Report for the expansion.

(c), (d) and (e). The preliminary estimates indicate that the cost of expansion would be of the order of Rs. 170 crores with a foreign exchange component of about Rs. 85 crores. As the matter is still in the preliminary stages; the details regarding the foreign suppliers of equipment etc., have not so far been worked out.

Damage to Railways due to Floods

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

(a) the extent of damage done to the Railways between Darbhanga and

Sitamarhi stations due to the recent floods;

(b) for how many days there was a dislocation of through service between Darbhanga and Sitamarhi stations;

(c) the steps taken to restore this communication;

(d) why it took so much time for resumption of the through service; and

(e) the steps being taken to prevent the recurrence of such incidents in future?

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

(a) Bridge No. 18 consisting of 5 x 40', 1 x 30' and 1 x 20' spans resting on wrought iron and timber piles at Km 63-2/3 between Kamtaul and Jogiara was scoured below safe level on account of abnormal floods. Besides there were two washouts in the formation at Kms 92/3 and 92-11/12 between Bajpatti and Parsauni stations.

(b) Through communication was dislocated from 8.45 hrs. on 31-7-1964 to 12.30 hrs. on 4-8-1964.

(c) The work of repairs to pile bridge No. 18 and the formation were immediately taken in hand and completed in shortest possible time.

(d) Through communication could not be restored earlier on account of foundations of Bridge No. 18 having become insecure as well as because of flood water being above the rail level between Bajpatti and Parsauni stations.

(e) Bridge No. 18 is proposed to be rebuilt with 6 spans of 40 ft. girders resting on deep foundations. The rail level on the proposed bridge will be raised by about 5 ft. The formation between Bajpatti and Parsauni will also be strengthened by stone pitching.

12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

ARREST OF TRADE UNION LEADERS AND PWD WORKERS IN ANDAMANS

Shri Sezhiyan (Perambalur): I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

The large-scale arrests of trade union leaders and PWD workers in Andaman Islands.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): The statement is a bit long. Should I read it or lay it on the Table of the House?

Mr. Speaker: How long is it?

Shri L. N. Mishra: Three pages.

Mr. Speaker: He might read it.

Shri L. N. Mishra: The Andaman P.W.D. employs casual labourers on muster roll during the working season from October till about the middle of May to supplement its regular labour strength. There is heavy rain fall accompanied by cyclones during the monsoon season when the building and road construction works are slowed down considerably, and the labour becomes surplus. All such casual labourers as cannot be gainfully employed during the monsoon season are retrenched. (The seasonal employment and retrenchment of labour in Andamans is the normal feature of the working of the Andaman P.W.D. The Andaman P.W.D. retrenched 355 casual labourers with the advent of the monsoon season this year, most of whom being local settlers went away to their homes for cultivation. Among the labourers retrenched were 72 from the Maintenance Division at Port Blair. The DMK sponsored labour union took up the cause of those 72 labourers and started an agitation to-

wards the end of May 1964, demanding their immediate re-employment. The circumstances leading to their retrenchment were explained to the leaders of the DMK but they persisted in their demand, and started picketing on the 5th June, in front of the offices of the Principal Engineer and the Deputy Commissioner. The agitation continued for several days. 21 persons were arrested under section 341 of the I.P.C. and section 7 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1932. Towards the end of June, 1964, the dispute involving 72 retrenched labourers was referred to the Conciliation Officer for promoting a settlement. The DMK suspended the agitation, and further retrenchment of surplus labour was stayed by the P.W.D. during the pendency of conciliation proceedings. The Conciliation Officer succeeded in securing a settlement between the parties. According to the terms of settlement 44 labourers who were not found to have been retrenched on the basis of "last come to first go" were re-instated, without prejudice to the right of the employer to make retrenchment under the law. All the 21 persons who had courted arrest by picketing offices in connection with the agitation were convicted on the 17th July, 1964, under section 7 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1932. The re-instatement of 44 labourers was followed by retrenchment of 44 labourers on the basis of "last come to first go", and further 329 casual labourers who were surplus were retrenched with effect from 1st August, 1964. The DMK have resumed agitation. The Communist led labour union has also joined hands with the DMK and they are adamant that the retrenched labourers should be re-instated immediately. The Administration had assured that the retrenched labourers would be re-employed on the commencement of fair season in October. The DMK and Communist leaders were not satisfied. On 3rd September, 8 retrenched labourers prevented the Deputy Commissioner from entering his office, and another

16 persons gathered in front of the Principal Engineer's office, and the Chief Commissioner's office. They were shouting slogans. They were arrested under section 7 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1932 because of their unabated intention to deter the officers from entering the offices. The DMK and Communist sponsored labour unions had announced their decision through loud-speakers to intensify their agitation. It was reported that about 75 persons would be detailed for picketing offices on the 4th September. They were inciting labour by their provocative and inflammatory speeches, and posed a threat to public peace and tranquillity. The District Magistrate, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, apprehending breach of peace promulgated an order under section 144 of Criminal Procedure Code with effect from the morning of 4th September banning all processions, demonstrations, public meetings, carrying of weapons, spreading of rumours and use of loud-speakers. 9 persons on the 4th September and 2 persons on the 6th September were detained by the District Magistrate under rule 30(1) (b) of the Defence of India Rules. On the 4th September 16 retrenched labourers assembled for picketing in groups of 4 in front of Deputy Commissioner's office and the secretariat. They were arrested under section 151 of Criminal Procedure Code and released on the same day. On the 5th and 7th September, 34 and 23 persons respectively were arrested in similar circumstances and later released on the same day.

The law and order situation has been maintained and continues to be under control.

Shri Senhiyan: The hon. Minister has been pleased to say that 371 workers have been retrenched. I want to know whether it is a fact that in the place of those retrenched persons other batches of labourers are being brought to Andamans and employed in their places.

Shri L. N. Mishra: It is a normal feature in the Andamans from May to October that there is a slack season in building and road construction. Moreover, these people are on the muster roll and are casual labour.

Mr. Speaker: His point is that while on the one hand so many hundreds of workers that were already there had been retrenched, there was a necessity to bring in fresh labourers from outside and employ them there; so, why did the Government not have the same men who had been retrenched.

Shri L. N. Mishra: No fresh labour was brought there. A total of 8,000 workers are under the P.W.D., out of them 649 were declared surplus. Moreover, there were negotiations and they were offered some piecemeal work, but they refused to work.

Shri S. Kandappan (Tiruchengode): The hon. Minister has said that it is the usual procedure and that during the rainy season they do not need the casual labour and they are retrenched. The officers employed there also have no work during the rainy season. I would like to know whether the officers there are also retrenched.

Shri L. N. Mishra: Officers are not retrenched.

Shri Daji (Indore): Why?

Shri S. Kandappan: The officers also do not have any work.

Mr. Speaker: The answer has come that they are not retrenched.

Shri S. Kandappan: Then, why only the PWD labourers are retrenched?

Mr. Speaker: I cannot enter into an argument. He might seek some other remedy. That should suffice now.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I want to know whether the labour laws.....

Shri S. Kandappan: The Assistant Engineer and the Executive Engineer are also in the same position.

Mr. Speaker: The question is to be asked and the answer must be given. But it cannot be argued here in this way.

Shri S. Kandappan: The condition of the labour is very pathetic.

Mr. Speaker: I sympathise with the hon. Member. But that is not a remedy that he is seeking just now.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether it is a fact that the labour laws governing the conditions of the workers which are applicable in our country are not applicable there and whether it is also a fact that the Commissioner of that particular place or the Chief Commissioner tackle the situation in a way which incited the workers and not brought them towards a settlement, and, if so, whether. . .

Mr. Speaker: How many questions?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My question is whether such a report was given to the Government by the various representatives of that particular area and whether it was supported by the statement of those Members of Parliament who visited Andamans and, if so, what steps have been taken in the matter.

Shri L. N. Mishra: They did not incite the labourers. So far as the application of labour laws is concerned, it is a fact that all the labour laws are not applicable there.

Shri H. P. Chatterjee (Nabadwip): I want to know whether Article 19(1) of our Constitution is not working in Andamans. I had been to Andamans and I found there that if the people wanted to go from one place to another, they required permission. That is against our Constitution. Why this article is not

applied there? Why the absolute rule is there?

Shri L. N. Mishra: I am not aware of it. I want notice for it.

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kasergod): I want to know what is the report of that one man inquiry that was conducted in Andamans some months ago when there was a firing on the P.W.D. workers.

Shri L. N. Mishra: I require notice for this also.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barackpore): This is not the first time that there has been trouble in the Andamans with the P.W.D. labour. May I know why is it that in the case of these labourers who are on muster-roll in large numbers and who work every year some sort of a settlement cannot be brought about by the Central Government, as it is a Centrally administered area, in order to see that these labourers are kept on permanent rolls in spite of the fact the work is seasonal?

Shri L. N. Mishra: This has happened not only this year. It was done in the previous year also. Some efforts were made for conciliation on co-operative basis and some work on piece rate was offered. But there was no co-operation from the labour union and, therefore, the trouble arose.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: My question has not been answered.

Mr. Speaker: She says, can't any fresh efforts be made so that these labourers are employed throughout the year instead of employing them for a part of the year?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: This is a recurring trouble. Last year, there was a firing on these very workers.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): It is a fact that these workers are retrenched from year to year and that if some settlement could be found, it should be found. But the difficulty is that these casual labourers are employed for works, such as, the construction of roads, bridges, digging of canals, etc. During the monsoon season, there are cyclones and heavy rains and so these works cannot be carried on. Because of the rains, the execution of these works is impossible. Therefore, in order that we may get work done, we offered them the work on piece rate basis, that is, whenever you finish the work, you go. They refused to do it. There is no other alternative. It will not be possible for any Government to go on paying the workers without the work being carried out.

Shrimati Kenu Chakravartty: More work could be given. The P.W.D. work does not stop during the rains.

Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai): May I know whether it is a fact that many of the retrenched workers are from mainland and whether the Government have got any intention of assisting, financially and otherwise, such of those workers who want to return back?

Shri Hathi: Many of the workers, who are local workers, do not find actual difficulty during the monsoon season. Actually, from the first batch of 355, many of them have got work. There is no trouble for them. I do not know about the mainland workers.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirappalli): May I know whether the Chief Commissioner had discussions with the representatives of the union on the 7th August, in the course of which he promised that certain other alternatives would be found so that all these men could be employed in one way or the other, and if so, whether that promise is kept up or not?

Shri Hathi: That is the alternative which he has suggested namely that he could give them work on piece-rate, and they could form themselves into a co-operative society, and if they did so, he would be prepared to help them.

An Hon. Member: What is this piece-rate system?

Shri Kolla Venkatesh (Tenali): The hon. Minister has stated that some laws in force here are not applicable there. May I know why Government do not try to apply the laws that are in force here regarding labour to that area also?

Shri Hathi: That is being considered.

Shri Nambiar: The Defence of India Act and the rules thereunder are straightway made applicable there, but when it comes to labour laws, the matter is still being considered. Why should that be so?

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

PROCLAMATION BY PRESIDENT UNDER ARTICLE 356 OF CONSTITUTION RE. STATE OF KERALA AND ORDER THEREUNDER

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): On behalf of Shri Nanda, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

(i) Proclamation issued by the President under article 356 of the Constitution, assuming to himself all functions of the Government of the State of Kerala published in Notification No. GSR. 1316 dated the 10th September, 1964.

(ii) Order made by the President in pursuance of sub-clause (i) of clause (c) of the above Proclamation, published in Notification No. GSR 1317 dated the 10th September, 1964. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3071/64].

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): On a point of information and clarification. I raised this point, as you will be pleased to recollect, yesterday, but the hon. Home Minister somewhat airily dismissed it saying that it was up to the Election Commission. The position as I know it is this that the Chief Election Commissioner visited Kerala, I believe, some time last month or so, and had discussions with all the political parties there and fixed the dates for the elections. Now, the Legislative Assembly of Kerala has been dissolved. So, one of the important States is left without representative institution in our democratic set-up.

I want an assurance from Government—the hon. Prime Minister is here, fortunately—that they will not interfere with or put any kind of pressure upon the Election Commission so as to change the dates to suit their own partisan interests or for some other ulterior motive.

May I also say, because tomorrow the Election Commission has arranged a conference which party representatives will attend, that we shall raise this matter there tomorrow and we shall try to get an assurance there, provided Government say here today that they will not interfere with the Election Commission's discretion or powers?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member can get that assurance there, not here.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Government should give us an assurance that they will not interfere with the Election Commission's discretion at all in this matter, nor will they put any pressure on the Election Commission.

The Minister of Law and Social Security (Shri A. K. Sen): I object to such a question being put, because we have never interfered with the Election Commission. That is a convention which has been well established.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): We want an assurance that you will not delay the whole matter.

NOTIFICATION UNDER MINES AND MINERALS (REGULATION AND DEVELOPMENT) ACT, COAL MINES (CONSERVATION AND SAFETY) ACT, AND MEMORANDUM AND ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION OF HINDUSTAN STEELWORKS CONSTRUCTION LTD.

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

(i) Notification No. GSR 1123 dated the 8th August, 1964, under sub-section (1) of section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3072/64].

(ii) The Coal Mines (Conservation and Safety) Amendment Rules, 1964, published in Notification No. GSR 1124 dated the 8th August, 1964, under sub-section (4) of section 17 of the Coal Mines (Conservation and Safety) Act, 1952.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-3073/64].

(iii) (a) Memorandum of Association of Hindustan Steel-works Construction Limited.

(b) Article, of Association of Hindustan Steel-work, Construction Limited.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-3074/64].

REPORTS OF INDIAN PRODUCTIVITY TEAM

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Mishra): On behalf of Shri Dasappa, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Reports of the Indian Productivity Team:—

(i) Report on Tools, Jigs and Fixtures, precision manufacturing techniques in Britain and USA. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-3075/64].

(ii) Report on Welding Industry in USA, West Germany and Britain.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-3076/64].

(iii) Report on Food Preservation and Canning Industry in USA and Denmark.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-3077/64].

(iv) Report on Cable Industry in Japan and USA.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-3078/64].

(v) Report on Office Management in Japan, USA and Britain.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-3079/64].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER INDUSTRIES (DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION) ACT, TEA ACT, COFFEE ACT, AND AUDIT REPORT ON ACCOUNTS OF TEA BOARD

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): I beg to lay on the Table—

(i) a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (2) of section 18A of the Industries Development and Regulation) Act, 1964:—

(a) SO 2350, dated the 1st July, 1964.

(b) SO 2366, dated the 11th July, 1964.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-3080/64].

(ii) a copy each of the following papers:—

(a) The Tea Board Employees (Conduct) Amendment Rules, 1964, published in Notification No. GSR 1020 dated the 18th July, 1964, under sub-section (3) of section 49 of the Tea Act, 1953.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-3081/64].

(b) The Coffee (Second Amendment) Rules, 1964, published in Notification No. GSR 1126 dated the 8th August, 1964, under sub-section (3) of section 48 of the Coffee Act, 1942.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-3082/64].

(c) Audit Report on the accounts of the Tea Board for the year 1962-63.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-3083/64].

RAILWAY PROTECTION FORCE (AMENDMENT) RULES

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Railway Protection Force (Amendment) Rules, 1964, published in Notification No. GSR 925 dated the 27th June, 1964, under sub-section (3) of section 21 of the Railway Protection Force Act, 1957.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-3084/64].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CENTRAL SILK BOARD ACT AND ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications:—

(i) The Central Silk Board (Amendment) Rules, 1964, published in Notification No. GSR 1191 dated the 29th August, 1964, under sub-section (3) of section 13 of the Central Silk Board Act, 1948. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-3085/64].

(ii) The Textiles (Production by Powerlooms) Control (Amendment) Order, 1964, published in Notification No. SO. 2468 dated the 18th July, 1964, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-3086/64].

**ANNUAL REPORT OF HINDUSTAN SALTS
LIMITED AND REVIEW THEREOF**

Shri Bibudhendra Mishra: I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

(i) Annual Report of the Hindustan Salts Limited, Jaipur, for the year 1962-63, 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-3087/64].

12.18 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

SIXTY-FOURTH REPORT

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): I beg to present the sixty-fourth Report of the Estimates Committee on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Hundred and sixty-fifth Report of the Estimates Committee (Second Lok Sabha) on the erstwhile Ministry of Commerce and Industry—Office of the Textile Commissioner—Part IV—Art Silk Industry.

12.18½ hrs.

GOLD (CONTROL) BILL

(i) REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE

Shri Krishnamoorthy Rao (Shimoga): I beg to present the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide, in the economic and financial interests of the community, for the

control of the production, supply, distribution, use and possession of, and business in, gold and ornaments and other articles of gold and for matters connected therewith.

(ii) EVIDENCE BEFORE JOINT COMMITTEE

Shri Krishnamoorthy Rao: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the evidence given before the Joint Committee on the Bill, to provide, in the economic and financial interests of the community, for the control of the production, supply and distribution, use and possession of, and business in, gold and ornaments and other articles of gold and for matters connected therewith.

12.20 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Communications and Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government business in this House for the week commencing Monday, 14th September 1964, will consist of:

(1) Further discussion on motion of No-confidence in the Council of Ministers;

(2) Consideration and passing of the Companies (Amendment) Bill, 1964;

(3) Discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1964-65; and

(4) Consideration and passing of:

The High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 1964, and

The Legal Tender (Unscribed Notes) Bill, 1964.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे लोक सभा की प्रवधि के बारे में कुछ कहने की इजाजत दीजिये। सब से पहली बात तो यह कि पिछली बार सत्र पांच हफ्ते का हुआ था और प्रवधि की बार यह चार हफ्ते का हो रहा है। शायद चार भी नहीं। संसद् कार्य मंत्री शायद यह कहे कि पिछली बर्फे एक विशेष अधिवेशन हो गया था। तो मेरा जवाब होगा कि वह विशेष अधिवेशन सरकारी काम के लिये था और इस तरह से सारी जनता का काम कम नहीं हो जाना चाहिये।

इस के अलावा मैं आप से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि लोक सभा पूरी तरह से जवाब दे बँठनी चाहिये। केवल तुलना में ही नहीं कि पिछले साल क्या हुआ। बैसे भी ज्यादा बँठना चाहिये। इस का कारण यह है कि रोज बरोज ऐसे बहुत से सवाल आते रहते हैं और कभी कभी तो ऐसे कि दम घुटने लग जाता है। आखिर हमारे संविधान में जमीर की आजादी, आत्मा की आजादी तो एक बहुत बड़ा अधिकार है। अगर हम जनता के प्रतिनिधि भी अपनी आत्मा की आजादी यहाँ नहीं कह सकते लोक सभा के काम की प्रवधि कम होने के कारण, तो बड़ी दिक्कत हो जाया करती है। मैं आप के सामने एक बात और प्रार्थना करूँ कि जिस लोक सभा की हम हमेशा नकल किया करते हैं उस की, और और देशों की मैं नज़ीर दे सकता हूँ, यानी अंग्रेजों की लोक सभा जो है वहाँ रोज एक स्पेचन प्रस्ताव हुआ करता है जिस को साधारण स्पेचन प्रस्ताव कहते हैं। वहाँ पर प्राये घण्टे की बहस होती है और हर सदस्य पाँच मिनट बोलता है। अंग्रेजों का एक छोटा सा देश है। हिन्दुस्तान जैसे बड़े देश में रोज एक साधारण स्पेचन प्रस्ताव कम से कम एक घण्टे का तो होना चाहिये। जिस में कि सदस्य लोग अपनी बात कह सकें (Laughter)। जब कोई बात गम्भीरता से कही जाती है तो उस को समझने

की कोशिश की जानी चाहिये। मैं खास तौर से यह बात कम्प्यूनिस्टों से कहूँगा क्योंकि शायद उन को ऐसा लगता है कि इस में कोई हंसने का बात है।

Shri Daji (Indore): We were enjoying the translation.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : एन्जयमेंट की बात तो छोड़ दीजिये। मैं इस बात को बढ़ाना नहीं चाहता, मैं केवल अपनी बात कह देता हूँ। मैं कोशिश कर रहा हूँ कि मैं अध्यक्ष महोदय की सलाह मान कर चारों तरफ न देखूँ।

तो ऐसी सूरत में हमें मौका मिलना चाहिये कि हम अपनी बात कह सकें, खास तौर से जिस का संबंध आत्मा की आजादी से है। मैं यहाँ नहीं कह रहा हूँ कि किन किन चीजों से दम घुटता है, लेकिन आप जानते हैं

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जहाँ तक इसे शिकायत का तात्पर्य है जब हम दूसरी बहस शुरू करेंगे तब वह कही जा सकती है। इस वक्त तो जो बिजनेस चल रहा है उस के बारे में ही कहना चाहिये।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : लोक सभा की प्रवधि

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो माननीय सदस्य ने कह दिया, उस को दोहराने की जरूरत नहीं है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं ने बिल्कुल दोहराया नहीं है। खाली नज़ीर दे रहा था कि किस तरह से दुनिया की लोक सभाओं में सदस्यों को अपनी आत्मा की बातों को प्रकट करने का मौका रोज ही मिलता रहता है। मैं यहाँ यह नहीं बतलाना चाहता कि यहाँ कितने राजनशाही के काम होते रहते हैं जिन से हम ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह बस माननीय सदस्य खरम करें।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप से लोक सभा के काम के बारे में प्रार्थना कर रहा हूँ

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य को जो शिकायत थी कि लोक सभा की अवधि कम है उस की बात वे कहना चाहते थे, दूसरी बात इस समय नहीं हो सकती। उस बात को मैं ने माननीय सदस्य से सुन लिया। इस बारे में सारी दलीलों पर बहस तो हो नहीं सकती कि भ्राया इस मसले पर बहस की जाये या नहीं। इस को तो हमें भलाहदा लेना पड़ेगा क्योंकि इस वक्त इस का फैसला नहीं हो सकेगा। मैंने माननीय सदस्य को यह प्वाइंट रेज करने के लिये अवसर दिया और उन्होंने उसे रेज कर लिया। मिनिस्टर साहब चाहेंगे तो इस का जवाब देंगे। अगर नहीं देंगे तो इसके लिये फिर मौका होगा। इस का फैसला तो भलाहदा ही हो सकता है। सारे रूल तो इस समय बदले नहीं जा सकते।

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : लेकिन इस के लिये कोई अवसर जरूर दिया जाना चाहिये।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): By your leave, I wish to raise three points.

Knowing as we do from experience how slowly the machinery of Government moves, I would like the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to start thinking from now on as to how long this present session will last, because this food debate has taken four days, and the no-confidence motion will take another five days.

Mr. Speaker: It will last up to 3rd October.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I want to know whether it will be extended, because of this business intervening.

Mr. Speaker: I am told it is up to 3rd October.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it pucca?

Mr. Speaker: Next point.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The second point is that you yourself were pleased to say on the opening day, if I remember aright, that you were considering very seriously the allocation or the fixation of a lunch interval.

Mr. Speaker: I had convened a meeting, but because there could not be any unanimity, the present system would continue.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Lastly, I agree with my hon. friend Dr. Lohia that the Parliament sessions have shown an increasing tendency to decline in duration. During the last two years, since 1962, I have drawn your attention to this unfortunate malady that has overtaken our parliamentary institution, and I have quoted statistics here in this House as to how long the session used to be. In the first Parliament, the Budget session once went up to 90 days or more, but I find now that the session is coming to 60 or 70 days. This session is only for 20 working days, four weeks, and the next session will also be for only four weeks. That is to say, this year Parliament will sit for less than six months. If I may remind you, the first Speaker, Mr. Mavalankar, said once when he was in the Chair that in his judgment, if Parliament was to be a mirror of the nation and reflect the will of the people, it should transact business for at least 7 to 7½ months in the year.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I have three points about the business of the House.

The hon. Minister has just announced Government business for the next week. You are aware that the Bonus Commission's Report was laid on the Table of the House/some time in the last session, and there is a good deal

of controversy in the country, and there is agitation going on throughout the country. So, I would request the hon. Minister to find some time to discuss this most important report. It has been modified at the instance of the employers, and that is how it has become important. Government does not want to bring a motion, but there is a motion already admitted by you.

Secondly, the Mahalanobis Committee Report and the Santhanam Committee Report were also laid on the Table of the House. These two reports also should be discussed simultaneously in this House because they deal with concentration of wealth and corruption.

Thirdly, my attention has been drawn to a press news that a one man commission has been appointed by Government to deal with the question of dearness allowance and arbitration. You will remember that the Minister made an announcement in this House when the Pay Commission was appointed, and the hon. Finance Minister made a statement in the House. But now this commission has been appointed, and this House has not even been informed. So, this House has been treated most shabbily. The Finance Minister must make a statement and give us the terms of reference.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): I wish to refer to a motion that has created considerable interest, namely that in regard to our performance at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference. I remember that on this matter there was some communication between some of us and the Prime Minister, and the Prime Minister himself had stated as Leader of the House that he had no objection at all to a full dress discussion of this matter which was of considerable importance. This morning I get the information that there is a bunch of motions given notice of by different Members, and out of that bunch I do not quite know how

many are likely to be selected. That is to say, this motion in regard to the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference has been shoved off into a whole bunch of other things, and the selection or not on that matter will depend upon what happens at a particular meeting this afternoon, but I want from Government an assurance, and since the Prime Minister himself had expressed a desire that this matter should be properly agitated in the House, Government might very well come forward with a motion themselves, so that we can discuss it without any difficulty.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब रहने दीजिए।
जो कहना या डाक्टर साहब ने कह दिया।

श्री बागड़ी : डाक्टर साहब की डाक्टर साहब जानें। मेरा तो केवल इतना निवेदन है कि जो पिछड़े वर्ग के बारे में रिपोर्ट है उस पर विचार किया जाए। उसके बारे में हर बार विश्वास दिलाया जाता है कि उस पर विचार किया जाएगा, लेकिन अभी तक उस पर विचार नहीं हो सका है। तो उस पर विचार किया जाए।

दूसरा मेरा यह कहना है कि बर्तानिया जैसे छोटे देश में पार्लियामेंट 200 दिन बैठती है जब कि हिन्दुस्तान में, जो कि इतना बड़ा मुल्क है, केवल सौ या 120 दिन बैठती है।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्राज लोहिया जी ने जो सवाल उठाया है उसके संबंध में उन्होंने एक पत्र आपकी लिखा था। आपने उस पत्र को मेरे पास भेजा। मैंने उसका सविस्तार जबाब दो पेज में लोहिया साहब के पास भेजा और उसके बाद उन से बाकीत भी हुई। जो कुछ मैं कहना चाहता हूँ उसको मैंने अपने उस पत्र में भी लिखा है और स्वयं भी उनको समझाया है।

श्री सत्यनारायण सिंह (बिजनौर) : सदन को भी बतला दीजिए।

श्री सत्यनारायण सिंह : लेकिन डा० लोहिया ने कहा कि नहीं इस सवाल को सदन में उठाएंगे। आप जानते हैं कि इस बार जो आठम सेशन देर में बुलाया गया उसका कारण क्या है। पिछली बार जो एक सप्ताह का सेशन हुआ, उसके बाद आपने मुझ से कहा था कि इसके बाद तीन महीने से पहले भगला सेशन न बुलाया जाए क्योंकि जो यंत्र अंग्रेजी से हिन्दी अनुवाद के लिये लगाए जाने वाले हैं वे उससे पहले नहीं लग पाएंगे। अगर यह बात न होती तो सेशन को जल्दी बुलाया जा सकता था, कम से कम बीस या 25 रोज पहले बुलाया जा सकता था।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : श्रीर प्रागे बड़ा दीजिए।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) : तो क्या यह उसका बदला लिया जा रहा है ?

श्री सत्यनारायण सिंह : दोनों चीजें कैसे हो सकती हैं। उनके लिए खास तौर से यंत्र लगाया जाने वाला था।

अभी कहा गया कि इस सेशन को 3 तारीख के बाद भी बढ़ाया जा सकता है। लेकिन आप जानते हैं कि यह एक परम्परा जैसी आ रही है अंग्रेजों के समय से और जब से हमें स्वतन्त्रता मिली तब से हम ने भी इसको कायम रखा है, कि सिम्पूलर स्टेट होते हुए भी हम पूजा और क्रिसमस के दिनों में सेशन नहीं करते। तो हमें इस चीज का भी क्याल रखना है।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : पूजा तो 11 तारीख से है। मैं ब्राह्मण हूँ, मैं जानता हूँ।

श्री सत्यनारायण सिंह : तो इस सेशन की कमी की पूर्ति करने के लिए हम चाहते हैं कि भगला सेशन कुछ जल्दी बुला लिया जाए। लेकिन इन दोनों के बीच में कम से कम चार सप्ताह का अन्तर तो रहना ही चाहिए। इतना न हो वो मुश्किल हो जाती है। अगर हम इस सेशन को देर तक करते हैं तो भगले सेशन को जल्दी नहीं बुला सकेंगे क्योंकि 23 तारीख के बाद हम नहीं बैठ सकते।

जहां तक लोक सभा के बैठने का सवाल है मैं कुछ आंकड़े आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। सन् 1961 में लोक सभा 102 दिन बैठी, सन् 1962 में 121 दिन के लिए बैठी और सन् 1964 में 117 दिन के लिए बैठी।

श्री हरि बिष्णु कामत : सन् 1950, 51 और 52 के आंकड़े दीजिए। मेरे पास वे फिगरर्स हैं।

श्री सत्यनारायण सिंह : पिछले सालों के फिगर भी करीब करीब ऐसे ही होंगे।

इस साल में हम 93 दिन बैठ चुके हैं और भगला सेशन अभी बाकी है। हम समझते हैं कि उसके बाद पिछले सालों जितने दिन ही हो जाएंगे, हो सकता है कि एक दो दिन कम ज्यादा हो। हिन्दुस्तान को छोड़ कर और किसी डिमाक्रेटिक देश में इतना समय जनता के लिए नहीं दिया जाता जितना हम बैठते हैं। हमने लोक सभा के कामों को तीन हिस्सों में बांट रखा है, 33 पर सेंट लेजिस्लेटिव बर्क, 33 पर सेंट फाइनेन्शियल बर्क और 33 पर सेंट ग्रन्व। लेकिन यह समझा जाता है कि जैसे फाइनेन्शियल बर्क और लेजिस्लेटिव बर्क जनता का काम नहीं है। वह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। यहां जितना काम होता है सब जनता की भलाई के लिए आता है, सरकार का जितना काम है जनता के लिए (Interruptions)

डा० लोहिया ने आपको एक पत्र लिखा था और उसकी एक नकल मेरे पास भेजी है। उनका कहना है कि साल में 11 महीने पार्लियामेंट बिठायी जाए। मैं बड़े भ्रम से कहना चाहता हूँ कि लोहिया साहब दो बड़े भ्रमयी हैं, चाहे जहाँ से खड़े हो जाते हैं उनका कोई निर्वाचन क्षेत्र निश्चित नहीं है। लेकिन हर एक के लिए तो ऐसा करना सम्भव नहीं है, उसको अपने क्षेत्र को नसं करना होता है। अगर 11 महीने यहाँ बैठे रहेंगे तो यह काम कब करेंगे। लोहिया साहब की बात और है लेकिन सब लोग तो ऐसा नहीं कर सकते। वह कभी बनारस से खड़े हो जाते हैं, कभी इलाहाबाद से कभी फर्रुखाबाद से।

एक बात और है। वह कहते हैं. . .

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : इलाहाबाद से खड़ा हो जाता तो मजा आ जाता।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : चुनाव घाने वाले हैं, हम भी मौजूद हैं आप भी हैं और इलाहाबाद भी है। (Interruptions)

एक बात शायद मेम्बरों के ध्यान में नहीं है कि जब सेशन नहीं होता तब काफी और काम होता है, सिलेक्ट कमेटियों की बैठकें होती हैं, एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी और पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटीज की बैठकें होती हैं। इनमें पचासों सदस्य भाग लेते हैं। अगर इस बीच भी हाउस को चामू रखा जाए तो वे मेम्बर उन कमेटियों में या हाउस में हिस्सा नहीं ले सकेंगे। इन सब बातों को सोच विचार कर आइन्दा सेशन को घटाना और बढ़ाना ही किया जा सकेगा।

रही बात बैकवर्ड क्लासेज कमीशन के बारे में —

श्री ज्ञ० भो० बनर्जी : बोनस कमीशन।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : अभी तक बैकवर्ड क्लासेज कमीशन के बारे में हमारे पास कोई नोटिस नहीं आया है, उसका उन्हें नोटिस देना होगा। अगर वह नोटिस दें और आप कबूल कर लें तो हम उसके लिए बक्त निकालेंगे।

एक मालमीय सबस्व : क्या गवर्नमेंट अपने आप उसको नहीं ला सकती।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : बक्त तो बहुत थोड़ा है, लेकिन कोशिश करेंगे कि उसके लिए कुछ समय निकाला जा सके।

बोनस कमीशन के बारे में सरकार सोच रही है कि इस के सम्बन्ध में कोई बिल लाया जाए।

एक सवाल और पूछा गया था. . .

श्री स० भो० बनर्जी : मैंने कहा था कि मोहासानोबिस कमेटी और संचानम कमेटी की रिपोर्टों पर साथ साथ विचार किया जाए क्योंकि दोनों का सम्बन्ध करप्शन को रोकने और कंसेन्ट्रेशन और बेल्थ को कम करने से है। इसके अलावा मैंने यह भी कहा था कि जो एस० के० दास बन [मैन कमीशन प्रधान मंत्री ने बिठावाया है उसके कोई टर्म्स आफ रेफरेंस तक नहीं दिए गए हैं।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : इतने सब विषयों पर विचार किया जाएगा तो और काम के लिए समय ही नहीं

कामनवैल्य का जहाँ तक सवाल है प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने एक लम्बा चौड़ा वक्तव्य उसके बारे में दिया और उस पर बहुत से सवाल भी पूछे गए।

[श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह]

इसके बाद भी हम सोचेंगे कि इसके बारे में और क्या किया जा सकता है। लेकिन हाउस को इस बारे में अनएबेयर तो नहीं रखा गया, स्टेटमेंट देकर पूरा मौका दिया गया, और चारों तरफ से लोगों ने सवाल करके अपने दिल का बूझार निकाला, और उन सवालों का जवाब दिया गया।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I never wanted a statement on the Das Commission. I only wanted that just like that, the same terms of reference that the Government had announced for that Commission should have been announced in the case of the Dearness Allowance Commission on the floor of the House. At the least the Commission has been appointed. Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri knows it. I wanted that the announcement should have been made here, so that we could also have seen the terms of reference and tried to discuss them. That is my submission.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा आप से निवेदन है कि जो कुछ होगा सो तो होगा ही लेकिन यह जो हमारा देश प्राये वर्ष बाढ़ों से तबाह होता रहता है और काफ़ी जान, माल का नुकसान पहुँचता है उसके लिए इसी अधिवेशन में जोकि वर्षा-कालीन अधिवेशन है भी, इस में बाढ़ की समस्या पर विशेष रूप से बिस्तार से विचार हो जाना चाहिए और देश को इस से होने वाली भयंकर तबाही से बचाने के लिए उपाय सोचा जाना चाहिए।

Mr. Speaker: Bills to be introduced.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं चाहूंगा कि इसी सत्र में इस मामले पर बहस हो जाय।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं बोल नहीं रहा हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बोल भी नहीं रहे हैं और आप की आवाज मुझे आ रही है।

WEALTH-TAX (AMENDMENT) BILL*

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): On behalf of Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Wealth-Tax Act, 1957.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Wealth-Tax Act, 1957."

The motion was adopted.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I introduce† the Bill.

12.42 hrs.

MOTION OF NO-CONFIDENCE IN THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Burdwan): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move the motion which stands in my name and for which leave had been given by the House on Monday last, namely:

"That this House expresses its want of confidence in the Council of Ministers."

Sir, I ought to say that I move this motion with the fullest sense of responsibility. We are constrained to move this motion because of the mounting misery of the common man in this country and the critical conditions to which this country has been brought in different spheres compel

*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary—Part II, section 2, dated 11-9-1964.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

us to sponsor this motion in the House. There is a crisis in every sphere. Honestly, there is a crisis in social, political, economic and other spheres, and for all this I hold this Government mainly responsible. It is not a question of denunciation of any particular individual. I came to the House in the year 1952 and I had the privilege of working with you when you were one of our colleagues on this side of the House, but we have built up some parliamentary tradition. I can assure you and this House that in this debate we shall maintain the highest standards of both parliamentary behaviour and decorum.

You, Sir, have been a man of law for many years and you have also occupied judicial office. I have also been a man of law. When you have got a strong case, you need not abuse the other side. We have a very strong case and therefore, we need not indulge in any personal abuse or denunciation. We want to indict this Government of India for the unfortunate policies pursued during the last 17 years that they have been in power and in office. The Government should not labour under a sense of smug complacency because of the result of the food policy in this Parliament. Even when the steam-roller majority of the Congress party was being whipped up into action to give the seal of approval and for fixing the mark to the wonderful food policy of the Food Minister and the Government, the Joint Committee of the Delhi Wholesale Foodgrains Dealers' decided last evening in Delhi to discontinue the practice of fixing the prices of wheat and rice and pulses and to discontinue the practice of displaying the prices for the benefit of the consumers. This is the solid achievement to the credit of the Food Minister and of this Government. This is the way big business is today reacting to the Government's stand in this House.

We should realise that it is not simply the Opposition Members in this

House who wish to voice the agony of the long-suffering people; the Governor of Maharashtra, Shrimati Vijayalakshmi Pandit, who was a distinguished Member of this House, who is the sister of our late Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, and who still occupies an important official position, has, out of the anguish of her heart, posed this question: "How long will the hungry and disappointed men and women listen to the reasons that are offered for the failures of the powers that be?" That is the question which we are also putting.

We are convinced that gradually and steadily the process of degeneration is being accelerated. The limits of human endurance have been reached. The Government has badly bungled; in spite of Ministerial speeches and high-sounding declarations, what is the result? The result is that the life of millions of our people has become thoroughly miserable and this is due to Government's callousness and apathy and administrative inefficiency.

The people are disgusted and it is not merely a question of procurement of foodgrains or distribution of foodgrains. It is not merely a question of periodical visits of some hon. Ministers across the seas to knock at the doors of the imperialists and to beg or cajole them for doles for our starving people.

The problem is more serious; the malady is deep. The acute distress and agony of the common man, specially of the middle classes, the landless labour, the poor kisans and the workers in the factories, are due to the abetment, direct and indirect, of the blackmarketers, the hoarders, the profiteers and the monopolists. During the last 17 years the Government have built them up and given them the charter to carry on depredations on the common man, because they purchase complete immunity by periodical contributions to the coffers of the ruling party.

Some Hon. Members: Shame, Shame.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: Beginning with investment in the Congress funds, many of them, these big businessmen, have now become practically the bosses of the party. The latest report of the ex-Chief Justice S. R. Das' Commission has proved beyond doubt that corruption is now filtering down from the top. It is absolutely futile to take action against small traders, pan-wallas or bidi-wallas, small servants, peons and chaprasis, just to make a show of anti-corruption drive. When the hon. Home Minister, Shri Nanda seriously tries to tackle the mounting problem of corruption through the Sadachar Samiti, it is very significant that the Congress President and the Congress party and the Government have all disowned the Sadachar Gamiti; it is no body's baby now. I do not know even if Shri Nanda tries to keep out of it. It may be said that the Congress Government may say that ex-Chief Justice of India, Mr. S. R. Das, was appointed to enquire into the Punjab corruption case. But the honest truth is that the appointment was wrung out of the unwilling and reluctant Government. The Opposition deserves credit, not the Government, for the exposure of the corrupt elements in the unfortunate administration of Punjab. That is merely typical of other States. What have you done in Kerala?

Mr. Speaker: I?

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: The Government. For about two years, systematically an attempt was made to scotch the demand for an enquiry into the charges of corruption against the Kerala Chief Minister. Nothing was done and the present debacle is mostly due to the spontaneous upheaval of the people against the corrupt regime. The Government refused to hold an enquiry even when the Congress President of the Kerala State Congress demanded an honest probe. Repeatedly his demands for an honest

enquiry into the allegations of ministerial corruption were turned down. At last some honest Congressman rebelled against the dishonest regime. Then the Government did what? They sent down their emissary from Delhi, who was just back from his American tour, for wooing them back. At last he promised an enquiry as the price of their support for the Congress Ministry. But they did not swallow the bait as they had lost all confidence in the integrity of the organisation. The result is that people have lost faith in the Government's honesty and integrity.

Kerala and Punjab are not the only two geographical regions which clamour against corruption. There are also other States which are equally indignant over the corrupt regimes under which they are groaning. Orissa, Bihar, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh are all demanding such probes. If an honest probe is made the same picture will be revealed in other parts of India. A picture of reeking corruption and mal-administration will emerge. Corruption creates gangsterism and we are very unhappy over some incidents which have recently happened.

Kashmir has cost us very dear. One of the greatest sons of Bengal, one of the greatest sons of India, Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee sacrificed his life for Kashmir. For years, Government kept a corrupt Ministry there. Crores of rupees of the poor Indian tax-payers' money had gone down the drain in Kashmir. Actually the people feel that the Government of India was subsidising corruption in that State.

After having spent hundreds of crores of rupees of the Indian tax-payers' money, Shri Jai Prakash Narayan has now gone with the Government's blessings to Pakistan to pave the way for India's capitulation. Let the Prime Minister clearly and categorically declare that he has not given his blessing to Shri Jai Prakash Narayan in his endeavour to win

the support of President Ayub. Let the Prime Minister tell us that Shri Jai Prakash Narayan was not carrying a letter from the Prime Minister to President Ayub. People will not allow Kashmir to be bartered away in any manner. They want a clear, solemn and categorical assurance that in spite of the machinations of Sheikh Abdullah, the waverings of Shri Jai Prakash Narayan and the mischievous motives of the western powers, Kashmir shall remain an integral part of India and her accession to India is final and irrevocable. Let the Prime Minister clearly declare that the issue of that accession will never be made a negotiable issue with any power or with any country.

Our charge is that the Government is keeping up an artificial state of emergency to subserve its own purposes and to suppress the peoples' democratic rights and liberties. Although the entire gamut of powers had been unhesitatingly placed at the disposal of the executive, no serious action had been taken under the emergency laws against the hoarders, the profiteers or the black-marketeers.

Shri Vidyacharan Shukla (Mahasamund): On a point of order, Sir. Has the hon. Member taken your permission to read out his speech?

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): He is not reading.

Mr. Speaker: The question has been put to me and I have to answer it. No doubt he is consulting his notes too often, but that is the way he argues his case and therefore, let us hear him.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: When the call came to the people after the Chinese aggression our people made a supreme sacrifice unhesitatingly. Rarely in the history of the world have any people made such a supreme sacrifice. Our people completely made over complete sovereign powers in the hands of the Government. You know we have given ourselves a very liberal Constitution in which we

have guaranteed basic human rights, and we have made a conscious departure from other Constitutions.

Sir, I had the privilege to represent the great Bar of India at the Commonwealth Law Conference. There I stood up and proudly proclaimed that we in India have made a conscious departure from other Constitutions. We have not merely given ourselves basic human rights, but we have placed them on a very high pedestal. We have declared that they shall not be touched or whittled down or abridged either by the Parliament or by any State Legislature or by the executive. We have made one radical departure. From Kashmir to Cape Comorin, we have provided under article 32 of the Constitution that any citizen of India can confidently approach the highest court in the country, straight to the Supreme Court he can go, for the vindication and enforcement of his fundamental rights.

Not only that. Repelling the arguments of the Attorney General for the Union of India, the Supreme Court has repeatedly declared in more than one case that consistent with the pledge the Judges have taken to uphold and cherish the Constitution, they must give a hearing to any citizen who makes a complaint that his basic human right has been in any way infringed by the executive or the legislature. But what did we do? We have completely abrogated all that when the call came after the Chinese aggression and practically under the cover of emergency, all fundamental rights have been made illusory. Practically the executive has been made omnipotent and practically access to the courts has been blocked. Under the Defence of India Act and rules, if action is taken, under the latest Supreme Court judgment, no approach can be made under article 32 of the Constitution to the Supreme Court. The access is blocked. We suffered all that. The best part of our Constitution we kept in abeyance, because we believed the Government would take

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firm and strong action to vindicate India's honour, and drive away the aggressor from Indian territory and re-establish our sovereignty over the conquered territory of India.

But what has happened during the last two years? Under the cloak of emergency, what have they done? They have utilised the emergency powers for their own purposes, but they have not done their duty. They have robbed the people of their democratic rights and privileges, but they have not driven out the aggressor. Not one inch of Indian territory has been conquered back yet. Under the cloak of emergency and continuing danger, they have robbed the people of their fundamental rights. The only emergency is this Government. Let this Government disappear, and the emergency will also disappear tomorrow and there will be complete restoration of the people's basic human rights and freedom; there will be no question of their being utilised for party purposes.

It is a great shame. We are told that planned defence preparations have been made. All preparations are on paper. The Chinese are still occupying the territories they conquered. They have not been pushed back. Our incompetent Government is so enamoured of the Colombo Plan that they are only thinking of writing letters and carrying on negotiations with some people, taking no definite action towards reconquering India's lost territory and vindicating India's honour. It is a great shame and we indict the Government for this weak-kneed policy.

Not only that. The Chinese are beginning to make fresh thrusts and intrusions. They are coming into Sikkim. What are the Government doing? What is the Defence Minister doing? Government are begging for some doles, for some little aid somewhere, going up and down the western countries and nothing is really being done. I am quite sure that this Government with its policy of pusillani-

mity, will write strong letters of protest, which will be consigned to the waste paper basket and that will lead to India's further degradation and insult. Therefore, I am submitting that this emergency should be ended, ought to have been ended or taking advantage of the emergency they ought to have taken strong action, strong steps, for recovering India's territory, for vindicating India's national honour.

13 hrs.

I come from a State which is called the land of the Bande Mataram. In the freedom's battle Bengal, Punjab and Maharashtra were in the forefront under the leadership of the great fighters like Surendranath Banerjee, Bipin Chandra Pal, Aswini Kumar Dutt and Aurobindo Ghosh. A brilliant band of Bengal revolutionaries unfurled the banner of revolt against British imperialism. In order to crush the united strength of Bengalis, the British devised the unholy partition and divided Bengal. The greatest chapter, the most glorious chapter in our history is the brilliant way in which Bengal fought against that partition. Lord Morley declared in the British House of Lords "Let Bengal's leaders shout, let Bengal's leaders go on agitating our stand is clear, it is a settled fact which will never be unsettled." Sir, we unsettled that settled fact imposed by the British.

Unfortunately, when freedom came, Bengal was partitioned, and Punjab was partitioned and the supreme price for India's emancipation from British bondage had to be paid by the people of Bengal and the people of Punjab. What has happened? Mr. Jinnah had declared most solemnly when Pakistan was formed that there shall be no discrimination against the minorities. These pledges have been completely cast to the winds and over five million of the minority community have been driven out squeezed out systematically, completely robbed

economically, and they had to take shelter elsewhere.

I charge this Government with having treated the refugee problem with cruel indifference. Not even one half of the refugees have been really resettled. On the other hand, a new trouble has come after the incident, the unfortunate incident, which occurred in Kashmir, when a dishonest statement was made by President Ayub that the Holly relic was robbed by a non-Muslim. Then the communal carnage started and the systematic policy of minority-baiting has been going on unabated in Pakistan. The result has been that more than half a million people have come to India. But the grievance of our people is that there is a conspiracy among the high-ups in the Congress not to allow these people to be resettled in West Bengal but to have their relief and rehabilitation outside the State of West Bengal. Immediately a man crosses the border an attempt is made to spirit him away straight to Mana Camp or Dandakaranya. Irrespective of his occupational proclivities or potentialities, this is done and I am sorry to say that there has been large-scale deaths in insanitary and unhealthy refugee camps due to want of water, medical relief and other preventable handicaps.

Yet, no attempt has been made by this Government to demand compensation for properties left behind or for cash left behind by these millions of refugees. No attempt has been made even to recover or protect the girls or women who have been taken away or forcibly removed from their hearths and homes. I am therefore saying that with regard to the refugee problem the Government have grievously failed in doing their duty.

With regard to Dandakaranya, it is a matter of great shame that when a very competent officer of the highest integrity and administrative experience had the temerity to point out to

the Indian Government certain gross and patent defects in the administration of Dandakaranya, his life was made miserable and he was ultimately made to resign his chairmanship. What was his crime? What was the offence that he committed? Shri Shaibal Gupta is a distinguished member of the Indian Civil Service. He reported, firstly, that agriculture in Dandakaranya was in a poor way, though this was by and large the principal method of rehabilitation.

Mr. Speaker: If I may interrupt the hon. Member, his taking of the case of an individual officer is not permissible inside Parliament. If he advocates that such and such officer was very competent, very efficient and honest, the Government shall have an opportunity to say many other things against him, and that question cannot be decided here. Therefore, we should avoid references to individual officers.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: I am not complaining. He was the Chairman of an autonomous corporation and in that capacity he pointed out certain defects in the Dandakaranya administration set up for the rehabilitation of refugees. He pointed out, for instance, that irrigation was conspicuous by its absence, that urban and semi-urban rehabilitation were all extremely imperfect, that education had a small budget, that there was reckless touring whether in Dandakaranya or outside, the officers spent days together in big cities on the pretext of purchasing stores, that the TA bills of those officers who toured amounted to Rs. 14.48 lakhs for 1963-64 and so on. He also pointed out one significant fact, that an anti-corruption officer had been appointed to look into these cases in Dandakaranya administration but that post was abolished on the plea of economy in administration.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Shame.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: I am charging the Government with grievous failure to tackle the refugee problem.

On the eve of partition of India, I remember at the request of Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee, I had to convene the East Bengal convention. Two thousand delegates from East Bengal attended the convention which was held in the city of Calcutta. Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee, who was a Minister of the Nehru Cabinet, went down to Calcutta and presided. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, as the Prime Minister of India, sent a telegram which was read out there. Referring to the succour and relief of these people the Prime Minister said "I will be a sharer in your joys and sorrows alike and this is the pledge. I am giving as the Prime Minister". Sardar Patel also in very strong terms assured them that they will be given full rehabilitation facilities in case of any difficulty or danger and said "I assure you that you shall be treated completely as Indian citizens if you have got to come over to this country". Now these pledges still remain unredeemed. I am sorry to say that in spite of our repeated demands, Government has not responded in the proper spirit to implement the pledges which the Prime Minister of India on behalf of the Indian nation had given to the minority community in East Bengal. I am not saying this merely because I belong to the Opposition. There is lack of administrative integrity in the country.

Shri Asoka Mehta, Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission spoke at Bhopal on the 9th of August and said that the rise in prices of food articles and other essential commodities of daily use throws a challenge not only to the ingenuity of the people with small incomes but also to the political stability of this country. Then he observed—I am quoting his exact language—

"The run away prices would keep on hurting unless the shock of the present crisis induces us to change our methods and our moods."

The complaint is that the Government has not changed its methods or its moods. On the question of corruption and control, Government is sitting poised for a long time. It is really unable to strike the profiteers down. There have been so many declarations regarding Government's intention to check prices and to check corruption; a good deal of political energy has been wasted, yielding little results or no results.

Having solemnly assured this country that the hoarders and black-marketers would be sternly dealt with, they have ended by rounding up the people who have raised their voices of protest against these profiteers and blackmarketers. I have just now received very dismal news from Uttar Pradesh that eminent citizens including some eminent lawyers who were only trying to educate public opinion and were taking part in some non-violent demonstrations have been rounded up and are being subjected to unnecessary harassment because they participated in those demonstrations against the anti-social elements.

India's honour was badly shaken at the last Commonwealth Conference. I take it that India's representatives were very badly briefed. Any reference to disputes between India and Pakistan in the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference is an expression of the pro-Pakistani bias that has hitherto governed the British attitude towards India. The British Prime Minister's reference to Kashmir was wholly uncalled for. Our greatest regret is that our representatives whom the Prime Minister was good enough to depute did not enter their protest at the proper time against this attempt to compromise the sovereignty of India.

[Shri N. C. Chatterjee]

I ask this Government to remember that any cringing bargain for economic or military aid does no credit to our country. India was let down and let down badly and we are not satisfied with the halting explanations put forward.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I would give some reasons, while summarising my points, why I am pressing this No-Confidence Motion. Firstly, Government's failure to protect our economic independence on account of its policies of increasing reliance on foreign private capital rather than on our own resources for development; secondly, its utter and supine dependence on foreign imports of food when 70 per cent of our people live in villages and more than 40 per cent of our national income comes from agriculture; thirdly, its increasing submission to private monopolists, black-marketers and profiteers and its failure to check the banks from making advances against foodgrains; fourthly, its failure to hold the price-line to check alarming decline in the living standards of the people caused by the galloping price rise of recent months which has completely wiped off all the gains of the three Five Year Plans with regard to the per capita income; fifthly, its failure to provide security of life and property to the citizens of the country; sixthly, its failure to maintain the purity of elections; seventhly, its failure to protect the interests of our nationals abroad in Burma, Ceylon and East Africa; its failure to maintain the territorial integrity of the country by opening up negotiations on issues which every man in this country considers past and closed and which causes considerable embarrassment to our friends abroad and by inadequate defence preparedness resulting in disgraceful yet pliant surrender before our bullying neighbours. The policy of this Government is "Inefficiency at home and infirmity and weakness abroad".

Sir, I have done.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That this House expresses its want of confidence in the Council of Ministers."

As the next speaker I must have called the representative of the Swatantra Group because that is the biggest group now, but Shri Trivedi requests that he has to leave; so, I wonder, if it can be adjusted.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): Shri Dandekar has been elected recently; it will be his maiden speech.

Shri M. R. Masani (Rajkot): He may be called next.

Mr. Speaker: I suppose, Shri Trivedi has to leave only a little later.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): I will not take more than half an hour.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: We want to hear him.

Mr. Speaker: All right; let him speak then. Time limit on speeches should also be there. Shri Dandekar wants 30 minutes.

Shri M. R. Masani: Yes, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: All right; Shri Dandekar.

Shri N. Dandekar (Gonda): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to begin by asking for your indulgence and for the indulgence of the House to my maiden experience here and for my unfamiliarity with parliamentary procedures. I hope I shall acquit myself with as few faults in regard to parliamentary procedures as I can manage.

It seems to me, Sir, that on a motion of this kind it is necessary to take a rapid survey of the factual position in the country today, a sort of a quick review of the state of the nation, because it is only then that

[Shri N. Dandekar]

one can assess the performance that one is to criticise. I shall endeavour to do this in three or four different ways in three or four different sectors of the national state of affairs. I might add that although my survey will be considerably critical, I think, it would be just as well if I made it clear right at the outset that on this motion we are not in support, at this juncture, of the motion of no-confidence. I feel that the proper course at this stage is to take stock and that I shall now proceed to do.

To begin with, on the economic front the main errors is that people are inclined to look at this or that aspect of the economic situation instead of looking at it as a logical whole. If one looks at it in that way, I feel certain that the origins of the present economic situation in the country lies in the total failure of the Second Five Year Plan and the impending failure of the Third Five Year Plan. These failures in both cases are almost entirely due to the fact that physical targets were chosen that were wholly un-achievable, that even when those physical targets were reduced, as in the case of the Second Five Year Plan, such reduced targets could not also be reached; and the only targets that could be reached were the financial targets, which means that with much less by way of physical achievement there was expenditure of the full order that was contemplated for a very much larger size of the project.

The basic reasons for these failures are important because unless one assesses the basic causes, I do not think one is in touch with the real situation. I submit that the three principal reasons for these Plans to have gone all wrong were, in the first place, an over-emphasis on industrial development to the detriment of agriculture; secondly, even within industrial development, an excessive emphasis on heavy industry rather than upon ordinary industry and particularly to the detriment of consumer industries; and, thirdly, even as regards heavy indus-

try, an extra-ordinary preference for development in the public sector.

I have often wondered why these choices were made. I think, partly, they were deliberate, but partly they were also the consequence of the almost semantic hypnotism of words, such as "basic industry" and "public sector". Somehow we have got into the habit of thinking that basic industry must necessarily mean heavy industry, mining, heavy engineering and things of that kind. My submission is that in truth the expression "basic industry" should be relative to the economy and the economic structure of a particular country at a particular time; and on this view, the facts are quite simple as to what should properly be regarded as the basic industry for this country.

The facts are that over 80 per cent of the population in this country is rural population, that over 70 per cent of the working population in this country is the working population in agriculture, that over 47 per cent of the national income of this country is from agriculture, that over 8 per cent is from small-scale industries and some 13 per cent from commerce, trade and transport other than Railways. Now, on facts of that kind, it seems to me almost elementary that, unless we are obsessed with a sort of semantic hypnosis as to the meaning of the expression 'basic industry', unless we were obsessed with the meaning of the words 'basic industry' as equatable to heavy engineering industry, mining and the like the basic industry for this country is agriculture and nothing else. There has been right from the beginning of the Second Five Year Plan and certainly throughout the Third Five Year Plan an extraordinarily warped motion as to the meaning of the words 'basic industry'.

The other hypnotic spell that has been holding us down for a long time

has been a complete obsession with the expression 'public sector'. This obsession takes various forms. Some talk about the public ownership of all production which means that production and distribution should be by the Government. Some others feel that what is needed is seizing "commanding heights" in the economy. And others talk about getting hold of the "strategic positions" in the economic structure. But all this is founded upon the misconception that *ex hypothesi*, or *per se*, public sector is necessarily economical and more beneficial than the private sector. I think one forgets the entire lesson of history that the entire economic development practically all over the world, including this country where agriculture is the basic industry, that the basic economic development and progress of the whole world over the past generations has been primarily the contribution of the private sector and only secondarily the contribution of the public sector. But somehow we have got into this mental state of *per se* acceptance of the proposition that the public sector is the only sector that is very important in generating economic growth.

The third thing that went wrong with this planning and continues to be entirely wrong has been a remarkable concealment from the public of the really true cost of the whole project. I was, the other day, tabulating from the Third Five Year Plan what really was the total cost of the project, even as then conceived, and what was provided by way of resources even assuming that those resources, as so provided, would become available, which I even doubt. Here are the figures. The Plan outlay, meaning outlay on investment is Rs. 6300 crores; and current outlay, meaning non-investment outlay, Rs. 1200 crores, and everyone of us thought that this amount of Rs. 7500 crores was the size of the Plan. But actually it is not so. The Planning Commission has planned a further investment outlay of Rs. 800 crores and have specifically stated that it was not then known as

to where the resources would come from. And the most startling was the statement that nothing was being done, no notice is being taken, no problem of resources was being considered for the commitment outlay of something like Rs. 3000 crores arising out of the Second Five Year Plan. There is no provision at all. The total expenditure, contemplated was, therefore, of the order of Rs. 11,300 crores. And even on the basis of the planning, the providing of resources, assuming, as I said, that those resources would be available, was of the order of Rs. 7500 crores involving a supposed deficit financing of the order of Rs. 500 crores only.

I suggest that this kind of deliberate planning for bankruptcy, this kind of deliberate planning of expenditure for which not even any thought was given to the question of resources, actual or imaginary is one of the three principal causes for the failure of the Plans, besides the other two causes to which I have already referred.

Added to this—and this is the fourth important point—is the most extraordinary conglomeration of entirely self-contradictory objectives and purposes in the Plans. The way have got them in the Plans; they, of course, sound very good namely, to reduce disparities of income and wealth, to minimise concentration of economic power and to prevent the growth of monopolies, all high-sounding nonsense—the most wonderful sound but no substance whatever.

To reduce disparities of income and wealth in a country like this where the vast majority of people are poor, exceedingly poor, at subsistence level, is to talk plain nonsense. It is, in fact, to talk for stimulating jealousies and hatred and other things of that kind and not doing anything for raising the levels of incomes and wealth.

Coming to minimising concentration of economic power, I think, during my industrial career I had been the head of the two or the largest corporations

[Shri N. Dandekar]

in this country, and I am not aware that I had any power of any kind. On the contrary, I am aware of having been harassed continually by governmental power in every direction. Sometimes it was foreign exchange; sometimes it was finance; it was this control and that control; it was this Minister and this Government; it was that Minister and that Government and all that—answerable to whom, all the time, I had to approach or be answerable for thousands of things—with the result that for one period of six months I kept a record of the time spent on really doing my job. I spent no more than 30 per cent of time on doing my job. The rest of my time was utterly wasted. At the same time, to say, with this enormous, massive, legislative and executive control, to inhibit, to intervene and to regulate, that there is such a thing in reality as concentration of economic power is another one of those diversionary non-senses which does a good deal of harm and no good that I can see.

Then, there has been this business of prevention of growth of monopolies. When I heard about appointing a Committee or a Commission to examine this question, I looked round to see where was this monopoly and who is the monopolist.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Barackpore): You.

Shri N. Dandekar: If any accepted definition of the word 'monopolist' were examined in relation to the real facts, the only monopolist in the country is the Government. The Government today are monopolising all the essential industries; furthermore, the Government today are contemplating to monopolise various types of trade. There are threats about banking; there are threats about insurance. I know of no monopoly in reality except merely as a propaganda matter. What is the result of all this? What is the briefest picture that I could give you today of the present position about the state of the nation in regard to its

economic affairs? I do not think any further description is necessary. The foreign exchange crisis has been with us for years. There is now the crisis of the idle capacity. Although we have not been able to reach the various industrial targets, nevertheless, there exists in the country today an enormous amount of idle capacity in industrial plants of almost every category. Then there is the capital market crisis. It is impossible to float any kind of equity or the other capital unless—and only unless—large chunks of it are under-written by institutions like the Life Insurance Corporation and various other institutions.

13.29 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Then, there is the inflation crisis—and it is no use minimising it. Every time the Government spokesmen talk about inflation they talk about inflationary pressures, they talk about something chasing something. They do not honestly admit that what it is. It is a plain monetary inflation crisis. And this inflation crisis reflects, as it must, in terms of rise in prices, in rising costs of living and consequently in rising wages and rising dearness allowances. A specific example of the inflationary crisis is, of course, the foodgrains crisis. The foodgrains crisis is not merely in terms of availability but also in terms of prices. I could go on listing out these *ad nauseam*. The consequence of all this has been, as was reported by the Committee that looked into the real income of the agricultural workers, that the rural income of the vast majority of the people in this country, after years of planning and after years of this kind of resources planning, has in fact gone down.

There was the other committee that was concerned with the question that the poor had become poorer and the rich had become richer, and they have definitely found that the poor have become poorer, but there was no sign of any rich having become richer.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur):
No, no.

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara):
There are retired ICS officers who
are demanding Rs. 20,000 salary per
month.

An Hon. Member: He was getting
Rs. 20,000.

Shri N. Dandekar: This is the
picture of the present economic
shambles.

Now, I would like the House to take
a look at the constitutional and legal
shambles in this country. Not more
than fifteen years ago, less than fifteen
years ago, our wise men—and they
were wise; there is no doubt about
it—men who had done a lot of sacrifice
for the country—today, they may be
different—these wise men, got to-
gether and framed a Constitution after
a period of two and a half years; they
did a very good job. They studied the
Constitutions all over the world; they
incorporated Fundamental Rights;
they incorporated certain safeguards
like statutory bodies such as the
Auditor-General, the judiciary, the
Chief Justice, the Election Commission
and so on. But hardly had they given
themselves this Constitution, hardly
had we begun to understand what this
Constitution was, than began over a
period of fifteen years a series of am-
endments which have continually and
steadily had only one characteristic,
namely continually to erode the Fun-
damental Rights of the citizens in this
country. It is the most astonishing
performance.

I cannot give it any other name than
to say that the Government have deli-
berately been bending the Constitu-
tion to their will, because the Plan
became their God and the Constitu-
tion had no longer any sanctity.

Moreover, just as they have been
bending the Constitution to the Plan
and to all their ideas about planning,
they have also been bending the law,
the general law, for the same purpose.

I think I should say that when I
started in service myself, the volume
containing the Central laws and the
volumes containing the laws of the
particular Province in which I started
my service were contained in a small
almirah. Today, the volumes of Cen-
tral laws require a library. And if
you wish to have all the volumes of
the State laws,—let it be any State;
I do not care whether it is Maharash-
tra or Gujarat or any other—they are
so voluminous that you require an-
other large library for accommodating
them.

This jungle of laws not only grows
as jungles grow, but it also grows by
continual amendment of the laws and
rules and regulations, until at one time
Mr. Justice Chagla, who was at that
time the Chief Justice of the Bombay
High Court, trying a case under the
Bombay Tenancy Act, was constrain-
ed to observe that 'Although the ordi-
nary citizen is supposed to know the
law, I the Chief Justice do not know
what the law on the subject is; I can-
not find it. There are far too many
amendment slips attached to this law
and to these rules and regulations'.

The two principal characteristics of
these laws that have been inflicted
upon us during the last ten or fifteen
years are these. The first is to oust on
every occasion the jurisdiction of the
courts to the maximum extent possi-
ble; the second is to have the largest
degree of devolution of powers upon
the executive. The consequences of
these two put together, along with
the utter contempt for the Supreme
Court, so that, whenever the Supreme
Court decides a matter against Gov-
ernment and the Government do not
like it, they bring in legislation sub-
sequently to negative the Supreme
Court's judgment,—the consequence of
these characteristics coupled with the
massive legislations, massive controls,
massive regulations relating to licen-
ces, and quotas and permits and the
like, which have been the fate of this
country, the consequence of these is
this that the ordinary citizen must
move about in this jungle at his peril.

[Shri N. Dandekar]

I shall come now to the point about the political and moral picture as it is today. It has been obvious, I think, to most people, it certainly has been to the Government, because they have a committee working on this, that there is a steadily increasing degree of national disintegration taking place, such a degree of national disintegration that they have something functioning called the Notional Integration Committee. And over the period of these last ten or fifteen years, tenants have been set up against landlords, the workmen against the employers, and new enmities have been raising their heads in every village. I ask all these gentlemen here honestly to ask themselves whether this so-called democratic decentralisation has not brought about new enmities and new bitternesses in the village, in the taluk, in the block committees, in the zilla parishad in the district, in the co-operative societies, in the consumer societies and the like.

Just immediately after the result of my election petition before the tribunal, I went round to my constituency. Although it was raining, I went round, and people were very very nice to me, and they met me, and they said 'You have fought this one battle, but how are we going to fight all these things that are continually going on here?'. They were being daily exploited in numerous ways; and they were being periodically exploited and plagued by these elections, by these partisan situations resulting from the so-called democratic decentralisation, which was nothing less than handing them over to professional politicians who wish to continue in power.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar (Karur): On a point of order. The hon. Member has referred to the gentlemen sitting here.

Shri P. K. Deo: The hon. Member is making a maiden speech, and that should not be interrupted in this manner.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: But he did not include the ladies. Are not the ladies here hon. Members of this House?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: This is the trouble with the Congress Party. They cannot even interrupt properly.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): It is mere frivolity.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri N. Dandekar: This is the state of affairs in the country. I do not want to keep on saying these things, because one can go on and on and on. I am perfectly certain, and I say this without any hesitation, that all these people sitting here are aware of this. They are aware of the extent to which the common man is being exploited not any more by the landlord, not any more by the capitalists so-called, but he is being exploited by people who ought to know better, by people who are politically, really, their masters and wish to remain their masters. There is no other agency, and there is no other exploiter, and this goes on and on.

It might be asked why in the face of this kind of picture that I see around, in this grand inquest upon the utterly degrading situation that now exists in the country in any sphere that one likes to examine,—why with this sort of picture before me, I, nevertheless, stand here and say on this particular motion, that I am not in favour of the motion that has been moved, and I think that the House is entitled to an explanation for that attitude.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Because you know that the Shastri Government will help you.

Shri N. Dandekar: There are two reasons for it. In the first place, I am quite clear that the present Government that is now in charge of the affairs of the country is a new Government, and they are still finding

their feet. I do not believe that people ought to be hanged for the sins of their fathers. I believe that they ought to be given a chance.

Shri Daji (Indore): A good compliment to Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri.

Shri N. Dandekar: I believe that not merely ought they to be given a chance, but this Government has inherited a situation not entirely of its own making. It is partly of their making, but it is partly a situation arising out of an ever-powering personality who over the past seventeen years had been in fact the *de facto* government in the country. And of course, coming into a legacy of that kind, coming after a great personality of that kind, it is natural and it is proper that one must not really jump upon their throats and start immediately condemning them. I think that what is necessary is that the Government must be made aware of what the situation is, and Government must be given time to put right things by remedial action.

While talking about remedial action, I am imbued by the belief that they do intend taking remedial action; I am fortified in this belief by the pronouncements that have been made carefully and guardedly by the hon. Prime Minister and sometimes by some of his colleagues. I am encouraged in the belief that they are now at least about to approach the problem on the footing of realism, that "pragmatism" is for them no longer just a word but that it will be the basis for sustained policy that will be put actually into practice. I am encouraged in the belief that they will see to it—and have seen to it—that excessive emphasis on heavy industry and heavy engineering is wrong, that excessive emphasis on industry generally at the expense of agriculture and consumer industries which, after all, constitute the content of the standard of living of the ordinary man, is wrong. The ordinary man's standard of living is not built upon steel and boilers; the

standard of living of 85 to 90 per cent of our population is built upon food, upon the variety of food, upon clothing, the variety of clothing, upon a little decent housing, upon a certain amount of travel, upon a certain capacity to spend on ceremonies, upon a certain capacity to save, upon a capacity to participate in melas, cultural activities and things of that kind.

Shri Daji: And then import steel.

Shri N. Dandekar: I would prefer not to import foodgrains; even if I have to import steel, I do not mind. In fact, it is one of the most extraordinary concept which has gained currency that in the name of self-sufficiency, in the name of grandeur in all kinds of schemes, somehow we are not ashamed to import foodgrains, but we are ashamed to import steel.

An Hon. Member: Yes.

Shri N. Dandekar: It does not make sense to me. What makes sense is that this country ought to be, first and foremost, self-sufficient in agriculture and not have to go in for this wretched business of PL-480 year after year. In fact, one of the great things that the late Prime Minister did at one time do was in the course of the First Five Year Plan, when he accepted the advice of Mahatma Gandhi and abolished food control. I have looked up statistics. In 1950-51, the first year of the first Five Year Plan, imports of foodgrains were to the tune of 4.7 million tons. In the fifth year, they had gone down to 0.75 million tons. Then we came face to face with the Second Five Year Plan and a reversal took place. The Second Plan started with an annual import of foodgrains at around one million tons and ended at around 4 to 4.4 million tons. It is the most astonishing statement for anybody to make that 'I will import foodgrains, but I must be self-sufficient in steel'. I just do not understand it.

[Shri M. Dandekar]

Now, as I said, I think this Government has to be given a chance. I am equally certain that quietly, steadily, they want to come to grips with the problems. Because the problems are enormous—I do not envy any of them. They have got tremendous problems. They have got the most frightful inheritance and they have to try to make a success of their job. I am prepared to say that they will devote themselves to this task. I am not “non-aligned.” We are in a state of armed neutrality vis-a-vis the Government. We will not hesitate to criticise or even to condemn. But when they do the right thing, we shall respond by saying, ‘All right. Get along. You are doing fine’. If anybody thinks that this is some kind of supine non-alignment, that I am neither on this side nor on that, he is quite wrong. Whenever, for instance, there is any question about an attack on fundamental rights of the people, I am not non-aligned; I shall fight. When it is a question of any further encroachment by Statism against the rights of the individual and of free enterprise, I shall criticise, I shall fight. I am prepared to do that.

So that is the reason why we stand aside from this Motion. When the state of affairs in this country is so bad, let us give these gentlemen time and let them acquit themselves well, if they will, or fail, if they must.

श्री बागड़ी (हिन्मर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह भाषण मनान के पक्ष में है या विपक्ष में ।

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, in the last four days, we have had a debate on the food situation. The food debate had given us a lot of figures and some jugglery of words. A mathematical jugglery has been put forward to suggest that we have some sort of self-sufficiency in food. One of the hon. Members suggested in arithmetical terms that each one of us could get daily one lb. of food. This jugglery was not exposed by the Food Minister himself.

The figures given by Government from time to time have indicated that even in a surplus state like UP. the production of wheat has gone down systematically. In 1961-62, it was 41 lakh tons; in 1962, it came down to 32 lakh tons. In 1963-64, it came down to 27 lakh tons. From where are we going to get the food to feed the millions in U.P.? Figures supplied by Government indicate that we need about 63 lakh tons of wheat from foreign countries to tide over the difficulties and we will still not be self-sufficient; to augment that, we would have to import from Pakistan, Thailand and Burma. In the light of this, I do not see with what check a motion was moved that the policy of Government vis-a-vis food be approved. The hon. Food Minister himself said that we are making attempts to tide over the difficulties. But the policy was not laid down. There has been no food policy so far. The only food policy is that of importing food. If importing food is the policy, I should say that we should be ashamed to say that we have approved the policy of Government. None of us has felt that any approval of that policy in this sense was called for.

This morning when I was reading the *Statesman*, I found an editorial. I will quote a few words from that.

“Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit has been voicing her discontent in Bombay. She is oppressed with a sense of shame that after 17 years of independence, the strong, united nation we dreamt about is checker-board of disintegrating states hostile to one another”.

This is what we are finding. Another lady, who is now a Minister here, said plaintively the other day, thinking of the state of the Congress, that she did not know where the party was going. This is the feeling of many amongst the Congress itself, amongst the ruling party itself. Can they not come out honestly and say, ‘We have bungled; we have miserably bungled on the food front; we have mis-

erably bungled in our defence policy; we have most miserably bungled in our relationship with foreign nations; we have bungled in everything which can carry this country to a flourishing state. We have found ourselves in a miserable state'.

Let us take stock of the situation. In the last 17 years, in what way have we improved our situation? Let us cast our eyes on all sides. Here we have got China to deal with. What has happened with China? Today we are just sitting tight, afraid of China. We are only negotiating with Pakistan so that she may come with us, so that the strength of China may be weakened. But we have not strengthened ourselves to face China. Chumbi valley has now been completely occupied by the Chinese. The Chumbi valley in their possession is a dagger in our heart. Anyone of us who looks at the map of India can feel that the occupation of Chumbi valley by the Chinese is only a prelude to cutting us off from Assam. Within one hour of the army marching, we will be cut off from all connections with Assam. What have we done to avert such a situation?

A question was very recently raised. We are only quarrelling on the question as to how far Gangtok is from the boundary. Some say it is 14 miles; others say it is 31 miles. The Minister admitted that at least within 150 yards of the boundary, the Chinese had entered, and when we encountered them, they ran away. I remember we gave our word that any attack on Sikkim would mean an attack on India. Have we attacked back? Have we taken back the Chumbi valley? Have we driven out the army of the Chinese from the Chumbi valley? We have done nothing.

The cease-fire was there, NEFA has been vacated by the Chinese, but we dare not send our army to occupy the territory which we claim to be our own. Why? What precludes us from doing that? Why we are afraid of the Chinese I cannot understand.

The Chinese know their strategy. At a particular time they realised that their line of supply and reinforcement was so long that they would not be able to bring their supplies to the plains of India, and that is why they called a cease-fire. The other reason was that Soviet Russia refused to give them the necessary help, and therefore, they cried a halt in their own interests. We never took advantage of that position to drive back that army.

Very recently I met an army officer who told me of the 110 soldiers who fought back the Chinese in Ladakh. Of them 109 were killed and only one was saved. The officer was narrating to me that for the first time the Indian Army fought back to the last man, and though 109 were killed, as many as 10,000 Chinese were killed by them. But this has never been reported in our press. No glory has been given to these people, and yet the Chinese ants are coming in to swallow us. Our army can drive them back, utterly kill them, destroy them completely, take back Tibet completely, declare Tibet independent and set up a buffer State for our own safety and destroy the Chinese. We need not depend upon the goodwill of Pakistan at all, but we have miserably failed to do what is very apparent and patent to us.

Shri Jaya Prakash Narain is not here.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Ja-lore): Will not be here.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: And he cannot give a reply to the allegations I am going to make, but I say that it is just hanging down one's head in shame that Mr. Jaya Prakash Narain is sent out from here—it is said in some papers with the blessings of the Prime Minister—to go to Pakistan with unjustly humiliating terms for the purpose of yielding Kashmir to Pakistan. What for have we fought for Kashmir? What for have we given crores

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and crores to Kashmir? How many times have we declared that the accession of Kashmir is irrevocable and cannot be set at naught, and yet we are negotiating on that very basis. What is their demand?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi): He has not gone to negotiate on Kashmir. Do not create misunderstandings.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Let that assurance come from the Prime Minister, we will welcome it. We are awaiting it.

An Hon. Member: He is a Cabinet Minister.

Shri Tyagi: For only friendly relations.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Oh, yes, friendly relations with those who every day attack you, every day hit you, kill your men across the cease-fire line, and you say you want to negotiate. What dispute is there? I come into your house as a burglar and say I have a dispute with you. What dispute have I with you? Entering into a house and trying to commit burglary—that is not the sense of a dispute. There is no other dispute between us and Pakistan. The only point is that we are very docile people.

Shri K. N. Tiwary (Bagaha): On a point of order. The hon. Member has made a statement that it appeared in the press that Mr. Jaya Prakash Narayan has been sent by the Central Government to Pakistan. That is a misstatement? Can he quote any paper which has published this? How has he made that statement?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He can leave it to the Government to contradict it.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Yes, if he wants I can read out.

Then, let me cast my eyes towards Pakistan. What have we done in Pakistan? Even today 2,000 refugees are pouring in from East Pakistan, and with the atrocities committed upon

them, we cannot tell them not to send away these people from their country. We cannot demand even an inch of land from them. We are prepared to yield Berubari to them. We have got a small railway line running between two corners; it is a small space of about 20 miles through which we are allowed to run it. We cannot claim even a big corridor of 80 miles to protect our interests when Assam is attacked.

Infiltration of Pakistanis has taken place in Assam in huge numbers. People say 46 lakhs, but Government admitted 20 lakhs. Let it be 20 lakhs; even that is a big number. Eight hundred Pakistanis were sent back to Pakistan, but they are still at a stand still as Stateless people near Amritsar. So, in what way can Pakistan be your friend?

Friendship can only come between equals. If we have got a sufficiency of strength and can make a show of our strength, then only Pakistan is going to listen to what we have to say. Unless we have a show of strength, it will not listen to us.

On the other hand, we are throwing away our friends and refusing to shake hands with those friends who are extending their hand of friendship to us. When we require help, America rushes to our help, U. K. rushes to our help, even the Commonwealth countries rushed to our help; yet, when the time comes, we do everything in our power to irritate the United States and the United Kingdom, and seek friendship with those who have never helped us. Why is this wrong policy being followed? Why this wrong policy is being followed in our country passes my comprehension.

Very recently, Gen. Ayub, in a broadcast speech, said that India has got enemies on all sides; so, let the world judge whether India is a good country. She has no good relations with Nepal; with Ceylon, with Burma, with Africa; with Pakistan, with China. So, if one country is at war with the neighbouring coun-

tries, or is not on friendly terms, then the world must come to this inference that Pakistan is the soul of honesty, is the soul of innocence, and that Indians are the only black guards in the world. It is this diplomacy that they are following.

The Chinese have also got a certain amount of diplomacy and I may read a sentence here:

"The latest case is the active and vigorous diplomacy of Communist China, who has thus ensured against any possible military action on our part by creating within the very Indian sub-continent a second and simultaneous threat for us."

There was a case not very long ago. An ex-Member of Parliament, Dr. Satya Narayan Sinha, made a report about the move of the Chinese in the Chumbi Valley. When he made this report, the military intelligence of the Government of India and the Intelligence Department of the Government of India made a report against him, and he was put in a death cell, he was confined to a death cell in Ranchi. His five year old daughter was arrested, and another son was arrested. They were all put behind bars. Fortunately for him, he knew French in which he could write and smuggle out a letter to the late Prime Minister Shri Jawaharlal Nehru. Then only the poor man was released. It is this intelligence which misguides us, which puts us in the wrong. Infiltration has gone very bad. It is high time that we checked up this intelligence. It is to our interests that we do it. It is this action of the Government which the country is not prepared to tolerate, and therefore the country feels perturbed.

14 hrs.

It is true that, as Shri Dandekar says, the Government is being criticised for its past actions. Past or present, yours is the firm which is running this limited concern, you are

the holders of the shares and you are responsible for all the actions. We cannot distinguish between X,Y and Z. The shareholders are the same, the managing directors are practically the same. One managing director may not be there, yet we cannot take off your responsibility for the position in which we find ourselves today. When I am talking about this, I am reminded of the position of Indians in Burma. In reply to pointed questions the other day, our External Affairs Minister, Sardar Swaran Singh said that there was no discrimination between Indians and Chinese in Burma. Our misfortune is that even the obvious is not seen by our people. Very recently, in my tour of Malaysia in the Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference I had been to Burma and I have lived in Burma for fifteen years. I know every nook and corner. I felt very much to know that in every activity the Indian was being pushed out while the Chinaman was not touched. Every shop evicted by an Indian was immediately occupied by the Chinese. Even the betel leaf shops of 122 persons from U.P. were seized and nationalised as if Government was going to sell pan. Every petrol pump owned by Indians was nationalised but not one of the Chinese has been nationalised. He is selling petrol all right and no single policeman from the Burmese side could check it. The Chinese hold is so great that no Government authority could dare do anything to the Chinese because the Chinaman was strongly supported by a strong Chinese Government. Out of 14 lakhs of Indians in Burma in 1941, hardly 2.80 lakhs remain in Burma. All their properties have been confiscated and not one farthing has been paid as compensation. Promises after promises were made but nothing has happened. The same thing is happening in British Guiana. Lakhs and lakhs of Indians are living there but they are being butchered and slaughtered by the negroes because the whole police force is constituted by them even though the Prime Minister happens to be a person of

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Indian origin and he is unable to control. Indians are being killed but no voice is raised. We have not even an accredited representative to represent our grievances. It is the same thing in Jamaica and Trinidad. Why are we so quiet about it. This is what perturbs everybody who has eyes to see and ears to listen.

When I think of all this, I am reminded of a small country which has become free very recently, like ourselves and which is also being bullied. I refer to Malaysia. Fortunately, it has got a strong Prime Minister. It is a small country, not big as one of our States. Yet he had the guts, with ten million people in his country, to confront the whole of Indonesia which has a hundred million people. When he came to our country, he roared like a lion and he supported India in an unequivocal manner when China attacked us. We have not gone to his rescue; We have not even said that what Indonesia and Soekarno do is wrong. What type of friendship and sympathy we will have from others if we do not render any help, even by a word of mouth. Why cannot we declare: we are with you what prevents us from saying this? It passes my comprehension.

It is not only on the external affairs front that comprehensive criticism can be levelled against the Government. Let us examine what is happening about corruption? A good man that he is, our Home Minister promised that within two years he will drive it out. I questioned his statement and told him that it will take much more. He said: I will do it in one year. I welcomed it. Has it happened? Take the election case of Mr. Ram Rattan Gupta which you discussed only yesterday. You ought to have opened your eyes at the time of the Darji Mashrooqi case. There was an election tribunal and Mr. J. K. Narain, retired judge of the Patna High Court presided over it at Indore. It was brought to the notice of the tribunal

that one district magistrate had the audacity to change from No. 20 totalling up wrongly and declared a particular candidate to have won the election. The matter was hushed up. It had to be admitted by the Minister. The party gave to that district magistrate a house whose real value was about Rs. 50,000 in Bhopal at a paltry price of Rs. 1100. But these facts did not open the eyes of the Government that the returning officers were going in a dishonest manner. This corruption is growing. Very recently, there was a case of disqualifications. The disqualifications of the Congress candidate was removed the next day following the Supreme Court's judgement while it took twelve months for removing the same type of disqualifications in the case of a Jan Sangh candidate. The reason? They were afraid that if the disqualifications of the Jan Sangh candidate were removed, he would win. That is also a type of corruption. We look askance. Big guns are caught. So many times reports have been made about what has happened in Delhi. But the matters are hushed up. Very recently I received another letter from another source saying that there was corruption to the extent of Rs. 66,000 in disposing of corrugated iron sheets by a particular gentleman in Delhi. Is the matter being investigated? The man has said from the very beginning that he is too big a person to be touched by anybody. Naturally, it will be hushed up. If we go on hushing up things like that, we cannot call a halt to corruption though every one of us wants to put an end to it. Each one of us should make up his mind to walk on the edge of a sword if we want to keep our country above corruption. Otherwise, we will fall and corruption will eat the very substance of our body politic. It is no good running down Mr. Nanda. Articles are written about him. He has at least the guts to say facts. Why should we look askance as what he is doing?

I come to another question now. People are clamouring against

the Government on the question of wrong policies of taxation. Taxation is increasing day after day. We see no end to this. Day before yesterday another Bill was shoved in; although the Budget is still far away taxation has been put through back door. A duty of ten paise has been levied on every cheque. So, a net profit of Rs. 8 crores is made on cheques. What a tremendous thing by the backdoor? Why has this levy been put? Why are not the people allowed to draw the cheques as they have been doing so far? Why should a heavy tax be put? It will come even to Rs. 20, Rs. 30, Rs. 50, Rs. 100 or Rs. 500. Let me leave that aside. Very recently, I think the Prime Minister did say that what he was doing was to economise to the extent of about Rs. 75 crores of expenditure. We would have welcome it and we will welcome it, but, at the same time, we would like to see that the burden of taxation goes; it must go. Already, there is an excise duty all over; whenever you look, there is an excise duty; there is an excise duty on cycle hubs; excise duty on spokes; excise duty on rims. What have you left out of the cycle from the point of view of excise duty? There is a heavy excise duty on everything conceivable. That is why, and that is one of the processes by virtue of which the price of consumer goods goes up. We never apply our mind to it. There is taxation on all sides.

When the integration of the States and their reorganisation came, each one of us living in the native States thinking—and thought that it was a blessing on us—that the customs barriers would go and that the taxation will be less and we would be able to get things cheap. But all our desires have become dreams of the past. Instead of having no customs barriers, we have got barriers in every little town. In every town we have to pay chungli. You cannot enter without paying the chungli. The harassment by the chunglis is so much that

for those who want to have remove or take their goods from one place to another, have to take rawannas from the chungis and keep their men to send back the rawannas. That obstruction is always there.

Shri Joachim Alva: Was the Rajasthan Canal planned in the old regime?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Well, that reminds me of one thing. I would ask Shri Alva to come with me and stay at least for 48 hours at the Rajasthan Canal, and then I will show him what damage has been done by the Rajasthan Canal. One lakh acres of land have been destroyed entirely on account of seepage and not one grain is allowed to be grown in that area which was flourishing with fields of wheat all along. About 8,000 acres of land have been drowned and submerged in water; those were areas where the best crop of wheat used to grow. We have not drawn any advantage so far. If he wants to see the Rajasthan Canal, let him come with me and look at the seepage himself. I do not say that we will not reap any benefit at all. But the immediate benefits has not come and that is why I have been clamouring all along that if you are planning for the sake of planning, please cry a halt to it. I do not say you should not plan. You cannot completely close it now, since you have gone so far. But it is high time that you must cry a halt and take stock of what we have been able to achieve and consolidate the position to which we have risen. Let us derive the benefits from those projects that we have completed; do not proceed ahead blindly in a manner which persons who have got only bookish knowledge pursue, who do not know whether grams grow on a plant or on a tree. It is these people who are formulating policies for our planning. They shake the tree to find out whether the gram is going to fall from the tree or not! Let God save us from such people, from such bookish professors. They have done a very great harm to the

[Shri U. M. Trivedi]

country. It is high time—and I plead with you—that the Government should open its eyes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I would now say a few words about the Chinese question: it comes again to my mind. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had said, in one of his speeches, as follows:

"We believe and many countries agree with us that China as constituted today is an aggressive and expansionist country, possibly with vast designs for the future. It believes in the inevitability of major wars. Essentially, it does not believe in co-existence between countries."

If this is the firm position or opinion of a man who had a softness for China—Hindi-Chini Bhai Bhai—I say that it is high time for us to make up our minds—that by placating China we will be doing a great harm to our country. And that is why to try to placate through Pakistan is also another miserable step that we are taking. It is a blunder that we are committing. It is high time that we think, pause, ponder and consider over this position: that we must stop this negotiation with Pakistan and we should for all time to come say with one breath and with one voice that Kashmir shall be ours and we will not give it up.

With these observations, I second the motion moved by Shri N. C. Chatterjee.

श्री चं. ला. चौधरी (महुआ) :
उन्होंने तमाम खासियों की तरफ तो इशारा किया लेकिन सरकार ने जो धक्का काम किया है इसकी तरफ इशारा नहीं किया।

श्री हुसैन चन्द कछवाड़ी (दवास) :
घाप को सीका मिले तो बता देना।

Shri Kaper Singh (Ludhiana): I did not wish to interrupt Shri Trivedi when he got up and was on his feet. But at that time I wanted to make a

brief submission. With your permission, I wish to make that submission now. My submission is with regard to the conduct of certain Members at the time when my hon. friend Shri Dandekar was speaking. We all knew that his was a maiden speech and yet, Members of the Communist party and also many Members from the Congress party constantly and by design interrupted him. If the proceedings of this House have to be effective, then, it is necessary that certain levels of decorum should be observed. I request you to make an observation to that effect, that what has happened ought not to have happened, and ought not to happen.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The objection should have been raised then.

Shri Hanumanthaiya (Bangalore City): Sir, a little more than a year and one month ago, the first no-confidence motion against the Congress Ministry was moved by the Opposition. A very senior leader of our nation Acharya Kripalani, moved that proposition. I was here, and I listened to the speeches made on that occasion. They were full of fire and brimstone, and the Opposition was almost united. Today, we in the Congress party are in a happy position to see that the mover of the no-confidence motion Shri Chatterjee, was more dignified than fiery; more argumentative than what is called carping critic. The Swatantra party has practised in a way in this House the policy of non-alignment, which it is publicly denouncing in the country. It is good to see that this party of intellectuals sees reason many a time when confronted with efficient leadership, leadership with sincerity and honesty. Shri Chatterjee made a great point in regard to the corruption that is practised according to him by the Congress Party and the administration. I have been delivering in public meetings that in England Magna Carta proved to be the basis of democracy in the United Kingdom. The House of Commons was called the

Mother of Parliaments, the Mother of Democracies. Even today, the House of Commons is considered to be the Mother of Parliaments. The root goes to the charter called Magna Carta. Das Commission has proved to be the Magna Carta of good Government in India. Here in India for the last few years charges of corruption at the top level were being made not only by Opposition parties but by Congressmen themselves. May I submit to the mover of the no-confidence motion that we in the Congress party may or may not be a brute majority. But I assure him we are a self-regulating majority. When we see things going wrong, we take up the cudgels much more than any of the opposition Members of all of them but together. The late Prime Minister was the greatest democrat that the world has seen. Instead of behaving as a dictator, he behaved as a true and ideal democrat. When he saw that there was opinion in the party and in the country in favour of an enquiry, he conceded it. The Das Commission was appointed as you know against a Congress Ministry, against one of the stalwarts of the Congress, who was considered the strong man of the Congress in Punjab.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: It was appointed under the pressure of the opposition.

Shri Nath Pal (Rajapur): Under the pressure of Parliament and the opposition.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: That shows that we are responsive.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: If we have appointed a Commission against our own colleague, the world will appreciate that when occasion demands and when there is a crisis, we take the most impartial attitude that can be possibly taken by an individual. It is this guts that makes the Congress win the confidence of the people of India. If on the basis of this confidence we get a huge majority for the Congress, you cannot dispute it.

Shri Nath Pal: You have a majority of seats and not votes.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: Mr. Chatterjee is a man of law and I am supporting his point that we must have the rule of law. We must have good foundations for our democracy. The Das Commission report and the subsequent action taken by the Government of India and by the Congress leadership is going to be the firm foundation of honest and able Government in this country.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Only in future.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: Majorities managed through corruption, casteism etc. will not sustain a Ministry. It is only honest administration that will be able to give benefits to the country and give a good name to the Congress. This one achievement of the Congress should command the admiration of a man of law like the great, Mr. Chatterjee. In other countries, I very much doubt whether such a serious step would have been taken against such a powerful person.

Shri Nath Pal: It should have been taken much earlier without prodding from the Parliament, the public and the Press.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: The Parliament is here in order to bring to the notice of the authorities or the Ministers what wrong there is and they act on it. That is the basis of the working of Parliament. Otherwise, if Ministers are expected to act *suo motu* there is no necessity for Parliament at all.

Mr. Chatterjee made a great point in regard to the Congress Party's misbehaviour so far as the rule of law is concerned, and the sanctity of elections. I would appeal to him to ponder over this allegation. Recently an election was set aside by an Election Tribunal and the officer alleged to have been guilty has been punished by Government. Here comes the candidate to make as good a speech by way of criticism of Government.

[Shri Hanumanthaiya]

Is it not the test of democracy and sanctity of elections? You want to blame the Government and the Congress Party even for the good things it does.

Shri Nath Pal: Is the tribunal a part of the Congress party?

Shri Hanumanthaiya: The Congress Party comes into the picture when the Prime Minister made a report to the party and action was taken against the Returning Officer. When he announced it, the party as well as the Prime Minister come into the picture, with all the *bona fides* that one is capable of.

Shri Nath Pal: In spite of 17 years of Congress rule, we have still some Independent bodies left in the country.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Like the Election Commission and Supreme Court. They are not part of the Congress party apparatus.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: Mr. Chatterjee made a great point regarding demonstrations. He also says he is a man of law. He knows very well that under a democratic Constitution, the dignified way is to go before the people, speak to them, convert them and make a majority for themselves. Demonstrations and going about the streets shouting is not part and parcel of this democratic apparatus. It is only when you lose hopes in yourself and in your policies that you resort to street-shouting! (*Interruptions*).

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: Go to Mysore and you will know.

Shri Nath Pal: Why are you disowning the glorious past of your party?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: There was no democracy then.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: You remember what Gandhiji said in the matter of law-breaking. When there is no legal or constitutional remedy, you can certainly break law and that is satyagraha. But when there is a

remedy legal and constitutional if you resort to breaking of law, in any way, that is what is called not playing the game in a fair manner and according to rules. You want to be the man of the rule of law and at the same time, directly or indirectly if you encourage the breaking of law, it does not argue well for the proposition you want to make.

Look at the way of the Maharashtra people. The other day they took great credit in making a success of what is called Maharashtra bund.

Shri Nath Pal: Bandh, not bund.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: My knowledge of Hindi is so poor that I mistook it for something like the Dhassa bund and its breach.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He can continue on Monday. We have to take up non-official business now.

14.30 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

FORTY-SIXTH REPORT

Shri Muthiah (Tirunelveli): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Forty-sixth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 9th September, 1964."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Forty-sixth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 9th September, 1964."

The motion was adopted.

14.30½ hrs.

CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE
(AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of sections 127, 128 and 129).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

DELIVERY OF BOOKS AND NEWS-
PAPERS (PUBLIC LIBRARIES)
AMENDMENT BILL*

(Amendment of sections 2 and 3)

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Delivery of Books and Newspapers (Public Libraries) Act, 1954.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Delivery of Books and News-

papers (Public Libraries) Act, 1954."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)
BILL*

(Amendment of article 316)

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi (Firozabad): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE
(AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Omission of section 109)

डा० राम मरोहर लोहीया (फ़र्रुखाबाद):
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि
दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता, 1898 में प्रागे संशोधन
करने वाले बिल को पेश करने की अनुमति
दी जाये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the code of criminal procedure, 1898."

The motion was adopted.

डा० राम मरोहर लोहीया : उपाध्यक्ष
महोदय, मैं इस बिल को पेश करता हूँ।

*Published in the Gazette of India—Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 11-9-64.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)
BILL*

(Amendment of article 295)

Shri Parashar (Shivpuri): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Parashar: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

INDIAN STAMP (AMENDMENT)
BILL*

(Amendment of section 3 and schedule 1)

Shri N. R. Laskar (Karimganj): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Stamp Act, 1899.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Stamp Act, 1899."

The motion was adopted.

Shri N. R. Laskar: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)
BILL*

(Amendment of article 75)

Shri Yashpal Singh (Kairana): Sir,

I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Yashpal Singh: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)
BILL*

(Amendment of articles 75, 153 and 164)

Shri Krishnapal Singh (Jalesar): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Krishnapal Singh: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)
BILL*

(Omission of article 331)

श्री ए० जे० बाक्याल (गंगानगर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि

*Published in the Gazette of India —Extraordinary, Part II, section 2. dated 11-9-64.

भारत के संविधान में आगे संशोधन करने वाले बिल को पेश करने की अनुमति दी जाये ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India".

The motion was adopted.

श्री पं. ला. वाक्याल : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बिल को पेश करता हूँ ।

14.34-½ hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL

(Omission of article 370) by Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Bills for consideration—Shri Prakash Vir Shastri.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Nominated—Jammu and Kashmir): Regarding this Bill I have a motion. My motion is about the allotment of time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let the Member move it. Afterwards we will see.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (विजनोर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि भारत के संविधान में आगे संशोधन करने वाले बिल पर विचार किया जाये ।

1014 (Ai) LSD—8.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जम्मू-काश्मीर की विशेष स्थिति से सम्बंधित भारतीय संविधान की धारा 370 हटा दी जाये और इस के हटने से संविधान में यदि कहीं कुछ व्यवस्था अपेक्षित हो, तो वह कर ली जाये, जब मैं इस विधेयक को पारित होने के लिए सदन में प्रस्तुत कर रहा हूँ तो मेरी आंखों के सामने वे सारे दृश्य सिनेमा के चित्र-पट की तरह घूम रहे हैं कि कैसे सब से पहले पाकिस्तान ने 1947 में ~~कश्मीर~~ कश्मीर की घाट में काश्मीर में अपनी सेनाएँ भेजी, कैसे महीनों तक वहाँ पर खून की नदियाँ बहती रहीं, कैसे भारतीय सेनाओं ने उनके दाँत चट्टे किए, कैसे बढ़ती हुई भारतीय सेनाओं को बीच में ही रोक कर भारत सरकार ने हिमालय जैसी भूल की, कैसे संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में न्याय की कुल मसीबिका के बचकर मैं पूर कर हम फंसे और कैसे काश्मीर का मुल्तान बनने का स्वप्न देखने वाले सोच अछुल्ला को वहाँ का प्रधान मंत्री बनाया गया। दो जव्यों में अगर मैं अपनी सारी बातों को कहूँ, तो मैं बूँ कह सकता हूँ कि भारत के कुछ ऊँचे नेताओं की, जिन में से कुछ अब नहीं हैं, अहूरवजिता, राजनीतिक अकुशलता और व्यक्तिगत प्रेम-बंधनों के कारण ही यह सारी स्थिति उत्पन्न हुई ।

सुना यह जाता है कि टोकर लगने के बाद मनुष्य की आँख खुल जाती है । परन्तु नहीं कहा जा सकता कि स्थिति के इतना बिगड़ जाने के बाद अब भारत सरकार कब तज्ज होगी । एक अकेले सरकार बनाने-बाई पटेल खून की एक बूद गिराने बिना लगभग साढ़े पाँच सौ रिबासतों का बोझ ही समय में भारतवर्ष में जिलाय कर के चले गए, लेकिन वह इतनी बड़ी सरकार सह बलों के बाद भी एक जम्मू-काश्मीर की समस्या का समाधान नहीं कर पाई ।

अपने इस विधेयक को उपस्थित करते समय आज मैं एक चेतावनी भी सरकार को देना चाहता हूँ । पिछले सह बलों में ²अबों अपने और हजारों बचनों की बलि

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

बेने के बाद भी सरकार के अनिश्चित मन के कारण यह समस्या लगातार बिगड़ती ही गई है। लेकिन आज मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब बिगड़ने का भी अन्तिम छोर भी चुका है। यदि सरकार ने इस स्थिति को जल्दी न सम्भाला तो मेरा अनुमान है कि यह समस्या सरकार के हाथों से बाहर हो जायेगी और इसके लिए देश की भगेली पीढ़ियाँ इस सरकार को कोसेंगी और इतिहास इस सरकार को कभी क्षमा नहीं कर सकेगा।

एक विशेष बात मैं यहां पर यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि जम्मू-काश्मीर राज्य के वर्तमान प्रधान मंत्री, श्री गुलाम मुहम्मद सादिक का चुनाव उस समय के अधिभागीय मंत्री और इस समय के प्रधान मंत्री, श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री, की देख-रेख में हुआ था। प्रधान मंत्री बनने से पहले श्री सादिक ने, जो कि नेशनल काँग्रेस के उपाध्यक्ष थे, 28 नवम्बर, 1963 को अपने भाषण में यह कहा था कि काश्मीर राज्य में कानून तथा व्यवस्था बनाये रखने के लिए इस धारा 370 का तुरन्त हटाना बहुत जरूरी है। प्रधान मंत्री बनने के बाद भी 1 मार्च और 20 मई को दिल्ली में कांग्रेस की पालियामेंटरी पार्टी की मीटिंग में दो बार भाषण देते हुए उन्होंने कहा कि यह धारा राज्य की प्रगति में बाधक सिद्ध हो रही है और इसलिये इस को संविधान से अविलम्ब हटा दिया जाये।

लेकिन जब कुछ दिनों से काश्मीर के वर्तमान प्रधान मंत्री, श्री सादिक ने एक नई कलाबाजी शुरू की है। जब-बहुत यह कहते हैं कि धारा 370 को हटाने के बजाये उस में कुछ आवश्यक संशोधन कर लिये जायें और उस के लिए वह कानून के विशेषज्ञों की राय लेंगे। श्री सादिक की इस कलाबाजी से और हमारे प्रधान मंत्री, श्री शास्त्री, की बुद्धि से देश में तरह-तरह के प्रश्न लगाए जा रहे हैं। होना यह चाहिए कि शास्त्री जी ने जिस तरह अपने प्रभाव का उपयोग करके श्री सादिक को प्रधान मंत्री बनवाया, उसी तरह वह

अपने प्रभाव का उपयोग इस संविधान की धारा 370 को अविलम्ब हटाने के लिए करें।

संविधान में धारा 370 को रखते समय संविधान सभा में श्री गोपालस्वामी प्रधान ने यह आश्वासन दिया था कि यह धारा बहुत जल्दी हट जायेगी। उस के बाद हमारे पहले प्रधान मंत्री, श्री नेहरू ने कई बार अपने भाषणों में और लोक-सभा में यह कहा कि धारा 370 बहुत कुछ बुरी है और जो ज़ोर रह गई है, वह भी धीरे-धीरे घिस जायेगी। काश्मीर की संविधान सभा तो अपना स्पष्ट निर्णय कर ही चुकी है। इन तीनों के आश्वासनों और निर्णयों के बाद भी मैं नहीं समझ पाता कि संविधान की पवित्रता को नष्ट करने के लिए भारत सरकार ने अभी तक इस धारा 370 को क्यों रखा हुआ है।

इस धारा की पृष्ठभूमि के सम्बंध में भी मैं कुछ संकेत देना चाहूंगा। जब संविधान सभा में यह धारा उपस्थित की जाने लगी, तो उस समय एक बात धाई और वह यह कि चूंकि जम्मू-काश्मीर राज्य का भारतवर्ष में विलय उसी प्रकार से हुआ था, जिस प्रकार कि दूसरे देशी राज्यों का हुआ था और उसी प्रकार विलय पत्र पर महाराजा हरि सिंह के हस्ताक्षर हुए थे, तो इस को दृष्टि में रखते हुए संविधान सभा के एक सदस्य, श्री हसरत मोहन्ती ने श्री गोपालस्वामी प्रधान से यह पूछा कि जब जम्मू-काश्मीर राज्य का विलय दूसरे देशी राज्यों की तरह हुआ है और उसी प्रकार विलयपत्र पर हस्ताक्षर हुए हैं, तो उसके लिए इस तरह की विशेष व्यवस्था क्यों की जा रही है। श्री गोपालस्वामी प्रधान ने उस समय जो जवाब दिये, उनमें मैं विस्तार से नहीं जाता, लेकिन उन्होंने जो मुख्य कारण बताया, वह मैं यहां पर रखना चाहता हूँ। पहली बात उन्होंने यह कही कि जम्मू-काश्मीर राज्य के ऊपर एक सशक्त आक्रमण हुआ है। जो अभी तक जारी है और राज्य

की स्थिति अभी तक असामान्य बनी हुई है तथा राज्य के भीतर युद्ध चल रहा है, इस लिए असामान्य स्थिति में राज्य का प्रशासन-तंत्र भी असामान्य ढंग से ही चलाया जाना चाहिए। दूसरे उन्होंने कहा कि हम संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में इस प्रश्न को ले जा कर उलझ गये हैं और नहीं कहा जा सकता कि अभी हमें कितनी देर और उसमें रहना पड़ेगा।

लेकिन एक विशेष बात जो श्री गोपाल स्वामी अम्बेकर ने कही थी उस को मैं उनके ही शब्दों में हिन्दी में धापको मुना देना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने कहा था :

“हमने यह भी मान लिया है कि एक संविधान सभा द्वारा जनता की इच्छा से राज्य का संविधान निश्चित किया जाए तथा राज्य पर संघ के क्षेत्राधिकार की सीमा भी निश्चित की जाए। जब तक संविधान सभा स्थापित नहीं होती तब तक अन्तर्वर्ती प्रबंध ही हो सकता है।”

श्री गोपाल स्वामी अम्बेकर जब अपना भाषण समाप्त करने लगे तो इस धारा के सम्बंध में उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि वह धारा कब संविधान से हटाई जाएगी। इसका भी उन्होंने निवेश दिया था। उन्हीं के शब्दों में मैं बताना चाहता हूँ :

“जब राज्य की संविधान सभा बैठ जाए और राज्य के संविधान के लिए तथा राज्य पर फेडरल क्षेत्राधिकार की सीमा के सम्बंध में अपना निश्चय कर चुके तो इस संविधान सभा की सिफारिश पर राष्ट्र-पति एक आदेश निकालें कि वह अनुच्छेद 306 (जो

अब धारा 370 है) या तो प्रवृत्त न रहेगा अथवा केवल ऐसे प्रवादों के अधीन प्रवृत्त होगा जो राष्ट्रपति द्वारा उल्लेख किये गये हों।”

मैं नहीं समझता कि जब संविधान सभा बन चुकी और संविधान सभा अपना निर्णय भी दे चुकी तो श्री गोपाल स्वामी अम्बेकर द्वारा दिये गये आश्वासन के आधार पर जो धारा 370 वर्ष पहले संविधान से हट जानी चाहिये थी वह 1964 तक अभी भी भारत के संविधान में क्यों लगी हुई है।

जम्मू-काश्मीर के लोगों ने जो अपना संविधान बनाया उस संविधान में एक विशेष बात उन्होंने यह की। जैसे प्रधान मंत्री नेहरू जी ने कभी कहा था कि वहां के लोगों की राय जानी जाएगी। इस संविधान की प्रस्तावना में ये शब्द लिखे हुए हैं, जो जम्मू तथा काश्मीर का संविधान है, उस में :—

“हम जम्मू तथा काश्मीर राज्य के लोग इस राज्य के भारत के साथ विलय के जो 26 अक्टूबर, 1947 को हुआ था, अनुसरण में इस राज्य की भारत संघ के साथ उसके एक अविभक्त अंग के रूप में वर्तमान सम्बंधों की प्रागे परिभाषा करने का दृढ़ संकल्प लिए हुए हैं।”

ये शब्द ध्यान देने योग्य हैं कि पहले जब विलयपत्र पर हस्ताक्षर हुए थे वे जम्मू तथा काश्मीर के महाराजा के हुए थे लेकिन संविधान सभा का जो निर्णय है, उसकी प्रस्तावना में लिखा हुआ है कि “हम जम्मू तथा काश्मीर राज्य के लोग” इस तरह उनकी राय भी जान ली गई।

(श्री प्रकाशचर शस्त्राः)

(९) इसके बाद फिर एक धारा जो उन्होंने अपने संविधान में रखी वह धारा 3 है। जम्मू-काश्मीर के संविधान की इस धारा में विस्तृत स्पष्ट लिखा हुआ है :

“जम्मू तथा काश्मीर राज्य भारत संघ का एक अभिन्न अंग है और अभिन्न अंग रहेगा।”

आगे के लिए भी उन्होंने इस बात को स्पष्ट लिख दिया है। लेकिन इतना होने पर भी मालूम पड़ता है कि जम्मू-काश्मीर राज्य की संविधान सभा और भारत के निकट आना चाहती थी। उन्होंने अपने संविधान में एक धारा 147 भी रखी और इस धारा में जहाँ उन्होंने यह व्यवस्था की कि अगर संविधान में विधान मंडल कोई संशोधन करना चाहेगा या इसकी धाराओं में कोई परिवर्तन चाहेगा तो उसके लिए दो तिहाई बहुमत आवश्यक होगा और फिर इस तरह से संविधान की स्वीकृति भी आवश्यक होगी, लेकिन इस सब के साथ साथ संविधान सभा ने एक लक्ष्मण रेखा भी खींच दी और कह दिया कि :

“संविधान की धारा 3 और 5 के उपबन्धों अथवा भारतीय संविधान के उपबन्धों जैसे कि वह उस राज्य में लागू होते हैं, में परिवर्तन करने वाला कोई भी विधेयक अथवा संशोधन विधान मंडल की किसी भी सभा में पेश अथवा पुरःस्थापित नहीं किया जा सकेगा।”

उन्होंने कह दिया कि धारा 3 और धारा 5 जिसमें राज्य के लिये भारतीय संसद को विधेयक बनाने का अधिकार दिया गया है, उसमें परिवर्तन का अधिकार भी विधान मंडल को नहीं होगा। दूसरे यह भारत के उच्च अधिकार क्षेत्र,

(घोवर-लार्डशिप) को भी उन्होंने अपने संविधान में सुरक्षित रखा। जब उन्होंने यह कहा कि संसद को खाली विधेयक बनाने का अधिकार है साथ ही साथ उन्होंने यह भी लिखा है कि वहाँ हाई कोर्ट के जो जज होंगे उनको राष्ट्रपति ही नियुक्त करेगा और उन जजों को हटाने का काम भी राष्ट्रपति ही करेगा। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि जज भारतीय संघ का कोई नागरिक ही होगा। और भी बहुत सी व्यवस्थायें की जिन से प्रतीत होता है कि उन्होंने भारत के सर्वोच्च अधिकार को स्वीकार किया है।

अच्छा तो यही था, जमे मैंने पहले कहा है कि घाट बंध पहले जब संविधान सभा अपना निर्णय कर चुकी, उस समय इस धारा को हटा दिया जाता लेकिन नहीं कहा जा सकता कि क्यों भारत सरकार जैसे बंदरिया अपने मरे हुए बच्चे को छाती में चिपटाये फिरती रहती है, उसी तरह से घाट मान से इस धारा को क्यों संविधान में लगा कर रखे हुए है।

इसका दुष्परिणाम क्या हो रहा है ? सब से बड़ा दुष्परिणाम तो यह है कि पाकिस्तान प्रायः हिन्दुस्तान के खिलाफ दूसरे देशों में न जाने किस किस प्रकार से बिच उगल रहा है। दूसरे दुनिया के अन्दर से देश जो हमारे संविधान को नहीं जानते हैं या जो वास्तविक स्थिति है, उसके बारे में उनके मनों में भी सन्देह होने लग गया है कि कहीं वास्तव में अस्थायीपन तो नहीं है जैसे पाकिस्तान की सरकार कहती है। तीसरा सब से बड़ा दुष्परिणाम यह है कि जम्मू-काश्मीर की जनता के मन में भी अस्थिरता फैलती है कि कहीं ऐसा न हो कि यह स्थिति आगे चल कर कभी बदल जाए। 370 धारा को रखने का चौथा दुष्परिणाम यह है कि जम्मू काश्मीर के अन्दर जो कुछ अस्थिरता और उनके जैसे दूसरे लोग भी अब यह आवाज लगाने लग गये हैं कि जनता की राय जानी जाए। प्लेबेसाइट कंट बहां पर बना है। जनमत के लिए वह बहुत आतुर है। जो लोग

वहाँ राय जानने के लिए बहुत धातुर हैं, उन में से तीन पक्ष विशेष हैं जिन का मैं नाम बता रहा हूँ ।

पहला पक्ष पाकिस्तान है, दूसरा पक्ष ब्रिटेन, अमरीका और उनके जो समर्थक राष्ट्र संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में बैठते हैं, वह है । तीसरा पक्ष मेक प्रेसिडेंट्स और उनका प्रेसिडेंट फ्रंट अर्थात् जनमतसंग्रह मोर्चा है । जहाँ तक पाकिस्तान का सम्बंध है, बड़ी स्पष्ट सी भाषा में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि पतः नहीं भारत सरकार आज तक इस बात को क्यों नहीं कहती है कि पाकिस्तान, काश्मीर और भारत के सम्बंध में वह जो बात चल रही है, इसके बीच में कोई पार्टी किसी प्रकार से नहीं बन सकती है । ब्रिटिश पार्लियामेंट के एक एक्ट के अनुसार काश्मीर के महाराजा ने भारत के साथ बिलब पत्र पर हस्ताक्षर किये थे । पाकिस्तान के साथ उनकी किसी प्रकार की कोई बातचीत नहीं हुई । जम्मू-काश्मीर की जनता की जो सब से बड़ी पार्टी है नेशनल काँग्रेस, वह भी हमारे पास "जम्मू-काश्मीर को बचाओ" वह आह्वान ले कर आई थी । पाकिस्तान के पास नेशनल काँग्रेस का कोई भी प्रतिनिधि नहीं गया । तीसरी बात यह है कि जम्मू काश्मीर की संविधान सभा ने जो संविधान बनाया है, उसका निर्णय भी भारत के पक्ष में है ऐसी स्थिति में पाकिस्तान पार्टी कहाँ बनाता है ? कैसे वह बीच में एक किराये का चौधरी बन कर खड़ा हो सकता है । दो आधमियों के बीच में बात हो रही है तीसरा भा कर खड़ा हो गया उन्होंने कहा, आप कौन हैं ? उसने कहा मैं क्या कहा । जो पाकिस्तान की स्थिति है वह भारत सरकार को दुनिया को स्पष्ट भाषा में बता देनी चाहिये । यह हमारे घर का भद्ररूनी मामला है पाकिस्तान बीच में दखल देने वाला कोई नहीं है । अगर पाकिस्तान केवल यह कहे कि काश्मीर में मुसलमानों की संख्या ज्यादा है, तो इसका

मतलब तो यह हुआ कि कनाडा कम को यहाँ मांग करके लग जावे कि अमरीका का वह भाग जो उनके साथ लगा हुआ है और जहाँ पर रोमन कैथोलिक ज्यादा हैं, इसलिये वह कनाडा को वापिस मिल जाना चाहिये । इस प्रकार की दलील दे कर पाकिस्तान जनता को और दुनिया को गुमराह करना चाहता है । भारत सरकार इसका भी निराकरण कर सकती है ।

दूसरा पक्ष जो जनमत संग्रह के लिए बहुत धातुर है वह ब्रिटेन है । ब्रिटेन के सम्बंध में एक बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ । इंग्लैंड जहाँ जहाँ से भी हट कर गया है वहाँ वहाँ वह कुछ कड़वी बाबगारे छोड़ गया है । भारतवर्ष में भी पाकिस्तान इंग्लैंड की उसी प्रकार की कड़वी यादगार है । अभी हम उससे पूरी तरह से नहीं मुक्त पावे थे कि काश्मीर को इंग्लैंड ने अपना दूसरा हथियार बनाया शुरू कर दिया । लेकिन इंग्लैंड से भारत सरकार को साफ कह देना चाहिये सामान्य सिद्धान्त के नाते कि हम तुम्हारे पीछे दो सौ साल के पिछले खूनी इतिहास को भूलना चाहते थे लेकिन अगर इसी प्रकार की नतिविधियाँ तुम्हारी रगेंगी और हमारे कंधे भाव में ठोकर मार मार कर इसी तरह से खून निकालते रहोगे तो हिन्दुस्तान की अगली पीढ़ियाँ तुम्हारे साथ रिस्ता रखना तो दूर, तुम्हारा नाम लेना भी पसन्द नहीं करेंगी ।

दूसरी चीज 1935 के गवर्नमेंट अफ इंडिया एक्ट के बारे में है जिस में संशोधन करके देशी रियासत हिन्दुस्तान में मिली थी । ब्रिटिश पार्लियामेंट के ये अपने मजबूत हैं जो मैं दोहरा रहा हूँ । ये मेरे मजबूत नहीं हैं :

"किसी राज्य के तत्कालीन शासक द्वारा निष्पादित प्रवेश-संश्लेष के अनुसार उस राज्य का भारत संघ में विलय पूर्णतः अंतिम होगा ।"

[श्री प्रकाशचंद शास्त्री]

यानी राज्यों के शासकों को बिलय का अधिकार दिया गया है इसका न कि किसी राज्य की प्रजा को। आज अगर इंग्लैंड का प्रतिनिधि संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में बैठ कर अपने ही एक्ट का विरोध करता है और कहता है कि जम्मू-काश्मीर में जनमत संग्रह होना चाहिये और एक एक व्यक्ति की राय ली जानी चाहिये, तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक व्यक्ति की राय जम्मू-काश्मीर में क्यों ली जाए, कल को अगर हिन्दुस्तान की बाकी साढ़े पांच सौ रियासतें कहती हैं कि हमारे अन्दर भी राय ली जाए तब हमारे राज्यों को भारतीय संघ में मिलाया जाए, तो क्या ब्रिटेन का प्रतिनिधि इस बात को भी स्वीकार करेगा? अगर स्वीकार करेगा तो देशी राज्यों के बाद फिर ब्रिटिश भारत का नम्बर आता है, राबलपिंडी से लेकर कन्या कुमारी ममत, सारे पुराने भारत का नम्बर आता है। तब पुराने हिन्दुस्तान की जनता की मांग यह होगी कि हिन्दुस्तान के नेताओं ने देश विभाजन स्वीकार करते समय हमारी राय नहीं ली, ये अंग्रेजों के चक्कर में घा गए जिस से देश का विभाजन करना पड़ा और अब राय ली जानी चाहिये कि पाकिस्तान का अस्तित्व माना जाय—या नहीं? इस प्रकार की स्थिति पर ब्रिटेन जाना चाहेगा क्या?

जहां तक अमरीका का सम्बन्ध है, कुछ बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। 1948 में जब पहला प्रस्ताव संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में पास हुआ था उस समय अमरीका का रुख बड़ा स्पष्ट था। उसने स्पष्ट भावना में कहा था कि पाकिस्तान की सेनाओं को काश्मीर की धरती खाली कर देनी चाहिये, स्थिति को सामान्य बनाया चाहिये। उसके बाद जब कुछ सैनिक नष्टबध्न हुए, सीएटो और सीटो वगैरह बने, उसके बाद से अमरीका ने पाकिस्तान को समर्थन देना आरम्भ किया और लोगों से कान में कह दिया कि कम्युनिज्म का मुकाबला करने के लिए हम को कोई न कोई देश साथ लेना जरूर पड़ेगा। अगर कम्युनिज्म का

मुकाबला करने के लिए पाकिस्तान को साथ लेने के लिए इस तरह से काश्मीर की समस्या को अमरीका प्रयोग करना चाहता है तो हम को उस से भी मुंह खोल कर कह देना चाहिये और उसको कान खोल कर सुन लेना चाहिये कि भारतवर्ष आज भी तानाशाही के खिलाफ है, हिन्दुस्तान की जनता आज भी लोकतंत्र में विश्वास करती है लेकिन अगर अमरीका कम्युनिज्म का मुकाबला करने के लिए इस तरह से पाकिस्तान को साथ देगा तो मेरा भयना कहना है कि भारतीय जनता के हृदयों से वह अपने प्रति सहानुभूति खो देगा। जब भी जनमत संग्रह करने के लिए संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ प्रस्ताव आए, ब्रिटेन और अमरीका से पूरी कोशिश कर के उनको पास करवाना चाहिए लेकिन रूस के वीटो प्राधिकार, जो हमारी रक्षा की है, उस से भारतीय जनता के हृदयों में उस के प्रति एक अनुकूल भावना जगने लगी है। अमरीका के समझदार आदमी इस बात को क्यों नहीं समझते हैं। एक लोक तन्त्री परम्परा का देश और तानाशाह देश हमारा इस प्रकार से साथ देता है इस बीच को उन को समझना चाहिये।

दूसरी सब से बड़ी का सवाल संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में अब काश्मीर का सवाल आये तो हम को कहना चाहिये, हमारे गृह-मंत्री श्री नन्दा जब अपने प्रतिनिधियों को वहां भेजें तो इस बात को वहां कहें, कि संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में काश्मीर के सम्बन्ध में केवल एक ही बात है, और वह यह कि काश्मीर का जितना हिस्सा पाकिस्तान के हाथ में है वह संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ बिना किसी प्रकार का उपद्रव के हम को वापस दिलाता है, या हिन्दुस्तान को अपने सैन्यबल से उसे वापस लेना पड़ेगा। और कोई मामला अब संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में नहीं है। केवल इतना प्रश्न संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में है कि इस बीच हमको बिना किसी प्रकार सैन्यबल प्रयोग के नहीं मिलती है तो हम सैनिक बल से ले लेंगे।

बाकी सारी काश्मीर की समस्या का समाधान तो सन् 1956 में हो चुका है कि वहाँ का संविधान बन चुका है और इस प्रकार स्थिति सुदृढ़ हुई। लेकिन इतने पर भी यदि संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ अपना रुख नहीं बदलता, ब्रिटेन और अमरीका अपनी भावनाओं में परिवर्तन नहीं करते, तो मैं भारत सरकार से फिर कहूँगा कि भारत सरकार को न केवल संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ से अपना केस वापस ले लेना चाहिये बल्कि संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ की सदस्यता से भी हम को वापस आ जाना चाहिये। जो राष्ट्र आज संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के सदस्य नहीं है क्या वे अच्छी प्रकार से अपना शासन तंत्र नहीं चला रहे हैं। आज क्या स्थिति वहाँ हमारी हो गई है। जिस जगह पर हमलावर को संरक्षण दिया जाता हो क्या वह न्याय-पालिका हो सकती है। इस प्रकार की संस्था से हिन्दुस्तान की जनता ऊबती चली जा रही है।

तीसरा पक्ष जो रह जाता है वह है शेख सादत और उन का प्लेबिसाइट फ्रंट। उन के सम्बन्ध में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अभी हाल में इस फ्रंट ने एक क्लाइट पेपर निकाला है। मैं नहीं जानता कि वह क्लाइट पेपर अभी तक आप के पास पहुँचा या नहीं। लेकिन उस क्लाइट पेपर में उन्होंने भारत के संविधान और जम्मू-काश्मीर के संविधान को चुनौती दी है। उन दोनों संविधानों को चुनौती देने के साथ साथ उन्होंने कहा कि न केवल धारा 370 अस्थायी है, बल्कि काश्मीर का विलय भी अस्थायी है, काश्मीर का कोई विलय नहीं हुआ। दूसरी बात ये कहते हैं कि जम्मू काश्मीर की संविधान सभा ने जो निर्णय लिये हैं उन का कोई विशेष महत्व नहीं है, तीसरी बात यह है कि जम्मू काश्मीर के भाग्य का निर्णय भकेले भारत बैठ कर नहीं कर सकता, भारत और पाकिस्तान दोनों को करना चाहिये। जहाँ तक धारा 370 का सम्बन्ध है मैं स्वयं इस

बात को कहता हूँ कि वह अस्थायी है। संविधान सभा बनी उस ने अपना निर्णय ले लिया। सरकार को उसे उसी समय समाप्त कर देना चाहिये था। उस को रख कर इसमें सम्बेह पैदा किया जा रहा है, लेकिन उस के अस्थायी होने से और जम्मू और काश्मीर का भारत विलय भी अस्थायी है, यह कैसे कहा जा सकता है। जम्मू और काश्मीर के भारत के साथ विलय की धारा 370 नहीं है। जम्मू और काश्मीर के भारत के साथ विलय के सम्बन्ध में हमारे संविधान की धारा 9 है, जिस में भारत संघ का क्षेत्र बतलाया गया है कि भारत संघ कहाँ कहीं तक है। उस में जम्मू और काश्मीर का पूरा राज्य आ जाता है। धारा 370 का उस से सम्बन्ध कहाँ बैठता है। जहाँ तक अस्थायी विलय की बात कही जाती है अस्थायी विलय की भारतीय संविधान में कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। भारतीय संविधान में ही यह व्यवस्था नहीं, यही बात नहीं, जो ब्रिटिश पार्लियामेंट का एक्ट है उस में भी अस्थायी विलय की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है, जम्मू और काश्मीर के संविधान में भी अस्थायी विलय की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। अब अस्थायी विलय की कहीं कोई व्यवस्था ही नहीं है तो जम्मू और काश्मीर का जो विलय हुआ है वह पूर्ण हुआ है, उस में कोई छूट नहीं है।

यहाँ एक बात मैं जनमत संग्रह के विषय में कहूँ। इस सम्बन्ध में लार्ड माउंट-बैटन और पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू के कुछ आशवासनों की बात कही जाती है कि लार्ड माउंटबैटन ने जम्मू और काश्मीर के महाराजा को विलयपत्र पर हस्ताक्षर करने के बाद एक चिट्ठी साथ साथ लिखी थी कि जम्मू और काश्मीर के लोगों की राय जानी जायेगी। नेहरू जी ने एक दो बार कह दिया कि वहाँ के लोगों की राय जानी जायेगी, गोपालस्वामी आर्यगर ने कह दिया कि ऐसा ही किया जायेगा

[बी प्रकाशचौर सादरी]

लेकिन एक होता है कानून और एक होता है राजनीतिक भाषाशा, पोलिटिकल विज्ञान, पोलिटिकल विज्ञान जो है वह कभी भी कानून नहीं मानी जा सकती है। साईं माउंटबैटन का कहना, पंडित जवाहर-लाल नेहरू का कहना व गोपालस्वामी आयंगर का कहना जो है वह पोलिटिकल विज्ञान है, वह देश का कानून नहीं। देश के वा जम्मू-काश्मीर के कानून में कोई व्यवस्था नहीं पर नहीं है कि जम्मू और काश्मीर में जनमत लिया जाये। जहाँ तक जनमत लेने का सवाल है, जनमत का क्या अभिप्राय होता है। जनमत का अभिप्राय क्या यह है कि जब भारतीय संविधान बना तो देश के ४४ करोड़ लोगों के मतलब मतलब या कर राय ली जाय या उनके चमै हुए प्रतिनिधि को बैठे हुये हैं उन से राय ली जाये। हमारे संविधान की प्रस्तावना में यह है :

"बी वि पीपल थाफ इंडिया "

अर्थात् हम भारतीय नागरिक, वह नहीं है कि हम पांच सौ मेम्बर जो संविधान सभा में बैठे हुए हैं। उसी प्रकार से जम्मू और काश्मीर के संविधान में लिखा हुआ है :

"बी वि पीपल थाफ जम्मू ऐंड काश्मीर"

इस तरह जम्मू और काश्मीर के लोगों की राय भी हो गई। इसमें रायबुखारी की बात कहाँ रह जाती है। अब शेख साब ने कहा कि चूंकि मैं बीच में गिरफ्तार हो गया था इसलिये उस संविधान सभा का कोई महत्व नहीं। इस पार्लियामेंट के न जाने कितने मेम्बर गिरफ्तार होते रहते हैं लेकिन जो कानून बनते हैं क्या उन पर इस के कोई प्रभाव पड़ जायेगा। कोई धाबमी बहाँ रहता है या नहीं, इस से कानून पर किसी प्रकार का प्रभाव नहीं पड़ता। लेकिन मैं तो शेख साहब का भाषण उन्हीं के शब्दों में सुनाना चाहता हूँ। जब बहाँ की संविधान सभा का उद्घाटन होने लगा तो 8 नवम्बर, 1951 को शेख साहब ने कहा :

"अन्त में वह सभा चारों उपायों पर जिनका वर्णन मैं बाद में करूँगा पूरी तरह विचार करके प्रवेश करवे के तिलसिधे में अपने मुक्तियुक्त निर्णय की घोषणा करेगी।"

वे चार बातें कौन थीं। एक तो वह कि जो जम्मू और काश्मीर का राजा है उस की कानूनी स्थिति क्या होनी चाहिये, दूसरी बात यह कि जमींदारी प्रथा को कैसे समाप्त किया जाये और उसका कम्पेन्सेशन कैसे दिया जाये, तीसरी बात भारतीय संघ में विलय और चौथी बात की राज्य का शासन चलाने के लिये कैसे विधान सभा बनाई जाये और उस को क्या क्या अधिकार दिये जायें।

अब यदि वह कहते हैं कि संविधान सभा महत्वहीन है तो उस के महत्वहीन होने का क्या बड़ मतलब है कि उस के निर्णय भी महत्वहीन हैं। जब निर्णय महत्वहीन हैं तो दूसरे शब्दों में जम्मू और काश्मीर का जो राजा है, जिस का सुपुत्र वहाँ पर सदेर रिवाजत है और वहाँ के प्रमुख-अधिकारी हैं, उन के बीच में न संविधान सभा आती है और न विधान सभा आती है। तो शेख साहब इस स्थिति को क्या पसन्द करेंगे।

18 जून, 1948 को शेख अब्दुल्ला का एक भाषण हुआ था। मैं उन के शब्दों को ही पढ़ कर सुनाता हूँ :

"जम्मू और काश्मीर की जनता ने अपनी किस्मत भारत की जनता के साथ, बकरी जोश में या नाउम्मीद हो कर नहीं, पूरी तरह सोच समझ कर जोड़ी है। हिन्दुस्तान के साथ हमारी

जिन्दगी और मौत जुड़ चुकी है। कोई ताकत अब हमें उससे जुदा नहीं कर सकती।"

यह श्रेष्ठ अम्बुल्ला का उस समय का भाषण था। आज यह कहते हैं कि काश्मीर के सम्बन्ध में हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान दोनों को बराबर बैठ कर निर्णय करना चाहिये। यही श्रेष्ठ अम्बुल्ला पहले पाकिस्तान के सम्बन्ध में क्या राय रखते थे यह मैं अपने शब्दों में कहने के बजाय श्रेष्ठ अम्बुल्ला के शब्दों में कहना चाहता हूँ। अब जम्मू काश्मीर पर हमला हो चुका तो 18 नवम्बर, 1947 को उन्होंने जो भाषण दिया उस में उन्होंने कहा :

"जो लोग पाकिस्तानी हमलावरों को काश्मीरी जनता के उद्धारक की संज्ञा देते हैं वे बहुत बड़ा गुनाह करते हैं। उन्होंने हजाराँ की ताबाद में अपने मौत के घाट उतार दिए, औरतों के साथ बलात्कार किया। हर चीज और हर व्यक्ति को उन्होंने लूटा। यहाँ तक कि पवित्र कुरान का भी उन्होंने अपमान किया और मस्जिदों को दुराचार के चकवों में बदल दिया।"

यह श्रेष्ठ अम्बुल्ला का भाषण था जो उन्होंने 18 नवम्बर, 1947 को दिया था और आज यह पाकिस्तान को भारत के बराबर रखना चाहते हैं। लेकिन ज़ाहद यह चीज उन्होंने भारत के अन्दर होने के कारण कही हो और किसी बजह से कही हो। मैं एक उदाहरण और भी देना चाहता हूँ। एक बार श्रेष्ठ अम्बुल्ला मुरझा परिषद् में प्रतिनिधि बन कर गये। 5 फरवरी, 1948 को श्रेष्ठ साहब ने जो भाषण वहाँ

दिया उस के शब्द मैं उन्हीं की भाषा में पढ़ कर सुनना चाहता हूँ :

"We would prove before the Security Council that Kashmir and the people of Kashmir have lawfully and constitutionally acceded to the Dominion of India. and Pakistan has no right to question the accession."

यह उन्होंने वहाँ पर कहा था कि पाकिस्तान को कोई अधिकार नहीं है कि वह किसी प्रकार इस किलब को चुनौती दे। यही श्रेष्ठ अम्बुल्ला आज यह कहते हैं कि भारत और पाकिस्तान दोनों मिल कर, बराबर बैठ कर काश्मीर समस्या का समाधान करें।

मसल बात यह है कि श्रेष्ठ अम्बुल्ला की नब्ज पहचानने वाला एक ही व्यक्ति था जिस का नाम था सरदार वल्लभभाई पटेल और जिस ने यह कहा था कि यह व्यक्ति कभी हिन्दुस्तान का बकादार नहीं हो सकता। पंडित जी के प्रति मेरी हादिक अट्टा है, लेकिन आज आप मुझे यह कहने की आज्ञा दीजिये कि पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने अन्त तक श्रेष्ठ अम्बुल्ला को पहचाना नहीं, उस को समझा नहीं। परिणाम यह हुआ कि इस प्रकार की स्थिति बनी। अभी जब श्रेष्ठ अम्बुल्ला जेल से छूटे तो मैं ने शास्त्री जी से पूछा कि आप अम्बुल्ला को छोड़ रहे हैं या काश्मीर को छोड़ रहे हैं। वे आज इस तरह के भाषण दे रहे हैं। क्यों नहीं उन के भाषणों पर निबंधन रखा जाता। तो शास्त्री जी ने, जो उस समय बिना विभाग के मंत्री थे, कहा कि हिन्दुस्तान में बोलने के लिये आजादी हम ने दी हुई है लेकिन बोलने की आजादी का यह मतलब बिल्कुल नहीं है कि कोई आदमी हिन्दुस्तान से अलग होने के सम्बन्ध में आन्दोलन करे और उसे इस प्रकार का अवसर दिया जाये। लेकिन आज मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे शास्त्री जी ने:

[श्री प्रकाशचंद्र शास्त्री]

कभी जाना नहीं कि शेख अब्दुल्ला किस तरह का आन्दोलन चलाने जा रहे हैं। एक प्रखबार श्रीनगर से निकलता है जिस का नाम है "महाज"। जब सन् 1953 में शेख अब्दुल्ला गिरफ्तार हुए उस के बाद जो ईद घाने वाली थी, उस ईद पर वे रेडियो स्टेशन से एक भाषण बाइकास्ट करने वाले थे, लेकिन चूंकि ईद से पहले वे गिरफ्तार हो गये इसलिये वह भाषण नहीं दे सके। अब उस सारे भाषण को उन्होंने उस "महाज" प्रखबार को दिया है। भाष्य वह भाषण मेरे पास है लेकिन समयभाव के कारण मैं उसे पढ़ कर सुना नहीं सकता। उस में अब्दुल्ला ने यह कहा कि जम्मू और काश्मीर की जनता हिन्दुस्तान के साथ नहीं रह सकती। इस प्रकार का भाव उसमें दर्शित किया गया है। उस वक्त एक चिट्ठी मौलाना आजाद ने उस को लिखी थी कि तुम क्यों ऐसी गलती कर रहे हो। मौलाना आजाद ने जो चिट्ठी लिखी वह कांफ्रिडेंशल थी लेकिन उस ने उस चिट्ठी को और उसके उत्तर को भी "महाज" प्रखबार में प्रकाशित किया है। उसमें उस ने लिखा है कि मैंने मौलाना साहब को लिखा था कि काश्मीर की जनता खुद फैसला करेगी। मेरा खयाल है कि मौलाना आजाद की इंडिया विन्स फ्रीडम नाम की किताब के जो बाकी 30 पेज हैं, जो कि अभी मुहरबन्द हैं, उन में शेख अब्दुल्ला ने किस प्रकार हिन्दुस्तान के साथ यह सारी बातें कीं, इस सब का कोई न कोई विवरण अवश्य उसमें होगा और भारत सरकार के नेताओं ने किस प्रकार से उस बक्कर में घा कर व्यवहार किया यह भी अवश्य कुछ न कुछ होगी। लेकिन मैं तो हिरान हूँ कि करोड़ों रुपये खर्च करने के बाद और सालों उस पर मुकदमा चलाने के बाद भारत सरकार ने कौन सी अवसमन्दी की कि उस केस को वापस ले लिया। अगर जेल से बाहर निकालना

ही था तो पहले केस का निर्णय करा देना चाहिये था ताकि मालूम होता कि अब वह निकल कर क्या कहता है। उसको, उस गेरे काश्मीर को आपने कुछ दिनों कटघरे में रख कर छोड़ तो दिया लेकिन अब आप देखें वह क्या कहता है। उसने नेहरू जी को उनके जीवन काल में ही चैलेंज किया। मैं उसके अपने शब्द आपके सामने रखता हूँ। उसने कहा :

"नेहरू जी का यह कहना बेबुनियाद है कि काश्मीरी आबास की राय जानी जा चुकी है, हिन्दुस्तान ने जल्दी ही रायजुमारी का कोई फैसला अगर न किया तो हमें अपना फैसला करने के लिये खुद कदम उठाने पड़ेंगे। सेना की बन्तूकों की नोक से देर तक किसी को दबा कर नहीं रखा जा सकता।"

15 hrs.

अब आप बताएं कि यह खुले धाम विद्रोह है या नहीं। इसी 'महाज' प्रखबार में उसने कौम के नाम एक पैगाम देते हुए ये शब्द लिखे हैं :

"आज भी काश्मीर के हम लाखों आशियन्हे अपने इस बुनियादी नारे के अजीम मिशन को धागे बढ़ा रहे हैं कि यह मुल्क हमारा है और हम इस का फैसला करेंगे।"

नन्दा जी देखें कि व वास्तव में वास्तव नहीं कहता—बल्कि अपना मुल्क क़ता है और कहता है कि हम उसका फैसला करेंगे। उसने धागे कहा है :

"सूरज पूरब से पश्चिम में निकल सकता है लेकिन रायजुमारी नहीं रोकी जा सकती।"

ये शब्द हैं शेख अब्दुल्ला के।

अब मैं भारत सरकार से दो तीन बातें और कहना चाहता हूँ। पहली बात तो यह है कि सरकार की डांडाडोल नीति के कारण लोग जगह-जगह वह सोचने लगे हैं कि सरकार भी इस प्रकार के निर्णय लेने जा रही है उसमें कहां तक बुद्धिमत्ता है। दूसरे मैं नन्दा जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो बार-बार जम्मू-काश्मीर राज्य की ओर से शेख अब्दुल्ला को बुलाकर बात की जाती है इसका क्या कारण है? क्या वह काश्मीर राज्य का नुमायन्दा है या वहां के मुसलमानों का नुमायन्दा है या काश्मीर की सारी जनता का नुमायन्दा है। स्थिति यह है कि काश्मीर राज्य की कुल आबादी 35,50,976 है। इसमें से जम्मू में 15,72,887 लोग रहते हैं और 88,651 लोग लद्दाख में रहते हैं। इनमें से किसी का भी सम्बंध शेख अब्दुल्ला को प्राप्त नहीं है। अब रह जाती है काश्मीर घाटी जहां की आबादी 18,99,438 है। इन में भी सब शेख साहब के समर्थक हैं यह नहीं कहा जा सकता। तो जब शेख अब्दुल्ला की काश्मीर में कोई फालोइंग (यथापक्षपोषण) नहीं है तो फिर क्यों उसको बार-बार बुलाकर उस का दिमाग बिगाड़ा जाता है और जम्मू-काश्मीर की जनता के लिये अस्थिरता का वातावरण पैदा किया जाता है। इस प्रकार की बात करके भारत सरकार फिर उसी तरह की गलती धाज करने जा रही है जैसी कि भारत विभाजन के समय उसने की थी। भारत विभाजन के समय कांग्रेस सरकार ने मुहम्मद अली जिन्ना को बगल में ले कर भारत का विभाजन कर लिया और मुहम्मद अली जिन्ना को मुसलमानों का नुमायन्दा स्वीकार कर लिया। उसका ही धाज यह नतीजा है कि खान अब्दुल गफ्फार खान नाराज बैठे हुए हैं और कहते हैं कि जब राष्ट्रीय मुसलमानों की जरूरत हुई तब तो हम को साथ लिया, लेकिन देश का विभाजन करते समय हमारा ध्यान

भी नहीं रखा। उसने हिन्दुस्तान का तब से नाम भी नहीं लिया है और उसी से वह धाज तक हिन्दुस्तान नहीं धाया। जो मसलती उस समय की गई वही हम फिर धाज करने जा रहे हैं। इस कारण जम्मू-काश्मीर के मुसलमानों की स्थिति बड़ी ख़तरनाक हो रही है। धाज स्थिति वहां तक पहुंच गई है। एम० एल० ए०, एम० पी० पिट रहे हैं। बख्शी गुलाम मुहम्मद, जो कि पहले प्रार्थी मिनिस्टर रह चुके हैं, उन के घर पर लोग चढ़ गये हैं। धाज वहां स्थिति यह है कि खुले धाम "पाकिस्तान जिन्दाबाद" के नारे लगाए जाते हैं और दीवारों पर लिखे जाते हैं और जिन्ना और सदर अयूब की तस्वीरों का प्रदर्शन किया जाता है।

अन्त में मैं दो तीन मुद्दा दे कर अपने बक्तब्य को समाप्त करता हूँ।

उपान्वयक बक्तोब : आपने धाज घंटे का समय ले लिया, अब बरत कीजिये। (Interuptions)

श्री हुसैन खान कटुवाल (देवा) : अब सारा हो उस का रहा है तो आप क्यों मना कर रहे हैं।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मेरा पहला मुद्दा यह है कि भारत सरकार के सदस्य सब से जम्मू-काश्मीर की जनता में भय और आशंका व्याप्त है और वहां की जनता में ही नहीं इस कारण हमारी जो सेनाएं वहां मोर्चों पर लगी हैं उनमें भी निरुत्साह बढ़ता जा रहा है। इसलिये सरकार को इस बारे में स्पष्ट घोषणा करनी चाहिये और वह घोषणा इन शब्दों में होनी चाहिये :

"हिमालय अपनी जगह से हिल सकता है परन्तु जम्मू-काश्मीर में

[श्री प्रकाशचंदर धामर्षी]

अब जनमत का कोई सवाल पैदा नहीं होता, अब तो काश्मीर की केवल एक ही समस्या बच है कि आजाद काश्मीर संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ अपनी पुरानी घोषणा के अनुसार हमें दिलवाता है अथवा भारतीय सेनाओं को फिर एक बार कूच कर के अपना हिससा लेना पड़ेगा।

दूसरे सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह जब जुट्टो से मुलाकात करने गये तो उन्होंने ऐसा कहा बताया जाता है कि कितना हिस्सा हमारे पास है हम रख लें और जो हिस्सा तुम्हारे पास है उस को तुम रख लो। मैं चाहूँगा कि मन्दा जी आज इस स्थिति का स्पष्टीकरण करें और बताएं कि सरकार स्वर्ण सिंह ने जुट्टो को इस प्रकार का कोई धमक नहीं दिया है और वह कहें कि उनके मन में इस प्रकार की कोई बात है भी नहीं, जिससे कि जम्मू काश्मीर की जनता के मन में कोई सन्देह और आशंका न रहे।

तीसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि श्रेष्ठ अनुसूत्या के साथ बातचीत करके उनके दिमाग को खराब न किया जाये और इस प्रकार जम्मू काश्मीर के राष्ट्रीय मुसलमानों का सम्मान न किया जाये। श्रेष्ठ अनुसूत्या से बातचीत का दरवाजा बन्द किया जाए।

चौथी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जम्मू काश्मीर भारत का उसी तरह का एक भाग है जैसे कन्याकुमारी तक का भारत। इसलिये भारत के अन्य भागों के नागरिकों को जम्मू काश्मीर में बसने की पूरी सुविधा दी जाये।

और मेरा अन्तिम सुझाव यह है कि भारतीय संविधान की धारा 370 को समाप्त कर भारतीय संविधान की धारा 3 के भाग (क) के अनुसार सीमावर्ती

राज्यों की सुरक्षा के लिये और बाकी संघों का व्यवस्थित सामना करने के लिये जम्मू, काश्मीर, पंजाब, हिमाचल और राजस्थान को मिला कर एक विशाल सीमावर्ती राज्य बना दिया जाये।

इन सबों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक को उपस्थित करता हूँ और सरकार से इच्छा रखता हूँ कि आज वह अपनी बुद्धिमत्ता का परिचय देगी और इस बिल को स्वीकार करेगी और संविधान से इस कर्नाकित द्वारा को हटाएगी।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration."

There is a motion moved by Shri Sham Lal Saraf that the time allotted to this Bill may be extended. It is regarding increase in time. We have allotted two hours to this Bill. Will one more hour be enough?

Shri Shree Narain (Bansl): It should be extended to 4 hours.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Four hours.

Some Hon. Members: Four hours.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The maximum we can give is 4 hours. We can give 2 hours more. So, it is 4 hours for this Bill. The Members may please take 7 to 8 minutes each because there is a large number of Members who want to speak on this Bill.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra (Nominated—Jammu and Kashmir): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I extend my whole-hearted support to the Bill moved by my hon. friend Mr. Shastri. Undoubtedly, he has taken this opportunity to focus the attention not only of this House but of the whole

country regarding this matter. I quite agree with Mr. Shastri that this article 370 of the Constitution be omitted.

In view of the present situation in the State, I would only request him one thing that we need not act in a hastily manner and we should not create this impression that so long as this article 370 exists in the Constitution, Jammu and Kashmir is not part and parcel of the country. I would not like this impression to be created not only in this part of the country but more especially in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. The people of the State have no special liking for this article 370 which exists in the Constitution and we shall be very happy as soon as this is omitted. only say this that the omission of the article 370 should not be linked closely with the activities of Sheikh Abdullah in the State and the political situation prevailing in the State. Whatever we do with our Constitution, omissions or additions in the Constitution, we should not attach the same importance to this kind of legislation which we give to the political activities of Sheikh Abdullah.

I would very strongly plead with the Home Minister that now the time has come when the Central leaders and the Central Government have to change their approach and attitude towards Sheikh Abdullah. There is no doubt in this that one visit of Sheikh Abdullah to New Delhi creates a hundred and one problems especially in the Kashmir Valley. For, on the one side, the Central Government say that Jammu and Kashmir is as good a part of India as Punjab or Maharashtra or any other State is. In that case I would like to ask the hon. Home Minister why we should discuss the issue of accession with Sheikh Abdullah. He can discuss so many other aspects, for instance, about how to improve the relations between India and Pakistan. We have got no objection to that. We wish, more than Sheikh Abdullah himself, that the relations between India and Pakistan should improve.

But when you listen to Sheikh Saheb, when he challenges the very basis of the accession of Jammu and Kashmir with other parts of the country, that creates uncertainty and doubts not only in the minds of the Kashmiri Muslims but in the minds of the whole population, whether they are Hindus or Sikhs or Muslims, in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

In conclusion, I would say that I give my wholehearted support to this Bill, and would request the hon. Home Minister that this Bill should not be opposed. If he is not ready at this time to accept it, he can give us an assurance that in the next session of Parliament or after six months Government would move the Bill and remove this article 370.

श्री जयदेवसिंह सिद्धास्ती (मजबूर) :

विलः करणात् कालः निवर्तित इत्येवम् ।

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: For, if the hon. Minister opposes this Bill, it will create misunderstandings in the minds of the people that Government are not prepared to omit article 370.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): As I rise to support the Bill moved so ably by my hon. friend Shri Prakash Vir Shastri, I have no desire to go into details of the background to the incorporation of this article in our Constitution.

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri has eloquently argued the case for the repeal or the abrogation of this article. I and my colleagues here that belong to my party have been raising this issue in this House since August, 1962, that is, for more than two years now. And may I, by your leave, read out brief excerpts from the proceedings of 6th September, 1962, when a former Member on this side of the House, Shri Tyagi, in the course of supplementaries to a question raised by my hon. friend Shri Prakash Vir Shastri, asked the then Home Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri as to whether there were any constitutional difficulties in the way of the integration of the State of Jammu and

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

Kashmir with the rest of the Indian Union, and the Home Minister categorically said that there was no constitutional difficulty whatever. And he went on to say:

"But it is said there that we shall take different steps for integration in consultation with and with the approval of the Jammu and Kashmir Government. That stands".

The Home Minister gave a categorical assurance that that stood, and that they would take steps, and speedy steps for the integration of the State of Jammu and Kashmir with the rest of India, as far back as 1962. Since then, we have brought up this matter in 1963 and again in 1964.

A few days before the release of Sheikh Abdullah, when this matter was raised in this House, I believe the Home Minister, and the Minister Without Portfolio then, the former Home Minister and the present Home Minister both referred to this matter in their own way and promised the House that the article, if it was not going to be repealed immediately, would die a slow death of inanition or in other words, by erosion, and that promise, and that assurance was given further recently by the Education Minister when he was in Kashmir a couple of months ago; he referred to this article then, and he expressed himself in favour of the repeal or abrogation of this article and the complete integration of that State with the rest of the Indian Union.

So, I take that there is no division in the Cabinet or in the Congress Party or in this Parliament or in the country with regard to the repeal or abrogation of this article. The only difficulty that the Home Minister and the Government might plead is perhaps the timing when they should do it.

I ask the Home Minister in all earnestness whether it is not time to repeal an article which has been in the Constitution for more than four-

teen years. As you, Sir, would very well remember, it has been there in the Constitution since the 26th January, 1950. The then Minister Without Portfolio, and now the Prime Minister, told the House in January last that after the Hazratbal relic theft case, that unfortunate incident in Kashmir, the psychological repercussions of that event were so powerful and so great upon the people of Jammu and Kashmir that all the parties and all the people had come together, and there was common ground between them that this article must go and the State of Jammu and Kashmir should be fully integrated with the rest of the Indian Union. Various difficulties are presumed: they are not there, but they are presumed unfortunately.

Sheikh Abdullah, I am sorry to say, has completely resiled from the stand which he took when he was the Chief Minister or the Prime Minister of Jammu and Kashmir as he was called then and the stand that he took in the UN, and he has questioned the very basis of accession of Jammu and Kashmir. I join issue with him, and categorically assert, I and the party to which I have the honour to belong assert that the issue of accession of that State is final and irrevocable and cannot be reopened. On that we are all agreed; this Parliament is agreed and the nation is agreed, and Sheikh Abdullah is nobody to question that fundamental stand of this Parliament and of the Indian Union that the accession of Jammu and Kashmir to India is final and irrevocable and shall not be reopened by anyone.

The question today, as brought up by Shri Prakash Vir Shastri, is a specific one namely that the article should be repealed, and that question of repeal or abrogation flows as a direct corollary from the stand that I hope that we all take unitedly that integration must come, that accession is irrevocable and that integration must come very speedily. If that is accepted, then there cannot be two opinions

on the question that the article must go.

I take my stand, so far as this article is concerned, on the firm base that now, Jammu and Kashmir State is suffering because this article is there, because difficulties are thereby created; if this article is repealed, the State will derive the same benefits as other States of the Union are deriving from their relationship with the Indian Union, and, therefore, it is from that point of view that Jammu and Kashmir should be as much a beneficiary of the relationship with the Indian Union as every other State, such as Mysore or Kerala or Bengal or Maharashtra or Madhya Pradesh is today; but unfortunately, today, Jammu and Kashmir is not a beneficiary of this relationship in the same way and to the same extent as other States.

The late Prime Minister, if I remember aright, about a month or so before he left us, said that he visualised in the near future—he was referring to the issue of accession, but he also added—a constitutional tie-up. I suppose that that was the phrase which he used, namely a constitutional tie-up between India and Pakistan. May I reinforce the sentiment that he expressed, and look forward to the day when India and Pakistan will enter into a true confederation in letter and spirit, but on the basic condition that the State of Jammu and Kashmir will form an integral part of the Indian Union in that Confederation? The Indian Union and Pakistan may enter into a confederation but the State of Jammu and Kashmir will form an integral and inseparable part of the Indian Union.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: I wholeheartedly support the motion moved by my hon. friend, Shri Prakash Vir Shastri. Before I go into the legal and Constitutional aspects of this matter, I would like to relate a bit of the history that preceded our becoming part of the Union of India, after partition.

Prior to the attainment of freedom, all over the Congress had started a very great movement for the freedom of the country. But as far as the erstwhile States were concerned, at that time they were away from that movement because even Gandhiji and the Congress wanted that there should not be any direct movement against the rulers of the States in so far as the Congress was concerned. But this movement gave inspiration to many a State, particularly to the Jammu and Kashmir State where a national revolutionary movement grew. The result was that from the very inception, we had our connection with and drew inspiration from the Indian National Congress and its leaders, Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Maulana Azad and others.

I need not go into the details of what happened a little later. But one thing is relevant to mention. At the time when the forces of division were very stronger, and the British power was for the vivisection of India, when the Pakistan mentality was spreading day in and day out, it was Kashmir that stood up against it, particularly the Muslim majority of that State. They stood up against the two-nation theory of Mr. Jinnah and against the vivisection of the country. So naturally, when the partition of the country was brought about, the people of the State who have followed the National Conference, in other words, the National Congress ideology, did not want to go over to Pakistan or subscribe to the two-nation theory of Mr. Jinnah. We all of us, out of our sweet will and with eyes open, joined with India and continue those relations. No doubt, as has been mentioned by Shri P. V. Shastri, the Instrument of Accession had to be signed by the ruler as was the case with other States elsewhere. At the same time, when the Maharaja acceded to the Union of India, the Government of India naturally wanted that his action should be backed by the people as a whole.

[Shri Sham Lal Saraf]

Constitutionally and legally, the State's accession to the Union of India signed by the Maharaja was complete and full. The main political party in the State known as the All Jammu and Kashmir National Conference had by their resolution signed by all the leaders, confirmed it.

Later on what happened in the Constituent Assembly has been related by Shri Shastri, how it was given a place in the Constitution and so on. I agree with him absolutely that things could have been settled then and there, but because of the conditions prevailing in that part of the country, because of the unprovoked aggression from Pakistan, because of the intrusion of raiders into the State, the Government of India did what any right-thinking person would have done. Therefore, the further process had to wait. The Constitution that was framed by the Constituent Assembly gave a little more room to the State to frame its own constitution. In 1956 the State Constituent Assembly finalised the constitution of the State, in accordance with the authority it derived from the Constitution adopted by the Constituent Assembly of India, earlier.

Originally, accession was confined to three subjects: defence, communications and foreign affairs. Later on, a number of other things followed from the accession that had taken place, with the result that when final constitution of the Jammu and Kashmir State was passed in 1956, the accession was full and final. There is a provision in that constitution to the effect that in no case in future this question shall ever be taken up again because our accession to India is irrevocable. This provision finds a place in the constitution. Therefore, the question of anybody from any quarter, any person, party or group from anywhere, seeking to reopen this issue of the accession of the State with the rest of the country does not arise and cannot be allowed to be raised. There is no scope for the matter being raised for a fresh agreement when already everything has

been done irrevocably.

As far as bringing the State at par with the rest of the country is concerned, there are certain considerations to be mentioned. Because of the mentality that preceded the partition of India,—I was also one of the signatories along with other colleagues in the State that wanted at least this much satisfaction that no law and no legislation be applied by the Central Government for other than the subjects in which the State had acceded; every other thing should be done according to the will of the people there. That has been followed all these years. In fact, certain other agreements were signed in the meantime. I have been a party to them also. I have referred to this once or twice in detail in this House. So I need not mention that now.

But one thing I would say very sincerely and honestly, that in these 17 years our State has suffered by not having been brought at par with the rest of the States in the country. Our people have suffered. Everybody has suffered. First of all, there was a sort of reservation which came into the minds of the people, which left room for other matters, desirable and undesirable, being imported into their minds. A number of things were done both within the State and outside the State, particularly from Pakistan. Throughout Pakistan's theme has only been this: 'You Kashmiris, particularly Kashmiri Muslims have gone over to India. Now their (India's) attempt will be to bring in non-Muslims into the State and convert the majority into a minority.' I would like to say with a full sense of responsibility that I have yet to find a responsible leader in the country, whether Hindu or Muslim, who has ever spoken in these terms.

By retaining art. 370, by not bringing the State at par with the States in the rest of the country, what has been happening? Firstly, there is a sort of insecurity in the minds of the people. Secondly—I will say this frankly—in certain cases local vested interests, some of them may have been

my colleagues—want to have the best of everything and want to take advantage of the present situation. Without bringing in any communal, sectarian or any other view into the matter, I will say that purely from the people's point of view, the people of the State have suffered. Once these barriers are removed, once they are allowed to function as any other part of the country, the people will very much benefit. Therefore, my submission is that this Bill has been brought before the House at the right time.

I do not agree with one or two points that were made by Shri Shastri. If we want the State to be at par with the rest of India, first let us do away with the insecurity prevailing in the minds of the people. Secondly, let us put an end to all the anti-Indian propaganda that is being carried on both inside the State and outside and from across the border.

15.30 hrs.

[SHRI SONAVANE in the Chair]

Let the people have the proper benefit of what flows from the Centre to the other States. As it is, the people suffer in a number of ways, for instance in getting scholarships, getting seats in colleges and universities in other places etc. Not only that. There is the non-application of the labour laws. In my State there are lakhs of people working in various forests handicrafts and factories, and all the beneficial laws that we have in the Centre, and which are applicable to the rest of the States, as Nandaji knows as ex-Labour Minister, should *apso facto* apply to that State also. I have myself been a small labour worker, and as Minister I was in charge of labour also, and I know the feelings of the workers in that State. Every time they say: why do you keep this wall of separation, let us also get the benefit as the rest of our countrymen. After all, in labour, where people work, there is no ques-

tion of caste, colour or religion. Therefore, it is equally important, and I would say forcefully that these things should apply there also.

I would also submit before this august House that as other units are today progressing, similarly Jammu and Kashmir also should progress. I do not however, agree with the proposal of the Mover that Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Punjab should be formed into one State. I will give you the reasons. Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir are far behind Punjab. Punjab has progressed very much. There are reasons for it, they had a number of advantages. Keeping all that in view, I would say that Jammu and Kashmir should always be treated as a unit. Let it progress, go ahead, as a unit. Help her in whatever manner you can. No doubt, it is full of beautiful places; it has enough of industrial and mineral raw materials, enough of water and power potential, but being cut off, being a highly mountainous State, communications are poor, and it will take a lot of time for that State to develop. Therefore, it should develop, but let it develop as a unit.

My hon. friend referred to one of my erstwhile friends and State leaders, Sheikh Abdulla. I have spoken once or twice before also in detail about his own past utterances and what he says now. My hon. friend has referred to a paper known as *White Paper on Constitutional Relationship of Kashmir with India* issued by the Jammu and Kashmir Plebiscite Front, Srinagar. The Home Minister must have a copy, but I would like to pass on this copy to him. This book will corroborate word all that Shri Shastri has said about Sheikh Abdulla, his thinking, and the party he represents. Therefore, my submission is that in the State a sort of atmosphere is being created that is not at all congenial, pro-India and helpful; it is communal, I must say. But then, when the person comes

[Shri Sham Lal Saraf]

here, he tries to represent some ideology which seems to be progressive. I am not concerned with that, but I will certainly say that the law that this Parliament has passed to deal with anybody who talks about the secession of any part of the country, should apply to Jammu and Kashmir as well. I will tell you why.

There are three regions in our State—Ladakh, Jammu and the Kashmir valley. As far as area is concerned, Ladakh alone comprises three-fifths of the present area, but the population is only one lakh. Of this population, 65 to 70 per cent are Buddhists. Of the balance, more than one-fifth comprises of Jammu. Its population is 16 lakhs, out of which the non-Muslim population is about 70 per cent. Then comes Kashmir valley, whose area is less than one-fifth of the whole State, and its non-Muslim population is only 5 to 7 per cent. Keeping this in view, if this claim is put forth that because in a particular area there are people following a particular religion, it must go to Pakistan, one can say that they can lay claim, even on that basis, only to less than one-fifth of the area comprising the State. There can be no more claim so far as Pakistan or any other person who may advocate the cause of Pakistan is concerned.

As a consequence, certain things will crop up. In the whole of India, in a population of 45 crores, there is hardly a place where we have a Muslim majority. There is only one area known as Kashmir valley. I am very proud of this fact that the Muslim brethren of my State have always wanted to be secular. But if this claim is acknowledged in any quarter, especially in Government quarters, may I humbly ask what would happen to the country to which we have given a secular democracy and a secular Constitution? If a claim can be laid upon even a small part of the country that because there is Muslim majority it should go to a particular country, then the question will arise: what

is then the secular basis of our democracy and Constitution? It would open the floodgates of revolution, and I do not know what.

Apart from that, there are other reasons. We have been fighting China. The whole world shuddered to see China committing naked aggression on India. We fought them in Ladakh, we fought them in NEFA. For the time being I will forget NEFA, but of Ladakh I have personal knowledge.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Why forget NEFA?

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: In Ladakh our jawans have done wonderfully well. We had made preparations for a number of years, and if China got some good beating, it got it there. So much preparation had been made. A minute ago I mentioned the composition of the population of Ladakh. So, if this claim is entertained in the least manner, it will mean that that area of Kashmir is disturbed as far as being a part of India is concerned. In that case who will fight in Ladakh? Because Kashmir Valley is the only access, by road, to the Ladakh areas.

I can give a number of other reasons. No leader in India can ever barter away the freedom of Jammu and Kashmir. I can say that with a full sense of responsibility. Therefore, my submission is that when we are convinced of this approach, we must have the courage to call a spade a spade.

Let the Government bring forward a proper Bill and have this article removed from the Constitution and give it a proper shape, giving Jammu and Kashmir a place, an honoured place, in the whole of the country. The people want it, everybody in the State wants it, every region wants it, apart from a few agitators who have become mostly professional because ears are being lent to them in certain quarters.

I therefore wholeheartedly support this Bill, but would submit that this may be accepted by the Government in principle, and that at the proper time, the sooner the better, they should bring forward a Bill and get this article removed from the Constitution.

श्री सरजू पांडेय (रसड़ा) : सभापति महोदय, जो भाषण इस विषय पर यहां हुए हैं, वे काफी उत्साह बढा रहे हैं। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि हमारी सरकार की नीति काश्मीर के बारे में क्या है ? शुरू से अन्त तक अगर हम काश्मीर के सवाल को देखें तो ऐसा लगता है कि काश्मीर के सवाल के बारे में हमेशा भारत सरकार गलत तरीके से काम लेती रही है और आज भी उसने चेता नहीं उठाया है। आज भी उस पर कोई सोच विचार नहीं कर रही है।

अभी अविश्वास के प्रस्ताव पर तहस हो रही थी। हमारे कांग्रेस भाई खुद अपनी पीठ ठोके जा रहे थे। सारी दुनिया की समस्याओं का उन्होंने समाधान कर के रख दिया। हमारे अनुमन्त्री जी ने कहा कि हम ने कई मिनिस्ट्रों को खत्म कर दिया है, कुर्रणन को हटा दिया है। हमने बड़ी बत्तपुरी दिखाई है और आसमान को उन्होंने सिर पर उठा लिया। मगर मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूं कि काश्मीर के मामले में ही नहीं, तमाम जो हमारे सरहद के राष्ट्र हैं उन के बारे में आप की पूरी नीति गलत रही है और इस का नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि चारों तरफ से हम दुश्मनों से घिरे हुए हैं।

काश्मीर के बारे में मैं नहीं समझ पाया कि राष्ट्र संघ में जाने की क्या जरूरत हुई। जब भारत सरकार राष्ट्र संघ में गई तो उसने इस बात की जगह पर मांग की इतना बतलाओ कि पाकिस्तान हमलावर है या नहीं। मगर साम्राज्यवादियों ने कभी यह बात नहीं कही कि पाकिस्तान ने काश्मीर पर हमला किया।

भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री ने और दूसरे लोगों ने बार बार इस बात को याद दिलाया कि हम इस बात के लिये प्राये हैं राष्ट्र संघ में कि आप बतलाइये कि पाकिस्तान ने काश्मीर पर हमला किया है या नहीं। मगर उन्होंने कुछ नहीं कहा। सत्तर वर्षों में आप काश्मीर की जनता को सुखी नहीं बना सके। इस कारण उस के अन्दर अब जनमत संग्रह की बात हो रही है। जिस की वजह से आप को डर पैदा हो गया आज यह सवाल उठ रहा है कि काश्मीर के अन्दर रायमुमारी की जाय। क्यों अगर आप ने सही मानों में अच्छी नीति काश्मीर के बारे में अपनाई होती तो आज यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता। आज शेष अन्धुल्ला और दूसरे लोग जो भारत के शेष अन्धुल्ला हैं और हमारी भारत सरकार के दोस्त हैं, उन का नाम किसी ने नहीं लिया। जयप्रकाश नारायण जैसे शेष अन्धुल्ला भारत में मौजूद हैं, राजगोपालाचारी जी भी यहाँ मौजूद हैं। उनका नाम आप ने नहीं लिया। वे आप से रात दिन बातें करते हैं, मुलाकातें करते हैं और पूरे के पूरे देश को दुनिया की नजरों में बदनाम करते हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : उन को बन्द कर देना चाहिये।

श्री सरजू पांडेय : आप उन को बन्द नहीं कर सकते, आप सिर्फ कमजोरों को बन्द कर सकते हैं। मैं यह कह रहा था कि काश्मीर के बारे में भारत सरकार की नीति शुरू से लेकर अन्त तक गलत रही और राष्ट्र संघ जाने का कोई सवाल ही नहीं था। यह मामी हुई बात है और सब लोग, हिन्दुस्तान की जनता और सारी दुनिया जानती है कि अमरीका और ब्रटेन कहते थे कि काश्मीर हिन्दुस्तान का हिस्सा नहीं है। फिर भी आप उस पर आरोप किये हुए बैठे हैं। अगर कोई बात यहां कही जाती है तो सरकार की तरफ से का जाता है कि हमारे यहां प्रजातन्त्र है, धूमधमाई है, तो प्रजातन्त्र है, काश्मीर का मसला तब नहीं हुआ

[श्री सरजू पाण्डेय]

तो प्रजातंत्र है, कोई भी काम न हो सके तो प्रजातंत्र है, यह प्रजातंत्र क्या चीज है ? यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। कोई भी बात हो आप दुनिया के सामने कुछ कर नहीं सकते। चाहे पाकिस्तान का मामला हो, चाहे चीन का मामला हो, किसी का भी मामला हो। हिन्दुस्तान के आदमियों को आप दबायेंगे लेकिन दूसरों की बात आप पूछ भी नहीं सकते। काश्मीर के मामले में आज 17 वर्ष बाद हिन्दुस्तान में बहस हो रही है कि वहां पर राय शुमारी हो या नहीं। आज हिन्दुस्तान में इस बात की चर्चा हो रही है कि संविधान में संशोधन किया जाये या नहीं। किस ने मना कर रखा था, कि संशोधन न करें। मैं नहीं समझता कि कहां से भ्रष्टचन पड़ रही थी कि उस का संशोधन नहीं हुआ। आखिर कौन सी ऐसी बात थी जिस से कि आप काश्मीर की जनता को आज इतनी नाराज नहीं दिला सके, और आप की शक्ति यह हो रही है कि काश्मीर में सब कुछ हो रहा है जो हिन्दुस्तान के किसी हिस्से में नहीं हो रहा है।

इस लिये मैं इस सिलसिले में कहना चाहता हूं कि भारत सरकार को एक साफ नीति प्रपनानी चाहिये। बहुत से लोग आज इस बात को उठाते हैं कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा था कि काश्मीर में राय शुमारी होनी चाहिये। आज कुछ लोग हिन्दुस्तान में और पाकिस्तान में हर जगह ऐसी बातें कहते हैं। कहें, और उन को हक है ऐसा कहने का, लेकिन मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूं कि अगर इतने दिनों बाद भारत सरकार के सामने क्या प्रश्न हैं वह संविधान का संशोधन नहीं करती और काश्मीर भारत का अंग नहीं बनता, तो उस के सामने क्या परेशानियां हैं।

हमारी सरकार को आज साफ तौर से कहना चाहिये कि हम राष्ट्र संघ के सदस्य हैं और हमें उसका निर्णय मिलना चाहिये। अभी

अभी हमारा एक मिशन गया हुआ था राष्ट्र-मंडल के प्रधान मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में। वहां पर उस ने जो रवैया अपनाया उस से सिर्फ हिन्दुस्तान में ही नहीं बल्कि सारी दुनिया में हमारी नाक कटी। आप ने जो कदम उठाया और हमारे बारे में वहां जो चर्चा उठाई गई उस से हिन्दुस्तान की प्रतिष्ठा गिर गई और हम चुप्पी साधे बैठे रहे और हिन्दुस्तान की मर्दादा तो रक्ता नहीं कर सके। आज हमें ब्रिटेन, अमरीका और सारी दुनिया से कह देना चाहिये कि काश्मीर के मामले में दखल देने वाले तुम कोई नहीं हो। हमारे प्रतिनिधियों को वहां ऐलान करना चाहिये कि काश्मीर हिन्दुस्तान का भाग है और काश्मीर की जनता को हमारे साथ रहने का हक है। हम आज कहते हैं, और यह हमारा बहुत पुराना नारा है कि जहां पर सभ्यता एक है, संस्कृति एक है, जहां भौगोलिक एरिया एक है, वहां हम भाषा के आधार पर प्रान्तों का निर्माण कर दें। लेकिन आप ने उन को नहीं बनाया। हमारी यह जानी मानी पालिसी रही है कि चाहे हिन्दू हो, चाहे मुसलमान हो, चाहे सिख हो, ईसाई हो, मजहब के आधार पर नहीं, राष्ट्रीयता के आधार पर अपने मुल्क के अन्दर प्रान्तों को पूरी आजादी होनी चाहिये, मजहब की भी आजादी होनी चाहिये, लेकिन 17 वर्षों के बाद भी आप चुपचाप बैठे हुए हैं। एलेक्शन आयेगा तो कहेंगे कि काश्मीर को हम को लेना है, एलेक्शन जब आयेगा तो कहेंगे कि हमारे ऊपर दुश्मनों ने हमला कर दिया है, लेकिन जैसे ही एलेक्शन चला जाता है तो चुप हो जाते हैं। यहां पर जब कम्युनिस्टों ने कहा था कि तमाम पड़ोसी देशों से हमारे तात्कालिक प्रश्न होने चाहिये, चाहे पाकिस्तान हो चाहे कोई और हो तब आप नाराज होते थे। लेकिन जब आप के लोग वही बात कहते हैं, तो आप कुछ नहीं कहते। आज आप के लोग कहते हैं कि आक साइ चिन चीन को को दे दो, राजगोपालाचारी और

जयप्रकाश नारायण जैसे लोग कहते हैं कि पाकिस्तान के साथ सुलह कर लो, काश्मीर वैली दे दो, तो आप की जवान बन्द है।

इस लिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आप को कुछ करना है तो आज ठीक प्रस्ताव आया है। आना तो इसको बहुत पहले चाहिये था, लेकिन आज ही सही। यह बिल्कुल तय बात है कि भारत सरकार को साफ साफ एलान करना चाहिये कि उस की काश्मीर की नीति क्या है। मैं शास्त्री जी से कहना चाहूँगा कि हालाँकि वे लजायेंगे कि अगर आज सोवियट संघ न होता तो काश्मीर बच नहीं सकता था, और सारे देश में विश्वास उस के कारण उत्पन्न हो गया। जब जब काश्मीर का सवाल राष्ट्र संघ में गया तो सोवियट संघ ने अपने विशेषाधिकार का प्रयोग कर के काश्मीर की रक्षा की। इस बात को मानना चाहिये। आप के भरोसे उस की रक्षा नहीं हुई है। सोवियट संघ ने बड़ा भारी काम हमारे मुल्क के लिये किया है और हमारे देश की जनता में इस के लिये आस्था बनी है। उस की राज्य व्यवस्था के चाहे आप कितने ही क्रिटिक हों, चाहे उसको जितनी गाली दें, लेकिन वह इसतलब बात है वहाँ क्या है और क्या नहीं है। यहाँ उसकी तारीफ करने की मुझे कोई खास जरूरत है। लेकिन आप के भरोसे नहीं सोवियट यूनियन के भरोसे सारा काम हुआ और उस ने काश्मीर को बचाया। एक बात का आप को एलान कर देना चाहिये और वहाँ की जनता में विश्वास पैदा करना चाहिये कि काश्मीर आप के साथ रहेगा और वहाँ पर अस्थिरता का जहाँ तक सम्बन्ध है, वह बहुत दिन तक कायम नहीं रहेगी। वहाँ आप वहाँ की स्थिति को सम्भाल नहीं सकेंगे।

Shri Hanumanthaiya (Bangalore city): Sir, the Kashmir question has

been from the very beginning treated in a particular manner. I am going to place a different point of view before the Government today.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member will finish within 10 minutes.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: In 1949, I was in the Constituent Assembly of India. The Government of India appointed a Committee to frame a model constitution for Indian States. I was a Member. The other two members were Sir B. N. Rao and Mr. Govinda Menon, who was lately the Chief Minister of Travancore. The atmosphere then was such that no State wanted to become an integral part of India under one Constitution. Each Indian State, at any rate the bigger ones, wanted to be separate and wanted to have a separate Statehood, of course, within the federation of India. Ultimately, when we began this work, we wanted to frame a model Constitution for the Indian States to adopt. After a few months' time, we had decided that there need not be a separate Constitution for Indian States and that there should be one Constitution for the whole of India. We made that recommendation. When we, Members from Indian States, made that recommendation, Sardar Patel was very happy to accept it and it was done. The method adopted by the Constituent Assembly of India and the then leaders of the Government was to respect the opinion of the representatives of the people. That was not only a democratic way, but a safe way.

We have now found that the representatives of Kashmir in this House have enthusiastically sponsored the idea of deleting this article 370 of the Constitution, which in a way stands in the way of full integration. Many Members use language a little loosely. Today the constitutional position is that Kashmir is an integral part of India. There is no question about it.

[Shri Hanumanthaiya]

The present Bill seeks to eliminate a little differentiation that is being made under article 370. The representatives of the Kashmir people here agree and fully support this proposition. I would appeal to the Home Minister to look at this problem from the democratic point of view and accept it. Not merely Members of Parliament from Kashmir, but irrespective of parties, from the extreme right to the extreme left of this House as it is constituted, we are all of one opinion that this Bill should be made into law. To go against it or to say anything against this unanimous opinion of this House is to disown constitutional responsibility in a convenient manner.

Even if the top leadership is nervous about the opinion that exists in the west or east, they are not our masters. It is not they who have to dictate what is to be done by this Government. It is the responsibility of this House to direct this Government as to what to do and what not to do. If you escape from this responsibility, it will not be in the democratic tradition. Gandhiji used to say in the days of the British imperialism that even if we make mistakes, we want to have the freedom to make mistakes under a free Government. We did not want to be led by British imperialism along what they considered to be right lines. Therefore, I would appeal to this Government to see the force of this argument, not to be nervous about the world opinion or about the opinions expressed by U.K., U.S.A., Soviet Russia or any other power. From the very beginning, we have been caught on the horns of a dilemma, as it were. This Kashmir problem is being looked at from the point of view whether it would please the western powers or the eastern powers. We were non-aligned and therefore, we did not want to make up our minds definitely on this issue. We tried sometimes to please the western powers and sometimes to please the other powers. The eastern bloc or

the western bloc support a particular point of view not because they want to do good to India or to the people of Kashmir inherently. Once our late revered Jawaharlalji said that in the matter of foreign policy every nation acts on the basis of its own self-interest. Therefore, if the Western bloc acts in its own interest, there is nothing wrong in it. If the Soviet bloc acts in its own interest, there is nothing wrong in it either. Many a time we adopt the childish attitude of getting irritated by the opinion of either the Western or Soviet bloc. Usually it is the child that gets irritated. Look at Nasser. He took a determined stand on the issue of Suez Canal. He never bothered about the opinion of either the Western or Soviet bloc. He had the courage and determination to do what he thought right and he succeeded.

Here is a case where we could show equal determination and courage and solve the problem once and for all. Whatever may be our modesty, India is many times more stronger and more influential than other countries of the world excepting USA and Russia. But we are suffering from a complex, inferiority complex, may be inherited from the days of the British. We think that if some foreign powers dislike our stand we will be in trouble.

The governmental power must be operated with determination and courage, especially in foreign affairs. When the whole Indian nation and its representatives in Parliament ask Government to do a particular thing, if you exercise your personal authority or influence and do the contrary or delay that action, it is neither right nor just. This is the unanimous opinion of this House and it is applauded by the whole country. Therefore, I want the Government to take a determined stand and accept the principles of this Bill, either in the form of this Bill straightway or by agreeing to bring a Constitutional amendment Bill of their own.

I am grateful to Shri Prakash Vir Shastri for bringing forward this Bill. I have always admired his great speeches on many Bills. This is one such Bill which attracts the admiration of not only myself but of members from all sides of the House.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद): सभापति महोदय, काफी लोग चाहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान के सम्बन्ध सुधरें और मैं भी उन में से हूँ। लोगों का यह भी कहना है कि इन सम्बन्धों के बिगाड़ में काश्मीर एक बड़ा रोड़ा है। लेकिन इस रोड़े को अच्छी तरह समझना चाहिए। अगर कोई कहे कि खाली पाकिस्तान की जनता ही काश्मीर को चाहती है और यह एकतरफा रोड़ा है तो वह खतरनाक बात होगी। यह दोतरफा रोड़ा है, पाकिस्तान की जनता जहां काश्मीर को चाहती है, वहां हिन्दुस्तान की जनता या उसका बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा काश्मीर के जाने पर गड़बड़ कर सकता है, शायद बगावत भी कर सकता है। तो यह दोतरफा रोड़ा है और इस बात को अच्छी तरह समझना चाहिए। मैं बिनती कर्णा कि राष्ट्रपति प्रयूब भी इस बात को समझें, और जहां तक यह सरकार का सवाल है वह कुछ लूज है, उसके एक ही पैर नहीं दोनों पैर गायब हैं और इस लिए वह कोई न कोई सहारा ढूँढती रहती है। और अभी उसको सर्वोदय का सहारा मिला लेकिन मैं चेतावनी दे देना चाहता हूँ कि वह सर्वोदय भी टूटी लकड़ी है, इस से उसे सहारा नहीं मिल पाएगा, क्योंकि खाली किसी चीज को प्रचार कर देने से या एक तरफा बात कर देने से मामला हल नहीं हुआ करता। मैं याद दिला दूँ श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री को कि डाकू-समस्या, जमीन समस्या, फिल्मी प्रश्लील पोस्टर्स की समस्या, कोई भी सर्वोदय ने हल नहीं कर पायी, सिवाय इसके कि कुछ हल्ला मचा। कहीं काश्मीर के मामले में भी यही न हो कर के रहे क्योंकि शास्त्री जी पहले भी कमबोर थे और अब पहले से ज्यादा कमबोर हैं। वे भी इस बात का समर्थन न कर

सकेंगे और अपनी किसी नीति को इतना अच्छा समझें कि उसको लागू करने के लिए हिन्दुस्तान में गड़बड़ या बगावत का सामना कर सकें। उनमें इतनी ताकत होती तो हम दूसरी तरह से सोच सकते थे। इसलिए सब से बड़ी बात यह है कि काश्मीर को छोड़ देना जहां प्रवांछनीय है वहां यह भी समझ लो कि यह प्रसम्भव है जब तक कि कुछ बातें पूरी न हो जायें और इसी लिये मैं इस दोतरफा रोड़े के बारे में कहना चाहूंगा। मेरा खुद का दिमाग लचीला है। अगर जो दोष या पाप सत्तरह साल पहले हुआ था हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान का, दोनों जगह की जनता से, चाहे पूरा नहीं छोटा सा भी क्रदम उठाया जा सके तो मामला सोचा जा सकता है और दिमाग में लचीलापन आ सकता है। दिमाग लचीला बनाना चाहिए। मैं भी लचीले दिमाग के हक में हूँ लेकिन लचीले दिमाग का मतलब यह नहीं होता कि एक जड़ता को छोड़ कर दूसरी जड़ता को पकड़ लिया जाय। एक तरफ जड़ बन जायें कि काश्मीर हम किसी हालत में छोड़ने नहीं और दूसरी तरफ जड़ बन जायें कि हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान का रिश्ता सुधारने के लिए हम काश्मीर को छोड़ने को तैयार हैं। लचीला दिमाग बनाइये। लचीला दिमाग एक ही हो सकता है कि हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान का महासंघ बने तभी यह मसला हल किया जा सकता है और इसके ऊपर इधर, उधर बाध में कोई न कोई रास्ता निकाला जा सकता है। वह काम है संघ बने। तब कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि पहले काश्मीर दे दो पाकिस्तान को तब पाकिस्तान की सरकार राजी हो जायेगी महासंघ बनाने के लिये। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह से जो पहले और अबकी बात की करते हैं वे जानते नहीं कि अब यह मामला कितना बिगड़ा हुआ है। इस में तो बहुत कुछ गड़बड़ी की सम्भावना बढ़ जाती है।

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) बिना महासंघ बनाये ही कश्मीर को अपने पास रखने की ताकत होनी चाहिये ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : डा० साहब, मैं महासंघ बनाना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो 17 वर्ष पहले, शायद आप ने कम लेकिन आप के नेताओं ने पाप किया था और मैंने भी किसी हद तक उस पाप में हिस्सा लिया था, वह अपने जीवनकाल में खत्म हो सके तो बड़ा अच्छा होगा । जो लोग यह कहते हैं कि राष्ट्रपति, अयूब और पाकिस्तान की सरकार महासंघ के बारे में सोच विचार करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं तो मैं खाली यही कह देना चाहता हूँ कि सरकारों के सोच विचार के बाद भी किस भले आदमी को बहुत ज्यादा जड़ होकर खड़ा नहीं रहना चाहिए । सरकारें बदलती रहती हैं सरकारों के विचार बदलते रहते हैं इस लिये महासंघ वाला विचार यह एक सही विचार है इस में एक बात मैं साफ़ कर दूँ । किसी भी हालत में महासंघ बनाने का जब हम विचार करते हैं तो बहुत कुछ देने को तैयार नहीं हैं, यह मान लेना चाहिए । पाकिस्तान यह कहता है कि नये महासंघ के संविधान में, दो में से राष्ट्रपति और प्रधान मंत्री, दो में से एक, जब तक पाकिस्तान खुद न कहे कि इस अवस्था को बदल दो, पाकिस्तान ही रहेगा तो—मैं इस बात को मानने के लिये तैयार हो जाऊंगा ।

इसके अलावा मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर पलटनी मामला, विदेशी नीति का मामला और आने जाने के मामले में सम्बन्ध रहे लेकिन नागरिकता के मामले में बिल्कुल पक्का सम्बन्ध रहना चाहिए, और महासंघ का विषय कम से कम ऐसा होना चाहिए नागरिकता का जैसे आज हिन्दुस्तान की नागरिकता और पाकिस्तान की नागरिकता अलग है तो यह एक नागरिकता हो जानी

चाहिए । इस पर मैं जोर दूँगा और बाकी चीजों के ऊपर बहुत ही ढीला ढाला महासंघ बनाने को तैयार रहेंगे ।

अब यही बात मैं अमरीका को और अमरीका के साथ बहुत हद तक रूस को भी कहना चाहता हूँ । अमरीका को खास तौर से इसलिए क्योंकि अमरीका ने बहुत ज्यादा दबाव डाला कि यह मसला हल होना चाहिए । मैं भी मानता हूँ कि यह मसला हल होना चाहिए । लेकिन किस तरीके से हल हो ? खाली यों ही एक इच्छा व्यक्त कर देने से, किसी मामले को अच्छे तरीके से अध्ययन किये बिना, खाली एक रास्ता बता-देने से तो यह हल नहीं होगा । अमरीका के लोगों को भी सोच विचार करना चाहिए कि यह दो टूटे हुए इलाकों को जोड़ने से ही इस जगह का मामला ठीक ठाक चल सकेगा । मुझ से अमरीका वाले लोगों ने कहा कि क्या अमरीका की सरकार इस तरह का प्रभाव पाकिस्तान सरकार पर डाल सकती है ? पाकिस्तान वाले तो नाराज़ हो जायेंगे । अमरीका और पाकिस्तान का रिश्ता बिगड़ जायेगा । मैं मानता हूँ कि सरकार ऐसा दबाव नहीं डाला करती लेकिन क्या अमरीका में न जाने कितने नये नये विचारों के ऊपर प्रचार नहीं हुआ करता और जनमत नहीं बनाया जाता । खाली अमरीका का नहीं बल्कि दुनिया भर का ? इसलिए मैं अपील करूँगा ऐसे लोगों से, जैसे समझो राष्ट्रपति ट्रूमन, अब वे सरकारी नहीं हैं, राष्ट्रपति आइज़नहोवर, वेह सरकारी नहीं हैं, वे लोग खुल कर बोल सकते हैं । उनके हाथ मुंह बंधे हुए नहीं हैं । ट्रूमन और आइज़नहोवर कभी इस महाद्वीप के एक होने की बात किसी न किसी रूप में सोचना शुरू करें और अगर उनके दिमाग में यह बात आये तो उस के बारे में बोलना भी शुरू करें ।

इसके साथ-साथ मैं ऐलसोप और एक दूसरे बड़े लेखक वाल्टर लिपमैन जो कि

बड़े लेखक हैं, अखबारों में जिनके लेखों से बड़ा असर पड़ता है, उन से भी मैं यह कहूंगा कि इस मसले पर सोच विचार करें। अगर सचमुच विश्व में शान्ति चाहते हो तो फिर जो 17 वर्ष पहले विश्व शान्ति के बिगाड़ का एक बड़ा भारी कारण बन चुका है उसको दूर करने की कोशिश करो।

इस महासंघ की बात को कहते हुए मैं यह भी बतला दूँ कि मेरे पास कुछ चिट्ठियाँ आई हैं। आपको सुन कर आश्चर्य होगा, और पाकिस्तान से आई हैं मैंने तो सोचा था कि शायद पाकिस्तान के लोग अब हमारी बातें सुनने को हरगिज तैयार न हों, श्री श्यामलाल सराफ को मैं खास तौर पर सुनाना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ से भी महासंघ को लेकर चिट्ठियाँ आई हैं, पक्ष में आई हैं। यह सही है कि जो शर्त उन्होंने रखी है वह शर्त ऐसी है कि उसको सुन कर आप दहल जायेंगे, मैं खुद भी दहल गया था थोड़ी देर के लिये लेकिन एक बात मार्क की है और वह यह है कि पाकिस्तान के एक नागरिक को कम से कम यह बात पसन्द तो आई। उसने मुझसे कहा कि अगर तुम सच्चे आदमी हो तो मेरी यह राय भी मान लो तब मैं समझूँगा कि तुम महासंघ की बात ठीक समझते हो। इसलिए मैं श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री से अर्ज करूँगा कि अगर कुछ करना है तो उसके बारे में अच्छे तरीके से सोचो। तब और अब वाला मामला सोचो मत। टूटी लकड़ियों का सहारा मत ढूँढो। इतनी हिम्मत आप में है नहीं, लोगों को उकसा देंगे, पाकिस्तान के लोगों और सरकार के मन में अगर यह भावना उकस गयी कि कश्मीर हमको मिलना चाहिए तो इसके कारण तो जो कोई गड़बड़ होगी उस गड़बड़ के लिए मैं जिम्मेदार इस सरकार को कहूँगा। उकसाओ मत लोगों को। अब अपने पैर तो आपके हैं नहीं इसलिए कैसे कहूँ कि अपने पैरों पर खड़े हूँ जिये लेकिन बुद्धिye कोई ऐसी लकड़ी जो टूटी हुई न हो...

एक माननीय सदस्य : अपने पैर उधार दे दीजियेगा।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : पैर अगर उन्होंने मेरे ले लिये और दिमाग उनका ही रहेगा तो मामला बहुत गड़बड़ हो जायगा। बस मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ।

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डे (गुना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री द्वारा उपस्थित बिल का स्वागत करता हूँ। जिस प्रकार विशद ढंग से उन्होंने काश्मीर की समस्या को भारत की समस्या का रूप देकर आपके सामने विस्तृत विचार अपने प्रकट किये, मैं उस की भी प्रशंसा करता हूँ।

श्रीमन्, काश्मीर का इतिहास हमारा अपना इतिहास है। भौगोलिक दृष्टि से देखें, प्राकृतिक दृष्टि से देखें, मानचित्र में उसके दर्शन करें, हमारा जो उसका एक पौराणिक, सनातन सम्बन्ध है, उसको भी आप देखें तो वह एक अविभाज्य अंग है। हमारा जो हमसे कभी छुट नहीं सकता है। जहाँ तक उसका राजनीतिक सम्बन्ध है 20 अक्टूबर, 1947 के दिन काश्मीर के महाराजा ने रक्षा के लिए हमसे निवेदन किया था। उस समय महात्मा गांधी उपस्थित थे। उनके परामर्श और आज्ञा से हमारी फौजें वहाँ गयीं। यह हमारी बड़ी पुरानी परम्परा रही है और होनी भी चाहिए कि जब किसी ने त्राहि त्राहि की बात की, रक्षा की बात की तो हमने हमेशा उसकी रक्षा की। टेकनिकल और राजनीतिक दृष्टि से चूँकि वह हमारा अंग बन चुका था इसलिए हमने उसकी रक्षा की। महाराजा काश्मीर चूँकि उस समय काश्मीर के शासक थे, उन्होंने अस्तित्व गत्वा यह निर्णय किया कि हमारे साथ वह आये और हम से उन्होंने सहायता मांगी। हम सहर्ष उनकी सहायता को गये। इस काश्मीर के इतिहास में ब्रिगेडियर उस्मान की कुर्बानी, हमारी फौजों की कुर्बानी, बर्फ की वह लड़ाई हमें कभी भूल नहीं सकती है। जनरल थिमैया ने यह कहा था कि सीज

[श्री राम सहाय पांडेय]

फायर ब्रॉडर का कंसेप्ट जो कि इम्पॉटेंट कंसेप्ट था, वह हमारा नहीं था, अगर उस सीज फायर ब्रॉडर के इम्पॉटेंट कंसेप्ट को हम उस समय मंजूर न करते तो दो रोज के भीतर काश्मीर का वह हिस्सा जो कि हमसे चला गया था हम उसे फिर ले लेते। सिर्फ दो रोज की बात थी, लेकिन चूंकि वह एक बैनल-क़दामी मामला था, हमारा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुकदमा दायर हो चुका था और सीज फायर का फ़ैसला हो चुका था, इसलिये हमारी फौजें भागे नहीं बढ़ सकीं। मैं समझता हूँ कि इतिहास में वह दिन बार-बार हमको याद दिलाता रहेगा कि अगर हम उस वक्त सीज-फायर स्वीकार न करते और भागे बढ़ जाते, तो दो रोज में काश्मीर का वह हिस्सा, जिसको आजकल सो-काल्ड आज़ाद काश्मीर कहा जाता है, हमारे हाथों में होता। जब वह हमारी सीमाओं में होता, हमारे पास शक्ति, भौगोलिक एकता, सत्ता और प्रभुता होती, तब चाहे अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मंच होता, य० एन० ध्र० होता और चाहे पंचायत करने वाले चौधरी होते, कौन सुनने वाला था।

काश्मीर का जो हिस्सा आज हमारे पास है, वह तो है ही, लेकिन आज जो हिस्सा पाकिस्तान के पास है, जब तक वह हमारे पास नहीं आ जाता, तब तक जहो-जहद चलेगी।

हम काश्मीर की मदद करने के लिए गए, यह बात टेक्निकल है, लेकिन वास्तव में हम अपनी मदद करने के लिए और अपनी सीमाओं की रक्षा करने के लिए गये। यह केवल महाराजा काश्मीर की बात नहीं थी, जिन्होंने हम से मदद मांगी थी, बल्कि—श्री श्यामलाल सराफ बैठे हुए हैं, उनसे पूछिये—उस वक्त के काश्मीर के नेताओं, शेख अब्दुल्ला, बक़शी गुलाम मुहम्मद, मसूदी, गुलाम मुहम्मद सादिक और पंडित श्यामलाल सराफ़, ने हस्ताक्षर करके लिखा कि इस वक्त हम मुसीबत में हैं, हमारी रक्षा कीजिये।

देश के बंटवारे के बाद काश्मीर में जो मुसीबत आई और पाकिस्तान की फौजों ने वहां पर जिस बबरता का प्रदर्शन किया, उसकी कल्पना भी नहीं की जा सकती थी। जहां यह बात कही जा सकती है कि महाराजा काश्मीर ने भारत में एक्सीड किया, वहां यह भी तथ्य है कि वहां के नेताओं ने अपनी जनता की तरफ से कहा कि हम तकलीफ में हैं, हमारी सहायता की जाये। जिस भारत मां का चित्र हमारे सामने है, जब उसके एक अंग पर अक्रमण हुआ, तो हमारी फौजों का उसकी रक्षा के लिए जाना स्वाभाविक और अनिवार्य था।

श्री श्यामलाल सराफ़ : महाराजा भी आए, लेकिन जनता की तरफ से हम भी आए। इसका मतलब यह था कि महाराजा भी आए और जनता भी आई।

श्री राम सहाय पांडेय : वह केवल महाराजा काश्मीर की तरफ से एक्सेशन ही नहीं था, बल्कि आन विहाफ़ आन बि पीपल भी लिख कर दिया गया था, जिस को हम ने माना।

जब हमारा मुकदमा य० एन० ध्र० में गया, तो उसने एक कमीशन यहां भेजा। उस कमीशन ने मुधायना करने के बाद, यहां की स्थिति समझने के बाद और पाकिस्तान के आक्रमण को अनधिकार चेष्टा कहने के बाद जनमत-संग्रह के सम्बन्ध में जो तीन चार शर्तें रखी थीं, अगर हम उन को समझ लें, तो हम किसी उचित निष्कर्ष पर पहुंच सकते हैं। उसे ने कहा था कि जो हिस्सा पाकिस्तान के कब्जे में है, वह काश्मीर के साथ मिलना चाहिए, जम्मू-काश्मीर की जो जनता इधर से उधर गई है, उस को रीहैबिलिटेट करना चाहिए, वहां से पाकिस्तान की फौजें हटनी चाहियें और उस के बाद पूरे काश्मीर के क्षेत्र पर जम्मू-काश्मीर के शासन का अधिकार होना चाहिए, जैसा कि पहले था।

में निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि ये चार शर्तें पूरी होने के बाद हम जनमत-संग्रह की बात सोचेंगे। हम ने जनमत-संग्रह को सिद्धान्त के रूप में स्वीकार नहीं किया है। कुछ विशेष परिस्थितियों में हम ने उस को नीति के रूप में स्वीकार किया। नीति कभी छोड़ी जाती है, कभी मोड़ी जाती है, और आवश्यकता होने पर कभी तोड़ी भी जाती है। नीति को छोड़ना, मोड़ना और तोड़ना परिस्थितियों पर निर्भर करता है। लेकिन जहाँ तक सिद्धान्त का सम्बन्ध है, सार्वभौमिक सिद्धान्त के रूप में हम ने स्वीकार किया है कि काश्मीर हमारे देश का अविभाज्य अंग है और यह सिद्धान्त कभी परिवर्तित नहीं होगा, इस विषय में हम बिल्कुल दृढ़ हैं।

शेख अब्दुल्ला के वे बयान आज भी ताजा हैं कि पाकिस्तान का हमला हम पर है। वह हमारी तरफ से य० एन० प्रो० में गए। उन्होंने हमारी जो हिमायत की, उस को याद कीजिए। लेकिन आज शेख अब्दुल्ला बदल गए हैं। वह आज कहते हैं कि हम ट्रिपार्टाइट कॉन्फ्रेंस में बैठ कर काश्मीर के बारे में बात करें, हम हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान में दोस्ती और मुहब्बत का जज्बा पैदा करें और काश्मीर के सवाल को हम लोग खुद हल करेंगे, बगैरह। लेकिन शेख अब्दुल्ला ने पहले क्या कहा था? पहले उन्होंने कहा था कि काश्मीर का फैसला हो चुका है और अब दुनिया की कोई ताकत काश्मीर की स्थिति में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं कर सकती है।

जैसे में रहने के बाद अगर शेख अब्दुल्ला के विचारों में यह परिवर्तन आ सकता है, तो हम ने क्या कुसूर किया है? जनमत-संग्रह के बारे में जो नीति हम ने अपनाई थी, आज भी हमारी वही नीति है। हमारा जो सिद्धान्त था कि काश्मीर भारत का अविभाज्य अंग है, आज भी वह सिद्धान्त कायम है।

यह स्पष्ट है कि जब कभी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय समस्या के बारे में हमारे देश की नीति और सिद्धान्त की बात आई, कुछ इस प्रकार का इम्प्रेशन, कुछ इस प्रकार की भावना बन गई है कि हम कुछ दुर्बल पड़ जाते हैं, नेगोशिएशन करने में, बातचीत और परामर्श करने में, लेने और देने में हम कुछ झुक जाते हैं। आज यह मौका है कि इस देश की सार्वभौम सत्ता और प्रभुता की नुमायंदगी करने वाली इस संसद में हमें दृढ़ता के साथ साफ़ कह देना चाहिए कि जहाँ तक काश्मीर का ताल्लुक है, हम एक इंच भी पीछे नहीं हटेंगे, चाहे सूर्य इधर से उधर हो जाये, चाहे कुछ भी हो जाय। जिस के पास ताकत होती है, जिस के पास भावाब्ध होती है, जिस के पास संगठन होता है, न्याय हमेशा उस के साथ होता है। न्याय पाने के लिये भी हम को शक्ति, संगठन, प्रभुता और एकता चाहिए।

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय प्रतिष्ठा के नाम पर, न्याय के नाम पर, पहले हम ने क्या कहा था और क्या नहीं कहा था, इस से प्रभावित हो कर अगर हम ने दुर्बलता की भावना दिखाई, तो उस के परिणाम भयंकर होंगे। राजनीति में सदैव यह बात स्वीकार की जाती है कि आज जो हम ने कहा है, यह आवश्यक नहीं है कि कल भी हम वही कहेंगे। जहाँ अपनी सीमाओं की सुरक्षा, भौगोलिक एकता और सोवियरेन्टी की बात है, हम एक इंच भी पीछे नहीं हटेंगे। अगर सम्भव हुआ, तो हम समझौते के लिए तैयार होंगे, लेकिन सिद्धान्त में समझौता नहीं हो सकता है, नीति में समझौता हो सकता है। हम को यह बात बड़ी दृढ़ता और बड़ी सफ़ाई के साथ कहनी चाहिए कि काश्मीर हमारा अंग है और वह रहेगा, चाहे यू० एन० प्रो० या सिक्यूरिटी काउंसिल कुछ भी कहें।

इस सम्बन्ध में कस ने हमारी जो सहायता की है, उस के लिए हम उस को खन्बवाद देते हैं। इस बारे

[श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय]

में ब्रिटेन और अमरीका ने जो रुख अपनाया है, उस की हम कड़े शब्दों में निन्दा करते हैं। उन की "डिवाइड एंड रूल" की जो नीति है, वह निन्दनीय है।

श्री गोपालबल मैगी (जम्मू तथा काश्मीर) : सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य, श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री, ने जो बिल इस सदन में पेश किया है और अन्य माननीय सदस्यों ने इस सम्बन्ध में जो विचार प्रकट किये हैं, उन के लिए मैं उन सब का आभारी हूँ। इतना ही नहीं, जम्मू-काश्मीर की सारी जनता भी उन की आभारी है, क्योंकि जम्मू-काश्मीर की जनता को आज भी बहुत मुसीबतों का सामना है, आज भी वह बहुत परेशानियों में है और जब उसे हिन्दुस्तान में कहीं हमदर्दी की आवाज सुनाई देती है, तो उसे हौसला मिलता है, एनकरेजमेंट मिलती है। इसलिए मैं दोबारा उन माननीय सदस्यों को धन्यवाद देता हूँ, जोकि इस बिल के हक में बोले हैं।

लेकिन शास्त्री जी ने जो बिल पेश किया है उस के आशय का तो मैं समर्थन करता हूँ, लेकिन जिन अवकाश में वह बिल आया है, शायद उन का समर्थन मैं न कर सकूँ। उन्होंने कहा है कि दफा 370 की एन्वोवेशन की जाये, उस को हटा दिया जाये। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि 1950 के बाद, जबकि दफा 370 बनी, इलैक्शन कमिशन और सुप्रीम कोर्ट का अधिकार-क्षेत्र काश्मीर तक कर दिया गया, काश्मीर का फिनांशल इन्टे-ग्रेशन भी हुआ और ये सब बातें दफा 370 के तहत हुईं। जब आप 370 को एन्वोपेट करेंगे और उसकी जगह कोई मुनासिब एमेंडिड आर्टिकल नहीं लायेंगे तो उस रिलेशनशिप को धक्का लगेगा, उसको नुक्सान होगा जो रिश्ता 1950 से आज तक कायम हुआ है। मेरी धार्ज यह है कि दफा 370 को एन्वोपेट न किया जाय बल्कि उसकी जगह एक ऐसा

एमेंडमेंट लाया जाय जिस के तहत हिन्दुस्तान की जो कांस्टीट्यूशन है वह पूरी की पूरी वहां लागू हो जाय। असली बात यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान का आईन वहां लागू हो, सारी सुविधायें, सारे बेनीफिट्स जोकि सेंटर की वजह से बाकी स्टेट्स को मिलते हैं वे जम्मू और काश्मीर स्टेट को भी हासिल हों। संविधान में कनकरेंट लिस्ट है जिस की वजह से बहुत से प्रोप्रेसिव लाज जोकि पार्लिमेंट बनाती है, लेबर लाज जो पार्लिमेंट बनाती है, वे लाज सोशल प्लानिंग के, इंडस्ट्रियल और लेबर डिसपूट्स के, सोशल इन्श्योरेंस के, एम्प्लायमेंट, अनएम्प्लायमेंट के, जो पार्लिमेंट बनाती है, सब के सब, खुद-ब-खुद वहां भी लागू हों। जिस तरह से वे दूसरी स्टेट्स पर लागू होते हैं उसी तरह से वे जम्मू काश्मीर स्टेट पर भी लागू हों। वहां पर ये सब लागू नहीं होते हैं।

यहां पर 16वां एमेंडमेंट कांस्टीट्यूशन का पास हुआ था जिस के तहत कोई भी आदमी हिन्दुस्तान से अलग होने का प्रचार नहीं कर सकता है। इस को कानूनी ज़ुम करार दिया गया है। लेकिन काश्मीर में इस कानून को लागू नहीं किया गया है और जहां कोई ऐसा कानून नहीं है या ऐसी कोई तरमीम नहीं की गई है, जिस का असर इस तरह की चीज पर रोक लगाना हो। ये सब 370 दफा की लानतें हैं या बरकतें, मैं नहीं कह

श्री इय्यामलाल सराफ : बरकत है।

श्री गोपालबल मैगी : माननीय सदस्य जिन का मैं बहुत आदर करता हूँ कहते हैं कि यह 370 की बरकत है। लेकिन मेरी सोची समझी हुई राय यह है कि 370 दफा जम्मू काश्मीर के लिए हमेशा से लानत रही है। जिन्होंने इस दफा को बनाया उन के दिल में यह विश्वास था कि यह बरकत

साबित होगी, उन का विश्वास था कि इससे जम्मू तथा काश्मीर की जनता का भला होगा। लेकिन चौदह बरस के बाद इस हाउस में मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि इन पिछले चौदह बरसों में इस दफा की वजह से हम बाकी स्टेट्स से बहुत पिछड़ गये हैं। 'हिन्दुस्तान की स्टेट्स देश के मुश्तलफ़ भंग हैं, उसी तरह से जिस तरह से शरीर के मुश्तलफ़ भंग होते हैं। 370 दफा की वजह से भारत का वह भंग जिस को जम्मू काश्मीर कहा जाता है, सिकुड़ कर रह गया है, कमजोर हो कर रह गया है। यह न हिन्दुस्तान के लिए फ़ख़्र की बात है और न ही जम्मू काश्मीर के लिए। न हिन्दुस्तान के लिए यह ख़ुशी की बात है और न ही जम्मू काश्मीर के लिए इस की वजह से एक दीवार सी बीच में खड़ी हो गई है और यह ताज़ा हवा, वह सेहत देने वाली हवा, वे प्रोप्रेसिव लाज जो इस सदन में बनाये जाते हैं और जिन को बनाने में हम भी हिस्सा लेते हैं वे हमारे यहां लागू नहीं हो सकते हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में कैसे कोई कह सकता है कि यह भले की बात है।

माननीय सदस्यों ने 1947 से ले कर आज तक के बाकात को, आज तक के इतिहास को दोहराया है। ये बाकात हिस्ट्री में मीज़ूद है। इसलिए मैं उनको दोहराना नहीं चाहता हूँ। जम्मू काश्मीर की जनता की जो प्रवस्था है, उससे मैं आपको प्रबलत कराना चाहता हूँ। उसकी प्रवस्था बाकी देश की प्रवस्था से पिछड़ी हुई है, वहां की जनता को प्रागे बढ़ाने के लिए, वहां की जनता की प्रवस्था को सुधारने के लिए, यह जरूरी है कि इस दीवार को असमार किया जाए, इस दीवार को गिरा दिया जाए। जब तक यह दीवार नहीं गिरेगी तब तक वहां की जनता का भला नहीं हो सकेगा।

इसे हटाने के लिए जहाँ पार्लियामेंट में काम किया जाए, वहां पर मुझे एक बात और कहनी है। प्रफ़ेसर्स के साथ मुझे कहना पड़ता है

कि हिन्दुस्तान में कुछ लोगों के दिल में और वहां पर भी कुछ कुछ ऐसा क्या है कि हम हिन्दुस्तान की बाकी जनता के साथ पूरी तरह से नहीं हैं। मैं एक उदाहरण इस बारे में आपको देना चाहता हूँ। सिबाय जम्मू काश्मीर के कोई और हिन्दुस्तान का प्रान्त नहीं जहां पर कांग्रेस संस्था काम न करती हो। हर जगह कांग्रेस है, जम्मू काश्मीर में नहीं है। जम्मू प्रान्त की नेशनल कान्फ़ेंस की प्राबिंशल वर्किंग कमेटी ने फैसला किया है कि वहां पर कांग्रेस की स्थापना की जाए। उस मीटिंग में सूबा जम्मू की नेशनल कान्फ़ेंस के नेता शामिल थे, सूबा जम्मू की तरफ से एक मिनिस्टर जो इस वक्त कैबिनेट में है, वह भी शामिल थे, वर्किंग कमेटी जो नेशनल कान्फ़ेंस की है, उसमें जम्मू के मैम्बर भी शामिल थे, जम्मू की प्रेसम्बली के मैम्बर भी शामिल थे और उन्होंने यह फैसला किया कि वहां कांग्रेस की स्थापना की जाए। उसके बाद काश्मीर में एक कन्वेंशन होती है, काश्मीर के तमाम लैजिस्लेटिव, वर्किंग कमेटी के मैम्बर और दूसरे कई लोग उस में शामिल होते हैं और वे भी फैसला करते हैं कि वहां कांग्रेस लाई जाए। उसके बाद नेशनल कान्फ़ेंस की हार्ड कमांड मिलती है और वह भी फैसला करती है कि यहां कांग्रेस हार्ड कमान लाई जाए लेकिन इन के बावजूद भी आज तक वहां कांग्रेस नहीं, आई है। हमें कहा जाता है कि वह प्रायेगी लेकिन कब तक यह कोई नहीं कहता। प्रसल में आपके जहनों में एक उन्मत्त है, आप काश्मीर को पूरी तरह से भारत का एक भंग नहीं समझते हैं, उसको आप सूखा हुआ और सिकुड़ा हुआ रखना चाहते हैं। यह पोजीशन हम को मंज़ूर नहीं है। हम हिन्दुस्तान का पूरा भंग बनना चाहते हैं। हम हिन्दुस्तान की पोलिटिकल लाइट में, सोशल लाइट में पूरा हिस्सा लेना चाहते हैं, उसके पूरे हिस्सेदार बनना चाहते हैं। यह जो रिजर्वेशन ने कर आप चलेते हैं, हमने हम को नुक़सान हुआ है। मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या हिन्दुस्तान में जम्मू काश्मीर के

[श्री गोपाल दत्त मैंगी]

भलावा और भी कोई स्टेट है जहां पर रेलवे लाइन न गई हो, क्या और भी स्टेट है हिन्दुस्तान में जहां आज तक कोई केन्द्रीय सरकार का कारखाना न हो। जहां जहां पब्लिक ग्रैंड-टर्किंग है, उनको देखने के लिए, उनकी देखभाल करने के लिए एक पब्लिक ग्रैंड-टर्किंग कमेटी बनी है इस सदन की, लेकिन हमारे यहां तो कोई पब्लिक ग्रैंड-टर्किंग भी आप्रका नहीं है, जिस की पड़ताल यह कमेटी कर सके। इस तरह की कितनी ही बातें हैं जो मैं प्रश्न कर सकता हूं।

आपने जम्मू काश्मीर को भलग रखा है। मैं यहां पूरे बसूक्त से कहना चाहता हूं कि जम्मू काश्मीर अब भलग नहीं रहना चाहता है और उसे भलग रखने की कोशिश की गई तो वहां के लोग अपनी जानों पर खेल करके भी आपके साथी बनने की कोशिश करेंगे वे उस पोखिशन को स्वीकार नहीं करेंगे जो अब तक रही है। वे हिन्दुस्तान से भलग रहना बर्दाश्त नहीं करेंगे

16.28 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

अब वक्त आ गया है कि जम्मू काश्मीर के रहने वाले लोगों की सैकिड क्लास सिटिजनशिप को, सैकिड क्लास नागरिकता को खत्म किया जाए और हमें भी हिन्दुस्तान के फस्ट नागरिक बनाया जाए। स्पेशल स्टेटस से किसी का, एक दो का फायदा चाहे हुआ हो लेकिन उसकी वजह से हमारा जो स्टेटस है वह स्पेशल स्टेटस नहीं बन जाता है, हमारा सैकिड क्लास स्टेटस बनता है। हम उसे खत्म करना चाहते हैं। मैंने इस सम्बन्ध में आज सुबह ही मीर कासिम साहब से जो नेशनल कान्फ्रेंस के जनरल सेक्रेटरी हैं, बातचीत की

है। वह श्री सादिक जी वहां के मुख्य मंत्री हैं, उनके विश्वापात्र हैं, उनकी हमदर्दी हमारे साथ है। उन्होंने मुझे साफ भलफाज में कहा है कि उनकी तमामतर हमदर्दी इसके साथ है और वह चाहते हैं कि काश्मीर में हिन्दुस्तान का पूरा आईन लागू किया जाए। उसके लिए उन्होंने ने जो तरकीब बतायी वह मुझे बेहद पसन्द आयी और वह मैं आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूं, वह यह है कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट लीगल एक्सपर्ट्स की एक कमेटी बनाए जो देखे कि किस तरह से संविधान की धारा 370 में प्रमेंडमेंट किया जाए कि हिन्दुस्तान का आईन पूरी तरह से जम्मू काश्मीर राज्य पर लागू हो सके हम को इस बारे में काश्मीर सरकार का और वहां की जनता का आश्वासन मिला हुआ है। भारत सरकार को इस तरह का कदम जल्द उठाना चाहिए।

श्री भगवत झा आजाद (भागलपुर) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री सदन के सम्मुख जो विधेयक लाये हैं मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूं।

यह तो पूरी तरह विदित है कि न केवल इस सदन के सभी सदस्य, चाहे वे किसी भी दल के हों, बल्कि हिन्दुस्तान के हर भाग के लोगों में आज यह भावना पूरी तरह जोर मार रही है कि काश्मीर को हिन्दुस्तान का अभिन्न भाग बना लिया जाये। हम लोगों की दृष्टि में तो वह अब भी हिन्दुस्तान का अभिन्न भाग है लेकिन हमारे कुछ बरताव के कारण लोगों के मन में अन्य भावना आज घर कर रही है। यह भावना उनके मन में भी फैलती जा रही है जो कि हमारे विपरीत है और उनके भी मन में जो कि हमारा

समर्थन करने वाले हैं। इस भावना को दूर किया जाना चाहिए। अभी पांच सात दिन पहले मैं तीन महीने के वाद विदेश से आया। मैं ने इंग्लैंड में न केवल कंजरवेटिव पार्टी के सदस्यों में बल्कि वहां की लेबर पार्टी के सदस्यों के मन में भी यह भावना पायी कि हिन्दू माने हिन्दुस्तान और मुसलमान का अर्थ है पाकिस्तान, और चूँकि काश्मीर में मुसलमान ज्यादा हैं इसलिए उसे पाकिस्तान का अंग होना चाहिए। जब मैं वहां पर था तो कानफरेंस चल रही थी और मुझे लेबर पार्टी के सदस्यों से भी मिलने का अवसर मिला और उनके ये विचार जान कर मुझे महान दुःख हुआ। वह समझते हैं कि काश्मीर को हिन्दुस्तान का नहीं पाकिस्तान का अंग होना चाहिए। और मेरी राय इस बारे में पक्की हो गयी कि अगर कोई इस बारे में सब से बड़ा सनर है तो वह ब्रिटेन है। जिसने अपनी पार्लियामेंट के कानून के अन्तर्गत हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान बनाया, जिसके कानून के अन्तर्गत दो राष्ट्रों की स्थापना हुई, जिसके कानून के अन्तर्गत हिन्दुस्तान में पांच सौ देशी रियासत मिलायी गयीं, आज उसी पार्लियामेंट के सदस्य कहते हैं कि काश्मीर हिन्दुस्तान का अंग नहीं हो सकता। हम चाहेंगे कि हमारी सरकार ऐसे मित्रों का साथ छोड़ दे जिनके मन में राम और बगल में छुरी हो। जिस मित्र देश ने कामनवैलथ कानफरेंस में अपनी सारी परम्पराओं को तोड़ कर, सारे सिद्धान्तों को ताक पर रख कर काश्मीर के प्रश्न को कम्युनिके में शामिल किया, जिस मित्र देश ने इतनी हिम्मत नहीं की हमारे देश पर आक्रमण करने वाले चीन को आक्रमणकारी कहता, हम उसकी ओर न देखें और उसकी राय की परवाह न करें।

इंग्लैंड के बाद मैं दुनिया के सब से बड़े डालर साम्राज्य अमरीका में गया। मैं समझता हूँ कि जो स्थिति वहां की है वह ब्रिटेन की स्थिति का विस्तार मात्र है।

वहां के लोग हिन्दुस्तान को स्नेक चारमर्स का देश समझते हैं, वहां के लोग हिन्दुस्तान के एस्टालाजर्स को जानते हैं और यहां के ताज महल को जानते हैं। वह यहां के बारे में और कुछ नहीं जानते। हां, वह एक बात और जानते हैं कि काश्मीर को पाकिस्तान के पास जाना चाहिए, हिन्दुस्तान के पास नहीं जाना चाहिए। इस सम्बन्ध में उनके सब से बड़े सलाहकार हमारे मित्र ब्रिटेन वाले हैं। इसलिए मैं भी आज यह समझता हूँ, जैसा कि मेरे भाई मंगी साहब ने कहा, कि इस धारणा का कारण हमारे विधान की धारा 370, जिसको हम ने काश्मीर के लोगों को विशेष सुविधाएं देने के लिए रखा था। जैसा कि मंगी साहब ने कहा, इस धारा से उनको विशेष सुविधाएं नहीं मिलीं बल्कि नुकसान पहुंचा है। मेरा निवेदन है कि आज ही मंत्री महोदय को कहना चाहिए कि वे इस विधेयक के सिद्धान्त को मानते हैं, और आज नहीं तो अगले अधिवेशन में वे संशोधन लाकर इस धारा को संविधान में से हटा देंगे और उसके स्थान पर ऐसी धारा लावेंगे जिससे काश्मीर के लोगों को वे सारी सुविधाएं प्राप्त हो सकें जो कि शेष भारत के लोगों को प्राप्त हैं।

आज तक हम इस धारा को क्यों नहीं हटा पाये, इसका कारण यह है कि हम अमरीका और ब्रिटेन की ओर देखते हैं। आज हम शेष अष्टाल्सा की ओर देख रहे हैं। आज वह बात इतिहास का अंग बन चुकी है कि शेष अष्टाल्सा ने बार बार हठार शर्शों में चिल्ला चिल्ला कर कहा है कि काश्मीर ने अपनी किस्मत हिन्दुस्तान के साथ जंझुली है। उन्होंने यह यूनाइटेड नेशन्स के सामने भी बुहराया, उन्होंने कहा कि पाकिस्तान लुटेरा है, पाकिस्तान जालिम है, पाकिस्तान धर्मबाला राज्य है। लेकिन अगर आज शेष अष्टाल्सा बदल जाते हैं, तो क्या इसका अर्थ है कि काश्मीर के साथ हमारा सम्बन्ध टूट जाये।

[श्री भागवत झा प्राजाद]

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हैदराबाद के राजाकारों का नेता कासिम रिजवी भी यही कहता था कि हम अपना झंडा लाल किले पर फहरावेंगे और अब शेख अब्दुल्ला भी वैसी ही बात करने लगे हैं। मैं कह देना चाहता हूँ कि चाहे हमारे देश के कुछ नेता शेख अब्दुल्ला को हिन्दुस्तान का मित्र समझते हों, लेकिन इस देश की जनता और कांग्रेस पार्टी के अधिकांश लोग उनको देशद्रोही समझते हैं। अगर वह देश-द्रोही नहीं हैं तो कैसे वे उस सन्धि से पीछे हट रहे हैं जिस पर काश्मीर के महाराजा ने हस्ताक्षर किये थे और जिसे उस समय के प्रधान मंत्री शेख अब्दुल्ला और मंत्री श्री शराफ सहमत थे। हिन्दुस्तान ने उस सन्धि के अन्तर्गत काश्मीर की पाकिस्तान के लुटेरों से उस समय रक्षा की जिस समय कि वे श्रीनगर के पांच सात मील पर पहुंच गये थे। आज हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार को इस बारे में अपनी नीति की स्पष्ट घोषणा करनी चाहिए। उसे किस का डर है। उसे ब्रिटेन की राय की परवाह नहीं करनी चाहिए। उस ब्रिटेन की जिसने कामन वेल्थ कानफरेंस में हमारे सबसे बड़े आक्रमण करने वाले चीन के विरुद्ध एक शब्द नहीं कहा और जिसने परम्परा के विरुद्ध जा कर कामन वेल्थ कानफरेंस में जिस कामन वेल्थ कानफरेंस को जवाहर लाल जी ने प्रतिष्ठा प्रदान की, काश्मीर के झगड़े की बात को धाने दिया जो कि दो मित्र राष्ट्रों का आपसी मामला था। और उसका उल्लेख अपने कम्युनिस्टों में किया। हम को अमरीका और ब्रिटेन की राय की परवाह नहीं करनी चाहिए। हम उनकी राय की तो परवाह करते हैं, लेकिन रूस की राय की परवाह नहीं करते जिसने बार बार सीक्योरिटी काउंसिल में अपने बीटो का हमारे पक्ष में उपयोग किया, जिसके प्रधान मंत्री श्री बुश्चेव ने कहा कि हिमालय के पार मेरा देश है, अगर तुम्हारे ऊपर कोई संकट आवे तो उन पहाड़ियों पर चढ़ कर पुकारना, हम आ जायेंगे। आज हम

उस रूस के धरोसे नहीं हैं बल्कि उस ब्रिटेन के धरोसे जो सीटो, सेटो और नाटो के संगठन बना कर हम पर आक्रमण करने वाले पाकिस्तान की सहायता करता है। पाकिस्तान धर्म वाला राज्य है और रूढ़िवादी राज्य है और हिन्दुस्तान धर्मनिरपेक्ष राज्य है। आज हमारी सरकार को निडर हो कर काश्मीर के बारे में अपनी नीति की घोषणा करनी चाहिए, हिन्दुस्तान की जनता हिमालय पहाड़ की चोटियों के साथ, गंगा की कल कल लहरों के साथ लाख गांवों के भारतीय काश्मीर को हिन्दुस्तान का अभिन्न अंग देखना चाहते हैं और वह देख कर कहेंगे और अगर इस देश की कोई सत्तनत, कोई सरकार, कोई पार्टी इस के खिलाफ करना चाहेगी तो वैसा नहीं हो पावेगा।

श्री काशी राम गुप्त (धलवर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री जी जो यह बिल सदन के सामने लाये उसके लिए वे बघाई के पात्र हैं।

आज प्रातःकाल जब मैं आ रहा था तो एक धारा 370 के सम्बन्ध में किताब मेरे पास थी। उस समय एक माननीय सदस्य ने मुझ देख कर कहा कि यह किताब क्यों ले जा रहे हो, यह सारा मामला तो अभी मैलिंग पाट में पड़ा है। जब हमारी यह मनोदशा हो जाये तो साफ जाहिर होता है कि इसका मुख्य कारण यह धारा 370 ही है।

आज कल जब से शेख अब्दुल्ला जेल से छूटे हैं और बाहर आये हैं, वे कई बार हमारे प्रधान मंत्री और श्री नन्दा जी से मिल चुके हैं। शेख अब्दुल्ला कहते कि वे ऐसा समझता चाहते हैं जिसमें हिन्दुस्तान का सिक्यूरिज्म भी रहे, पाकिस्तान की बात भी रहे और काश्मीर की बात भी कायम रहे। मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि धारा 370 के रहते हुए भी तो काश्मीर भारत का अंग है। पर

शेख अब्दुल्ला कभी अपने आप को भारतीय नहीं मानते। आज तक उन्होंने नहीं कहा कि वह भारतीय हैं। अगर वह अपने को भारतीय नहीं मानते तो सरकार क्यों उनसे बात करती है और उनको पाकिस्तान जाने की उसने इजाजत क्यों दी यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि भारत सरकार ऐसे लोगों को नेता मानने को तैयार है और उनके जरिये काम करवाना चाहती है। यह नपुंसक सरकार है और वह कभी कामयाब नहीं हो पायेगी।

इसलिए उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह बहुत साफ कर देना चाहता हूँ कि वे जो मीठी मीठी बातें हो रही हैं और जय प्रकाश जी गये हैं तो अच्छा है, भगवान करे कि उनको कामयाबी मिले। लेकिन हमें समस्या का दूसरा पहलू भी देखना चाहिए। अगर यह कामयाब न हुए और अधिक उलझनें बढ़ीं तो उनका हमें क्या नतीजा भोगना पड़ेगा।

जैसा कि अभी हमारे अन्य साध्वियों ने बतलाया काश्मीर घाटी को छोड़ कर, श्रीनगर को छोड़ कर, श्रीनगर के इर्दगिर्द को छोड़ कर, जम्मू व काश्मीर की बाकी भूमि जनता का दिमाग बहुत साफ है। वह तो इस तरह से सोचती है कि वे पिछले सत्तरह बर्ष से भारत के साथ हैं, उन्होंने हमारे साथ अपना भाग्य जोड़ा हुआ है और उन्होंने ही भारत को अपनी रक्षा के हेतु बुलाया था इसलिए भारत के साथ उनका नाता घटूट है और आज काश्मीर के भारत प्रवेश और यह 370 धारा का जो एक झगड़ा है वह उन की समझ में नहीं आता है और वे तो अपने को भारत में पूरी तरह से हमेशा के लिए मिला हुआ मानते हैं। लेकिन इस धारा 370 की बदौलत शेख अब्दुल्ला को यह हिम्मत होती है और श्री फारूक को यह हिम्मत होती है कि वह काश्मीर की घाटी में बैठ कर इस तरह से जनता को बरगलाने, उनकी भ्रम में डाल और उन को सब प्रकार

से डरायें व धमकायें। आज जिस प्रकार से पाकिस्तान बनने से पूर्व नार्थ वैंस्टन फंटियर प्रांति में मुस्लिम लीग ने जनता में एक जहरीला प्रचार किया था और एक अतंक फैलाने की कोशिश की थी, जिस प्रकार से मुस्लिम लीग ने हिन्दुस्तान के अन्य बहुत से भागों में भी बड़ा जहरीला प्रचार किया था और एक अतंक फैलाया था और जो भी नेशनलिस्ट्स मुसलमान होते थे उन को वह दबाते थे, गालियां देते और धमकाते थे, वही दसा आज शेख अब्दुल्ला और फारूक और उन के समर्थक पैदा करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। यह ठीक है कि काश्मीर में हमारे साधक साहब के हाथ में शासन की बागडोर है लेकिन यह खेच का विषय है कि नेशनल कान्फ्रेंस आज करीब मृतप्रायः सी हो गयी है। अब फिर उस को रिवाइव करने की बात की जा रही है या जैसा कि सुनने में आ रहा है कि वहाँ कांग्रेस जाये। मैं उस में अभी नहीं जाऊंगा। हालांकि जाना चाहिए था। अब क्या मामला उन का है वह एक घलस बात है लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ पर भ्रम जनता में इस तरह का एक जहरीला और बरगलाने वाला प्रचार चल रहा है और उन को हर प्रकार से डराया व धमकाया जा रहा है। पार्लियामेंट के मੈम्बरों को पीटने की कोशिश की जाय, एम० एस० एज० को पीटने की कोशिश की जाय और शेख अब्दुल्ला और फारूक सरीखे देशद्रोही लोगों को नेता माना जाय यह शर्म की बात है। उन के धादमी यह हरकतें करें और हम यहाँ उन को नेता मानें यह इस धारा 370 का नतीजा है।

मेरे कुछ साथी कहते हैं काश्मीर से कि उनको धारा 370 से बड़ा नुकसान हुआ लेकिन मैं कहता हूँ कि काश्मीर हमारे भारत देश का एक अविभाज्य अंग है और इसलिए सारे देश को नुकसान हुआ। सारा देश परेशान है इसलिए जितनी जल्दी आप इस धारा 370 को समाप्त कर देंगे उतनी जल्दी ही यह एक

[श्री काशी राम गुप्त]

अनिश्चितता समाप्त हो जायेगी। कानूनन प्राप्त इसे कर सकते हैं। अब कौन सा तरीका इस को समाप्त करने का है उस की तफ़्सील में हमारे जाने का सवाल पैदा नहीं होता है। जरूरत तो इस बात को स्वीकार करने की है कि यह धारा 370 हटाई जाये। श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री का अपने इस संविधान (संशोधन) बिल को लाने का जो मूल उद्देश्य है उसे सरकार को स्वीकार करना चाहिए, बाक़ी शर्षों में झगड़ा करना बेकार है। उस का जो तात्पर्य है उस को यदि हम मान कर इस दफ़ा को समाप्त करने का काम करते हैं तो एक सही और स्वागत योग्य कदम उठाते हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कश्मीर का इस प्रकार से इतना छोटा दायरा बना दिया गया आखिर उस का कारण क्या है? उस का कारण यह है कि शेख़ अब्दुल्ला समझते हैं और वह आज भी इस की हिम्मत करते हैं कि वहाँ के मुसलमानों को किसी तरह से बरगला व डरा धमका कर अपने साथ ले लें। शेख़ साहब भारत सरकार के साथ उसकी सैकुलरिज्म की बात करते हैं और उस की दुहाई देते हैं तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि सैकुलरिज्म सिबाय यहाँ भारत के और रह ही कहाँ गयी है? अगर हम ने सैकुलरिज्म न बर्ती होती तो वहाँ काश्मीर में बहुत से हिन्दू ही होते और उस हालत में जनमत संग्रह का वहाँ पर क्या प्रश्न उठ सकता था? दरअसल ऐसे लोग इस तरह की बातें कर के और हम हिन्दुस्तानियों को एक खिलौना बना कर अपना उल्लू सीधा करने की चेष्टा करते हैं। आज श्री शेख़ अब्दुल्ला व श्री फारूख़ ने काश्मीर में मुसलमानों को जनमत संग्रह का नारा लगा कर बरगलाने की हिम्मत की है। यह दुःसाहस वाले व्यक्ति हैं और उन्होंने यह दुःसाहस किया है और अब उसको बेटादुरी की बात मानते हैं और दुर्भाग्य तो यह है कि उस के उस दुःसाहस को हमारे कुछ लोग सही मान लेते हैं। जो दुःसाहस शेख़ अब्दुल्ला कर रहे हैं उस का मुकाबला करने के लिए आवश्यक यह है कि

हम धारा 370 को हटायें और साथ ही वहाँ जाकर हम अपने साथियों को जो कि अभी भी उन के जहरीले प्रचार के खिलाफ़ हैं उनको मजबूत बनायें ताकि वे फिर से एक ताकत के साथ आम मुसलमानों में जाकर काम करें, उनको वास्तविकता समझायें और उनको उस ज़हर से जो वहाँ उन में भरने की कोशिश की जा रही है उस से बचायें। हम को दुबारा फिर उन अपने साथियों को वहाँ पर मजबूत करना होगा और उन के साथ बैठ कर जनता में काम करना होगा। यह ठीक है कि अभी वह जहरीला प्रचार श्रीनगर की घाटी के शहरी इलाक़े में ही थोड़ा बहुत फैला हुआ है लेकिन अगर उनको रोका नहीं गया, उनका राजनीतिक स्तर पर भी मुकाबला न किया गया और उन को यह हरकतें करने दी गईं तो वह जहर गांवों में भी फैल जायेगा और फिर स्थिति को सम्हालना बहुत मुश्किल हो जायेगा। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि न केवल धारा 370 को हटाना आवश्यक है अपितु यह भी जरूरी है कि हम लोग वहाँ जा कर, सरकार की तरफ़ से भी और जनता के जो नमायन्दे हैं वे वहाँ पर जायें और स्थानीय अपने साथियों के हाथ मजबूत करें और इसको देखें कि किस तरीक़े से शेख़ व फारूख़ हमारे उन साथियों को डराने व पीटने की हिम्मत करते हैं। आम जनता में वे जो जहर फैलाते हैं उस का भी हमें मुकाबला करना होगा।

डा० लोहिया जी ने कहा कि जनता के आधार पर हमें कुछ करना चाहिए। अब अगर हम जनता के आधार पर करने को बोलते हैं तो हमें जनता में काम करना पड़ेगा। केवल भाषण से या केवल खबर भेज कर व विदेशों की बात कहने से वह काम नहीं हो जाता है। डा० साहब तो एक बहुत बड़ी बात कहते हैं अर्थात् हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान का एक महासंघ बनाने की बात वे करते हैं अब वह तो एक मुश्किल बात है लेकिन धारा 370 को हटाने के लिए भी यह जरूरी हो गया है कि वह जनता में जाकर प्रचार करे और उस जहरीले प्रचार

को जो कि आज जनता में किया जा रहा है उसको जड़ से समाप्त करें। सरकार को इस बिल के मसिन्दे के मूल भाषाय को ध्यान में रख कर जल्द से जल्द इसे मान लेना चाहिए और उस के साथ ही साथ जैसा मैं ने कहा हमें वहां जनता में जाकर काम करना चाहिए। जो वहां के लोगों की तकलीफें हैं और उनको लेकर जो कुछ लोग उनमें एक बगावत की भावना भरने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं उन का मुकाबला करना चाहिए।

रैलिक का कश्मीर में जो मामला चला था मुहम्मद के पवित्र बालों की चोरी का जो मामला चला था उस केस को अब समाप्त करने का फैसला हो गया है। यह बहुत अच्छी बात है लेकिन इस के साथ ही साथ यह भी जरूरी है कि हम वहां के मुकामी लोगों को समझाएँ कि उनका हित भारत के साथ अपना नाता बनाये रखने में ही है और जो भी देशद्रोही तत्व वहां जनता को भड़काने की कोशिश करते हैं उनका मुकाबला करें और ऐसे लोगों को अपना दुश्मन मानें।

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, our Constitution is thought to be one of the most progressive documents in this world and everybody thinks that this Constitution can be a model for other countries to follow; but when I read this article, No. 370, I come to the conclusion that our Constitution is disfigured by this article which is nothing but a kind of a constitutional anachronism.

Here we are told about the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir. Where is the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir? There is no Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir. We have the Sadr-i-Riyasat now, who is elected; but here we are told about something which existed many years ago. Again, we are told about other things which are no longer there, for example, Domi-

nion of India. Which Dominion of India? We have a Sovereign, independent Republic of India; yet, this article refers to something which might have existed at one time but which is no longer there.

Apart from what Shri Prakash Vir Shastri has said, with which I am almost in full agreement, I say that for the good name of India, for the constitutional propriety of India, for the legal correctness of this country, this article should be scrapped forthwith without any hesitation, without any doubt. It is because this article refers to those conditions which no longer exist, which are not operative now. Therefore, this constitutional impropriety which is embedded in this article No. 370, must go.

My second point is that though I endorse what Shri Prakash Vir Shastri has said, I would be the last person to say that Kashmir, Rajasthan, Himachal and Punjab should form a kind of a zone or a kind of composite State. I am against that. I think, Jammu and Kashmir has a personality of its own—a unique personality, a personality recognised all over the world—and I think it should be our duty to keep that personality intact, to make that personality grow and develop, and come to its own on account of other things. Therefore, I do not support that part of his speech.

My third point is that wisdom consists in settling unsettled things. The act of statesmanship is an act of boldness, firmness and decisiveness. But I do not know what has happened to my country that instead of settling unsettled things we have unsettled settled things.

Take that case which we had here. I say with a due sense of responsibility that we made a mockery of our judicial system when we released Sheikh Abdullah. Our judicial system stood condemned in the eyes of the whole world. Of course, I am

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

not talking of the merits of the case. But that is what happened. I think it was done perhaps with the best of motives. But after he had been released, what justification was there to lionise that man? What Jinnah could not do, what Mahatma Gandhi could not do, what Jawaharlal Nehru could not do, what Sardar Patel could not do, Sheikh Abdullah would do! What was that? He could bring about confederation between India and Pakistan! I cannot understand what wisdom lies in this that Sheikh Abdullah was thought to be a super human being who could achieve what nobody else could achieve. That was the third mistake that we made.

The fourth mistake that we made was this that we sent Sheikh Abdullah as an emissary to Pakistan to bring about better relations between us and Pakistan. Of course, other persons are also going. I ask only one question: How can you send a man as an emissary of our country to bring about better relations between this and that country who does not believe in our country, who thinks that he is not a citizen of India, who wants to see that Kashmir goes away from India? That was the fourth mistake that we made.

Shri Shree Narayan Das (Darbhanga): He was not sent by the Government.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Anyhow, he was given the passport and other things. He went with our blessings.

Then, another point that I want to make is this. Somebody talked about tripartite discussions in order to bring about this. They do not know the facts. When Sheikh Abdullah addressed a meeting at Rawalpindi, the President of that meeting said, "We do not want a tripartite agreement. We want a quadripartite agreement, that is, agreement between India and Pakistan and Kashmir and China also to determine the fate of Kashmir." So, that was another mistake that we

made. And now we are reaping, what I must say, a kind of whirlwind and that whirlwind is doing a lot of harm to the minds and hearts of the people of Jammu and Kashmir. I agree with my hon. friends Mr. Mengi and Mr. Malhotra that the heart of Jammu and Kashmir is sound. But I ask you one question: How long can a heart withstand such an onslaught, emotional, constitutional, financial and otherwise? No heart can remain sound under this kind of stress. Therefore, I believe, that wisdom consists in this that we should try to put an end to this kind of drama which has been going on between India and Sheikh Abdullah, to this kind of negotiations which have been going on between him and our country. He is not a friend of our country because he says that the question of accession is not final and not irrevocable; he says that the question of accession was temporary and transitional. That is what we find. Can anybody eat his own words? Can anybody go back upon what he had said? Can anybody who does so, speak now in the name of those persons whom he represented at one time and in whose name he signed all this? I think that if one were to go into the history of Sheikh Abdullah, one would find that the history of that gentleman is strewn with broken pledges, words which have been taken out of their context and it is also a series of deeds which I should say were very good at one time but which do not bring any good now.

I would submit very humbly that we are the friends of Jammu and Kashmir. They are our brothers. They are part and parcel of us. They are the flesh of our flesh, the blood of our blood and the bone of our bone. Their connection with us is inseparable and indissoluble. But I would ask Government not to play with them any more. We have been playing with them for a very long time, and we have been trying to give them all kinds of impressions; I think that the best thing is that we tell them now that Sheikh Abdullah or no Sheikh

Abdullah, Britain or no Britain, America or no America, we stand by them, and that whatever may have happened, we shall not go back upon it. I think that the only thing that we have got to do is this that we must tell them in decisive words what we have in our hearts. The difficulty is this that I have something in my heart, but I say something different with my tongue and there lies the confusion. Therefore, I believe that we should speak out what is in our hearts, decisively.

People have been talking about plebiscite. I do not want to go into the merits of the case, but I must make clear one thing. Anybody who has read the proceedings in the Security Council and read the speeches of my hon. friend the Education Minister, Shri M. C. Chagla will realise whether the people of Jammu and Kashmir stand by what Shri M. C. Chagla has said or what Sheikh Abdullah has said. I am sure, and I dare say that the people of Jammu and Kashmir, and everyone of them, would stand by Shri M. C. Chagla and not by Sheikh Abdullah. These who have read the speeches will think that the ghost of plebiscite cannot be brought into life now, that the ghost had been buried thousands of feet below the sea, and no naval operation could bring it back. It is dead and buried.

Therefore, I feel that we should try to put an end to all these spe-

culations and all those things which take away from the people of Jammu and Kashmir that sense of security which we gave them when Jammu and Kashmir was invaded by the bandits from the North-West Frontier Province when the lives of its people and the honour of its women folk were in danger. Let us give them back that security, and I think that if we take away article 370 and give them full sense of security and give them full recognition, they will be satisfied.

My hon. friend Shri Gopal Datt Mengi has said that article 370 is a wall. I would say that it is not a wall. If it were a wall, I could demolish the wall easily and in no time. It is not a wall, but it is a big mountain which stands between India and Jammu and Kashmir. Although we have dug the Banihal tunnel and we have done everything else, we have not demolished this mountain yet; I feel that this mountain should be blasted with dynamite, with the dynamite of good-will, firmness and decision. That way lies the salvation of India and that way lies the good and welfare of the people of Jammu and Kashmir.

17 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, September 14, 1964/Bhadra 23, 1886 (Saka).



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