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Magha 28, 1881 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

**Tenth Session
(Second Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, February 17, 1960/ Magha
28, 1881 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Construction of Six Roads by Chinese in Ladakh

*176. { Shri Vajpayee:
Shri A. M. Tariq:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news report, datelined Bombay, contained in the Manchester Guardian of the 26th December, 1959 stating that subsequent to the construction of the Sinkiang Road in Ladakh, six more roads have been built by the Chinese on Indian soil; and

(b) if so, the facts in regard thereto?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon):
(a) Yes.

(b) As the roads reportedly built by Chinese are in the Indian territory now illegally occupied by the Chinese it is not practicable to verify the extent of other roads constructed by them.

Shri Vajpayee: May I know whether Government have given thought to the necessity of making some sort of arrangement in order to keep themselves informed about what may be going on in those parts of Indian territory?
361 (Ai) LS.—1.

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territory which are under Chinese occupation?

Mr. Speaker: Through any other agency?

Shri Vajpayee: Yes.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: The hon. Member is suggesting that we may have some kind of espionage system by which we can know about these things.

Mr. Speaker: No, no. What he means is that, as in the case of Goa where we are having a representative of some other Government to look into those things, it is possible to have any other Government look into this matter. It need not necessarily be under an espionage system.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: That is suggestion for action.

Mr. Speaker: He is asking why it has not been done.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: It can be done only if we do not have diplomatic relations with China. When we have diplomatic relations with another country, we do not ask a third agency to deal for us.

Shri Vajpayee: May I know if our Ambassador in Peking has been directed to ascertain from the Chinese Government regarding the authenticity of the report appearing in the paper?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: That is a suggestion for action.

Shri Vajpayee: I am asking on a point of fact, whether our Ambassador has been so directed.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: We have not only had reports in the newspapers, but the hon. Member would remember that even in Karam Singh's report there was a reference to new

roads being constructed there. What I was saying was that it is not possible to verify these reports.

Mr. Speaker: All that the hon. Member wants to know is whether through our own agency—if no new agency could be appointed there until we sever diplomatic relations—something has been done in this matter. It is not a suggestion for action. It is what is normally expected of Government.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Normally, whenever we have reports, they are referred to our Embassy. But so far we have not received any confirmation from Peking.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: The question whether this particular matter was referred to our Ambassador is not replied.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The Ambassador in Peking has no sources of knowledge better than ours.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members evidently are under the impression that he could go there to verify.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: He cannot go there. Normally, people are not allowed to go to various places even in China without permission. I do not think anybody is allowed to go to this area. Apart from that, there are no transport facilities available to anybody, unless the Chinese Government provides them.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that we have diplomatic relations with China, has our Embassy in Peking been instructed from here to acquire information from the Chinese Government as to whether extra roads are built in this area or not?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That is the very question. They have not been instructed by us, because we do not think in the circumstances that that kind of thing will bear any fruit. Our present relations with China, as is well known to the House, are strained, and to enquire from them on such a question is not likely to lead to any results.

Shri A. M. Tariq: The hon. Prime Minister has been kind enough to tell us that there are some difficulties due to which we cannot go there, nor has our Ambassador been able to find out anything from the Chinese Government. Are the Government of India aware of the fact that some foreign papers and some foreign journalists are building up some sort of stories and publicising them in the world creating scare and hatred among the people here? If so, what steps are Government taking to contradict such reports?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: How can we contradict stories, even though we might think they are not based on much truth? We cannot contradict them without precise knowledge.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: What is the distance or gap between our administered area and the Chinese administered area in Ladakh? If our administration extended upto the point where the Chinese are, we could easily have known where those roads are located.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There is no distance, broadly speaking. That is to say, the whole area, whether on the Chinese side or on our side, is not in the normal sense of the word administered. It is administered in a vague sense of the word, by check posts and other places under our control. Presumably, at some places—not in every place—our check posts are a little distance away from theirs.

So there is no gap, I do not think all along the line because it is a long line; but broadly speaking, there is no big area in between.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: May I know whether Government have tried to verify the statements made in this House also during previous discussions that there are a number of roads constructed from the Sinkiang-Tibet road inside our territory?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That is the very question. I may say that according to our information, some roads have been constructed by the Chinese authorities in that area of Indian territory in Ladakh which is occupied by them.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: The Prime Minister was pleased to say that our territory is vaguely administered there, in the sense that we have got some check posts and all that there. May I know whether the territory occupied by China is also vaguely administered?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That is what I submitted. On both sides, there is no regular administration which is normally there in a country. There are spots occupied by check posts etc. and for the rest, there are wandering shepherds on both sides.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: In the territory occupied by China also?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Yes.

Shri Vajpayee: In view of the fact that Government have decided not to send their patrols to the border, may I know how they had been able to reassure themselves that the Chinese are not making any further inroads into our territory?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Because we have our check posts. When they cross the check-posts, naturally it is known as the area is under the control of the check posts.

Automobile Industry Reviewing Committee

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Shri P. K. Deo:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri B. C. Mullick:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Damani:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Tangamani:
Shri Morarka:
*177. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri Assar:
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Shree Narayan Das
Shri Radha Raman:
Shri Khushwaqt Rai:
Shri Jhulan Sinha:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 362 on the 27th November, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the Automobile Industry Reviewing Committee has since submitted its report;

(b) if so, the main recommendations thereof;

(c) the decisions taken thereon; and

(d) whether a copy of the report will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (d). The Committee submitted its report to Government on 6th February, 1960, and the same is under consideration.

Shri Damani: What time will Government take to finalise their decision on the Report, and by what time the cars will be available in the market?.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I can only say for the present about the Report. We won't take more than a month, at the most two months, in coming to a final decision on the Report.

Shri Damani: May I know whether Government are considering the floatation of a new company in collaboration with existing manufacturers for producing the small cars?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I would request the hon. Member to await Government's decision on the matter so that all the other inferences could perhaps be better drawn later.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether the review committee has considered the potential of H.A.L. in the public sector to develop and make small size cars, light and sturdy cars, as mentioned by the hon. Minister on a previous occasion?

Shri Manubhai Shah: All the aspects of this industry including the one suggested by the hon. Member have been, naturally, gone into by the committee, and when its report will be considered, all the aspects will be taken into consideration.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: When is the report expected?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I have already said the consideration may take at the most 2 months and we will try to get it completed as early as possible.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Sir, could I make a submission? The authentic recommendations of the committee have already appeared in the Press. Why not Government release it for publication?

Shri Tangamani: Or place it on the Table?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As far as the report itself is concerned, it is so informative and instructive that we are thinking of releasing it for the public as well as placing it on the Table of the House even while Government is considering it.

Mr. Speaker: We will have it soon. Next question.

Aid for Orissa Land Reforms

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*178. { **Shri Sanganna:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1733 on the 18th December, 1959 and state:

(a) whether any decision has since been arrived at in respect of the aid to be given to Orissa State for the setting up of administrative machinery for implementation of land reforms; and

(b) if so, with what results?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). The matter is under correspondence with the State Government.

Shri Sanganna: May I know whether it is the intention of Government to give such financial assistance to all the States concerned?

Shri L. N. Mishra: There is no intention at the present moment. We have received representations from U.P. and Punjab; but, so far, no grant has been given to any State.

Shri Sanganna: May I know what is the financial assistance that the Government of Orissa have requested?

Shri L. N. Mishra: Out of Rs. 150 lakhs, they have asked for Rs. 75 lakhs, from the Planning Commission.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: What is the purpose of asking for this aid? Is it to pay the compensation or is Government assured that ceiling on land holdings is going to be achieved for which assistance is now being asked from the Planning Commission?

Shri L. N. Mishra: Yes; it is primarily for land reforms and it may also be for payment of compensation. The Planning Commission is of the view that compensation should be self-financed and that it should be raised from the beneficiaries.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know what are the main features of the land reform schemes in Orissa?

Shri L. N. Mishra: The Land Reforms Bill of the Orissa State Government was discussed in the Central Land Reforms Committee and certain modifications were approved.

Shri Sanganna: May I know whether recently there was any discussion between the officials of the Government of Orissa and the Planning Commission; and, if so, with what results?

Shri L. N. Mishra: The Bill was discussed in the Central Land Reforms Committee.

Shri Sanganna: I wanted to know whether there was any discussion between the officials of the Government of Orissa and the Planning Commission and, if so, what the results were.

Shri L. N. Mishra: On what subject, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: Our jurisdiction is limited. The manner in which the land reforms have to be effected has to be considered by that Legislature. The simple question here is how far help is given by the Centre for the administrative machinery and whether a decision has been arrived at in respect of the aid to be given to the Orissa State. Questions have now been asked whether it is in the form of compensation for land acquired or for any other machinery that is being set up. Beyond that, the details of the land reforms do not form the subject-matter of the question.

Shri Sanganna: I wanted to know whether there was any discussion on this subject between the officials of the Government of Orissa and the Planning Commission.

Mr. Speaker: If the details of the discussion are not relevant, the discussion itself is irrelevant.

श्रीषधियों के फार्म और संबंध

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- *१७६. { श्री भक्त बर्षान :
श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
श्री रा० च० मामी :
श्री स० च० सामन्त :
श्री वी० च० शर्मा :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :
श्रीमती इला पालचौधरी :
श्री पामरकर :
श्री बि० दास गुप्त :
श्री अरविंद घोषाल :
श्री अमजद अली :

क्या बाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री १० दिसम्बर, १९५६ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ७८३ के उत्तर और २२ दिसम्बर, १९५६ को पटल पर रखे गये विवरण के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जिन छः स्थानों पर श्रीषधि संयंत्र स्थापित करने और छः क्षेत्रों में श्रीषधियाँ उगाने के लिये फार्म खोलने का निश्चय किया गया था उनके सम्बन्ध में क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): A team of Soviet Technical experts is at present in the country to render technical assistance in the final selection of construction sites and collecting initial data necessary for designing the five drug projects in view. As regards the setting up of the Drug farms, a technical committee has been constituted to recommend specific plants to be cultivated to the best advantage within the regional farms and to indicate the possible supplies of medicinal raw materials from them. The State Governments have been addressed and the material furnished by them will be placed before the technical committee.

श्री भक्त बर्षान : श्रीमन् क्या माननीय मंत्री जी यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

ये जो पांच या छः प्लांट लगाये जा रहे हैं, कब तक इनका कार्य शुरू हो जाएगा ?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Production is expected to start in the third year of the Third Plan.

श्री भक्त दर्शन: श्रीमन् २२ दिसम्बर, को माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा था, उसमें बताया गया था कि ये जो छः स्थान ड्रग फार्मों के लिये छाटे गये हैं, ये प्रीविजनल हैं, अस्थायी हैं। अतः मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यदि इस बारे में कोई अन्य सुझाव दिये जायें तो क्या उन पर भी विचार किया जा सकेगा ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : जरूर ।

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the six drug farms are enough to meet the needs of the country and whether there would be established an all-plant farm in that?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The basic idea is to have the principal medicinal plants. This does not shut out the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and other Ministries concerned and the State Governments developing as many regional and local farms with different plants and herbs as may be necessary or possible.

Shri N. N. Patel: May I know the regions in which these 5 plants will be established?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I have already placed a statement on the Table. If the hon. Member wants I shall send him a copy of it. The names of the places and the plants are given in that and also the provisional sites for the drug farms.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know how many drug farms already exist in these six regions and whether they will be accepted?

Shri Manubhai Shah: These are entirely new farms to be intensively developed. As hon. Members are aware there are so many drug farms

in some States. Actually, cinchona and other drugs and herbal plants are also being manufactured in the country on a sizable scale.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : जहाँ तक इन नये फार्मों का सम्बन्ध है, अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि इस सम्बन्ध में एक कमेटी बनाई गई है। उस कमेटी में क्या इस देश के कुछ ऐसे वैद्यों को भी रखा गया है जो इस प्रकार के मामलों में कुछ खास तजुर्बा रखते हों ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : इसमें ज्यादा तर बोटनिस्ट लोग और ड्रग्स के एक्सपर्ट हैं। यह बात ठीक हो सकती है कि प्रायुर्वेद के धाचार्यों को भी इस बारे में जानकारी हो। लेकिन यहाँ तो सवाल सिपैटिक प्रासेस से उनमें से एलकोहल ट्रेस निकालने का है। इस लिये इस बारे में उनकी कोई सजेशन हो तो जरूर उस पर गौर किया जा सकता है, लेकिन कमेटी में उनका रहना शायद बहुत जरूरी नहीं है।

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: May I know which are the 5 places where these medical plants are being established?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I have already placed a statement on the Table of the House.

Mr. Speaker: It is the same question. The hon. Member may look into the statement that is placed on the Table.

Shri P. K. Deo: May I know if the farms will take up the culture of the ayurvedic herbs?

Shri Manubhai Shah: These are specific farms for development in an intensive manner to make it more industrially based than for collecting specimens from here and there. The drugs and medicinal plants which have an economic potential and much value to the medicinal world will be selected.

श्री वय्य देव : हिमाचल जो इन औषधियों का एक पंसारखाना है, ड्रग

प्लांट्स की स्थापना के समय उसका भी निरीक्षण किया जाएगा ?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is a suggestion for action and these things will be taken into consideration. If the hon. Member could write and give suggestions from this particular angle of intensive and economic development of drug farms for the benefit of the country, that will be placed before the technical committee. ♦

Asansol and Hyderabad Explosions

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*180. { **Pandit D. N. Tiwari:**
Shri Vajpayee:

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

(a) whether the reports on the explosions at Jhumaria Bazar, Asansol on the 29th November, 1959 and in Begum Bazar in Hyderabad on the 13th December, 1959 have been considered and accepted by Government; and

(b) whether any steps are being taken to give effect to the various recommendations contained therein?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) and (b). A statement indicating the action taken by the Government on the various recommendations contained in the report, on the explosion at Jamuria Bazar is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 56.] The report on the explosion in Begum Bazar, Hyderabad does not contain any recommendation.

Pandit D. N. Tiwari: From the statement I find that the recommendation (e) has not been accepted by Government. In view of the fact that illegal possession of these fire-arms results in colossal loss of life and the present Act is not deterrent regarding the commission of this illegal offence, what is the difficulty in enhancing the sentence by an amendment of the law?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Till 1952, the only punishment prescribed was fine. In 1952, under clause 5, various punishments for imprisonment have been prescribed, ranging to two or three years. For some types of offence, the punishment is a fine which may go up to Rs. 1,000. It is not enhancement of punishment but the more careful detection of malpractices which would really serve the purpose.

Pandit D. N. Tiwari: In regard to recommendation No. (F), it has been said that the existing staff is not sufficient to cope with the inspection work. May I know whether it has been decided to make fresh recruitments for this purpose?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: We are considering this matter whether the staff should be increased or not.

Shri Vajpayee: What action has been taken or is proposed to be taken to implement recommendation (c) in regard to the Centrally Administered areas?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: We have referred the matter to the Home Ministry.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: What steps are being taken in order to do away with the dual control of this inspection which has been commented upon at length by Mr. Surita who enquired about the Jamuria explosion?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: So far as inspection is concerned, the inspection by the department of explosives must necessarily be restricted to the technical requirements. With regard to the other aspects it is upon the local authorities that we have to depend almost entirely.

Shri Subiman Ghose: May I know whether the case was started against the owners of this establishment under section 5 of the Explosives Act and they were taken into custody but during the investigation the case was changed to another section and they were let out?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I am afraid I have not got the information.

Mr. Speaker: Is the case *sub judice*?

Shri Subiman Ghose: It is pending. But the section was changed.

Mr. Speaker: It is open to them to change the section. When the prosecution is launched *prima facie* it comes under one section. Later on, going into the evidence adduced, they have come to another section. Let us not go into the details now.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Last time when we were discussing this question and we raised the question about the payment of *ad hoc* compensation, the hon. Minister stated that it would be done after this enquiry. I want to know whether any *ad hoc* compensation has been paid to the families of those who died.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Yes, Sir. The West Bengal Government are making some *ad hoc ex-gratia* payments in case of need.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What is the amount? Has it been paid or not?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: We have asked for detailed information from the Bengal Government about this.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether suitable amendments to rule 91 which is silent about intimation of renewal of licence have been made and whether there was no such intimation in any of these two cases of explosion? May I know if that rule has been amended?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: In the answer I have already stated that rule 91 is being amended suitably. Already executive instructions have been issued to the officers of the department.

Mr. Speaker: The point is whether before the explosion occurred rule 91 was amended and due intimation was given to those people?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: No, Sir. It is only after this unfortunate explosion that it was brought to our

notice that there was a lacuna and we had taken suitable action in the matter after that.

Detention of an American in Chinese Consulate in Bombay

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Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Vajpayee:
Shri B. C. Mullick:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
*181. Shri Radha Raman:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri A. M. Tariq:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri S. A. Mehdi:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Hem Barua:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to his statement made in Lok Sabha on the 30th November, 1959 and reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1069 on the 18th December, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have completed investigation into the allegations of American Consulate, Bombay and counter-allegations by Chinese Consulate, Bombay regarding the kidnapping of their national; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon):

(a) and (b). We received from the Bombay Government, some days ago, the report of the Bombay police on their enquiries into the allegations made by the US and Chinese Consulate-General in Bombay. The police found, on the basis of the evidence recorded by them, that, *prima facie*, a case had been made out of assault on and forcible detention of an employee of the US Consulate-General. Little evidence was, however, forthcoming in respect of the earlier course of events; and the circumstances in which the two employees of the US and Chinese Consulates-General appeared in a taxi at the place where the assault took place have not been

sufficiently explained. In the circumstances, the Government felt that no useful purpose would be served by instituting formal proceedings in court. Instead, it would be sufficient if the Chinese official concerned went out of India. The Chinese Embassy was advised accordingly. The official has since left India and no further action is, therefore, proposed.

Shri Joachim Alva: In view of this peculiar incident where both sides have their own story to tell and in view of the legal ineffectiveness in a case of this type where law courts could not settle the problem, may I know whether the External Affairs Ministry is contemplating drawing up a set of instructions for guidance of foreign missions in India for the future?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): As the hon. Member himself has said, this was a very peculiar and extraordinary incident which one normally reads about in fiction but does not come across in reality. It is very difficult for the External Affairs Ministry to make rules to deal with these matters which are on the verge of fiction.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know whether the report which appeared in the Press that the people concerned in one of the Embassies had put obstruction in the way of the police finding out the truth about the whole case, is correct?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is correct to this extent that at the earlier stages of enquiry not much co-operation was received from the Chinese Consulate-General and the person concerned also did not appear. Later, he did appear and gave his statement.

Shri Vajpayee: Is it a fact that when the Bombay police reached the Chinese Consulate, they found the American gentleman with his hands and feet tied down and if so, was it

not sufficient ground to proceed against?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not think it is correct—but I speak without absolute certainty—that the police found a person with his hands and feet tied down. It is true that, as has been stated in answer to the question, the police found *prima facie* evidence of assault and detention in the Chinese Consulate of an American national. That is true. But I cannot say the conditions in which they found him.

Shri Sonavane: May I know whether both the Embassies have agreed to drop this investigation and whether they have also agreed to the conclusion of the Government of India that the investigation should be closed?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is open—it was open—for any party to institute a case in the formal legal manner. Neither of them have instituted such a case. That was left to the Government of India or, more particularly, the Bombay Government to take steps and the result of that enquiry—I repeat—was that while a *prima facie* case was established of assault and detention of an American national by the Chinese Consulate-General, many parts of the story were obscure and they did not think there is, in the circumstances, adequate evidence to proceed much further in the matter.

Shri Hem Barua: Independent of the police enquiry made into this incident, may I know whether the Government have tried to make an assessment of the highly contradictory statements made by the two Consul Generals; if so, what is the conclusion that the Government have arrived at?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The Government, Sir, naturally, had to rely on the Bombay Government which is dealing with this matter, and I have stated the conclusion of the Bombay Government.

मंगला बांध

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*१८२. श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री :
 श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त :
 श्री बी० खं० शर्मा :
 श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :
 श्री हामानी :
 श्री अजीत सिंह सरहदी :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री १६ नवम्बर, १९५६ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जब से हमने सुरक्षा परिषद् को विरोध-पत्र भेजे हैं पाकिस्तान ने मंगला बांध के निर्माण कार्य को तेज कर दिया है; और

(ख) क्या उस क्षेत्र के निवासियों ने जहाँ यह बांध बनाया जाने वाला है, घीरे घीरे उस स्थान से हटना आरम्भ कर दिया है ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य उपमंत्री (श्रीमती लक्ष्मी मेनन) : (क) और (ख), सरकार के पास कोई और सूचना देने के लिये नहीं है।

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: (a) and (b). Government have no further information to give.

श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री : पिछली बार प्रधान मंत्री जी ने यह बताया था कि मंगला बांध के बनने पर मीरपुर नगर के अतिरिक्त १२२ गांव हिन्दुस्तान के उजड़ जायेंगे और करीब १ लाख आदमी बेघरबार हो जायेंगे तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस सारे स्थान पर जहाँ यह बांध बनाया जायगा तो भारत का कितना भूभाग ऐसा है जो कि इससे पाकिस्तान के अधिकार में चला जायगा ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : मैं प्रश्न

पूरी तरह सुन नहीं पाया लेकिन फिर भी अगर आप कहें तो मैं जवाब दे दूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य एक बार और अपना प्रश्न दोहरा दें।

श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री : पिछली बार प्रधान मंत्री जी ने यह बताया था कि पाकिस्तान मंगला बांध बना रहा है। उसके बनने पर मीरपुर नगर के अतिरिक्त १२२ गांव उजड़ जायेंगे और करीब १ लाख आदमी बेघरबार हो जायेंगे तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि मंगला बांध के बनने पर कितनी वर्गमील भारत की धरती पाकिस्तान के अधिकार में चली जायगी ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : आखिरी सवाल का जवाब तो यह है कि मंगला बांध के बनने से कोई भी जमीन पाकिस्तान को नहीं जायगी यों बिलफेल वह सारी जमीन पर काबिज है, हालांकि गलत काबिज है। तो इससे कोई नई जमीन तो उनके पास जाती नहीं श्रवबत्ता उस जमीन के एक हिस्से में मंगला बांध का पानी फैलेगा और वहां यह नतीजे होंगे जो कि माननीय सदस्य ने कहे।

Mr. Speaker: Evidently, the hon. Member wants to know how much area of our territory will be submerged; he is not asking how much will go away to Pakistan.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not exactly know, but, obviously, a broad idea is given. When it is said that the town of Mirpur and 122 villages will be submerged, we get a broad idea of the submergence. I could not give a precise idea in acreage.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether the question as to whether this Mangla Dam should be constructed or not will be included in the consideration of the distribution of the water from the western rivers under the auspices of the World Bank?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I ventured to reply to a similar question some-time back. This question may be divided up into two parts. One part involves the question of Kashmir and the territory, as we say, forcibly occupied by Pakistan. That is the larger issue. The other part is the construction of dams etc. and their use for canal waters. That is a question which can arise even between two countries who want to profit by such purpose. That does not involve any transfer of territory. Often between two countries such a proposal is made jointly or severally and some agreement is arrived at as to the benefits etc. of that, and they agree to certain submergence of their own territory. That does not involve any transfer of territory. In this particular matter, because it is connected with the major Kashmir issue, we have taken objection repeatedly and brought this matter up before the United Nations, Security Council, and all the papers in regard to it have been placed previously on the Table of the House.

Shri Damani: May I know how far our treaty on Indus Basin water is going to be affected by this project?

Mr. Speaker: The quantity will be lessened.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Well, the quantity will not be lessened, the quantity will be put in a reservoir to be used. That will be controllable. It is not that the water flows away; it will be kept in a reservoir for use when needed.

Mr. Speaker: How much will we suffer?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That, Sir, depends on what the agreement is. The various proposals made in the past and even in the present have been about a division of the various rivers in the Punjab. In that division this river goes to Pakistan, so that from that point of view, if that is agreed to, we do not suffer for lack of water.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether any reply has been received to our various protest letters to the Security Council; if so, may I know whether they have taken any action and what that action is?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The letters we have sent to the Security Council have as usual been circulated to all the members of the Security Council. Pakistan has put in counter letters which have also been circulated.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know the reaction of the various countries? If both the letters have been circulated, could we ascertain the reaction of the various countries to those letters, whether it is in our favour or not?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am not able to say.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that the Mangla Dam dispute is essentially a part of the Kashmir dispute; if so, whether the solution of the Mangla Dam dispute is interlinked with the solution of the bigger issue, and, if the answer is in the affirmative, may I know what steps Government have taken to see that this problem is solved independently and is not interlinked with the bigger issue?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have just ventured to explain, Sir, that this involves two aspects. There is, as the hon. Member has said, the Kashmir dispute which involves the sovereignty over this area, and we claim that sovereignty. The other is the distribution of certain waters, which may be dealt with apart from the question of sovereignty by agreement or otherwise. Therefore, I cannot deal with the first question, it is a big issue; the second is one which might be dealt with without affecting the sovereignty of a country.

Manufacture of Pencils

*183. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of pencil manufacturing units in India and their production capacity;

(b) whether Government consider it necessary to step further increase in the manufacturing units of pencils; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the same?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) There are 14 pencil manufacturing units and their total installed capacity is 15.7 lakh gross per annum.

(b) and (c). No, Sir; as such a consumer item could still be produced in larger quantities and the resulting competition would also enable continuous improvement in quality.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know the amount of money spent on the import of these pencils from abroad?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Nil.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if any quality control is going to be imposed on the manufacture of pencils because the pencils that come from outside are better?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There is no question of any quality control. The hon. Member will be pleased to see that some of the pencils manufactured in the country, both coloured and black, are of the high quality comparable to pencils made anywhere in the world.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : क्या अभी भी हमारे यहां बाहर से कोई पेंसिलें आती हैं और अगर नहीं आती हैं तो हमारे यहां जो पेंसिलें बनती हैं, उनके बाहर भेजने की क्या कोई व्यवस्था की जा रही है ?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I am glad the hon. Member raised this question. Actually some token exports have taken place, and currently we are discussing with two rupee-payment countries for sizable quantities of pencils to be exported.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : क्या सरकार देश में जो पेंसिलें बनाने वाली फैक्टरीज हैं उनको

डाइरेक्शन देगी कि गरीब विद्यार्थियों के लिए सस्ते दामों वाली पेंसिलें बनायें ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : काफी सस्ती पेंसिलें बिक रही हैं। हमारी डिमांड जो है वह साढ़े ८ लाख ग्रास की है और हमारी कैपेसिटी १५ लाख ग्रास की है। मैं आनरेबुल मेम्बर से यह विनती करूंगा कि वे बाजार में जा कर स्वयं देखें कि यह पेंसिलें काफी सस्ती बिक रही हैं और इम्पोर्ट से तो एक तिहाई दाम से भी सस्ती पड़ती हैं।

Shri Basappa: May I know whether there is any possibility of more exports of these pencils from these units to other countries?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I replied a similar question in Hindi. I said that we are making very token exports for the present, but in one or two countries which we visited recently we found that they are large consumers of pencils and they do not make adequate quantities. So we are discussing with one or two rupee-payment countries for some sizable exports going out from here.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether the unit in Madras has got plans to expand its capacity; if so, whether the Government will help that unit to expand?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Madras is one of our best pencil producing units. They are the pioneers in pencils and they are making a very wide range of pencils. All assistance they need will be given.

Shri N. N. Patel: May I know how many such pencil manufacturing units are there in the Bombay State and where they are situated?

Mr. Speaker: If the hon. Member is interested, he may table a separate question.

Import of Cotton from U.S.A.

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- *184. { Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri S. A. Mehdi:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:
Shri Amjad Ali:

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

(a) whether the Indian Government have requested U. S. A. for 2,50,000 bales of cotton under P.L. 480; and

(b) if so, how it is likely to be utilised?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo). (a) Negotiations were recently held with the Government of U.S.A. for allocation of additional cotton to India under her P.L. 480 Programme. An agreement was subsequently concluded for an additional allocation of 2.5 lakh bales (American) under the Programme.

(b) The entire quantity is being allocated to the Textile industry and imports are under way.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know what is the shortfall in our cotton production this year and the causes therefor?

Shri Kanungo: Normally we look for the crop size of 50 lakh bales and this year our crop size has been about 40 lakh odd bales.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know the difference between the prices that we are supposed to pay to the USA cotton and those of our own cotton?

Shri Kanungo: At the moment, it is almost parity.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: May I know if there is any proposal to make the distribution of this cotton that we will be getting under the P.L. 480 concession conditional on the textile manufacturing interests taking

positive steps to bring down the speculative rise in the prices of cotton goods?

Shri Kanungo: This cotton is permissible to mills only and this is one of the steps by which the prices will be lowered.

Shri P. G. Deb: May I know whether this will reduce the high prices of cloth?

Shri Kanungo: Yes, Sir.

Shri P. R. Patel: May I know whether this import of cotton will affect the local price of cotton, and secondly, whether the stocking of this cotton by the textile mills will make them rather incapable of buying local cotton?

Shri Kanungo: No, Sir. The local cotton crop is so short that it will make cotton available to the mills which badly require it.

Shri P. R. Patel: I wanted to know the effect on the local price.

Shri Kanungo: It will keep the normal price.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : हम जो अमरीका से रुई मंगा रहे हैं उसकी हिन्दुस्तानी रुपये में क्या कीमत होगी ?

श्री कानूनगो : बराबर ही हो जाएगा ।

Shri Damani: In view of the acute shortage of cotton, may I know whether the Government is considering the question of increasing the quantity of imported cotton from America and, if so, the details thereof?

Shri Kanungo: There is considerable pressure from the industry for the import of more cotton.

श्री रामसिंह भाई वर्मा : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताने का कष्ट करेंगे कि जो गांठें प्राप्त होंगी उनका वितरण मौजूदा शिपटों के लिये किया जाएगा, या इसके अतिरिक्त जो शिपटें बर्लें उनको भी दिया जाएगा ?

श्री कानूनगो : अभी मौजूदा शिपटों के लिये भी पूरा नहीं है।

Shri Damani: The hon. Minister has said that there is pressure from the mill industry for importing more cotton. I want to know what time the Government will take for a decision on this matter, because there is acute shortage of cotton and the production is affected thereby?

Shri Kanungo: We are keeping the matter under review almost every day.

Shri Joachim Alva: While planning for the import of cotton from America under all these concessions, may I know whether the Government has considered the question of buying cotton of similar quality from our next-door neighbour, Pakistan?

Shri Kanungo: Yes, Sir. We are buying as much cotton as Pakistan is prepared to sell.

Chinese Propaganda in Border Area

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- *185. { **Shri Hem Barua:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Amjad Ali:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Radha Raman:
Shri Khushwaqt Rai:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 123 on the 19th November, 1959 and state:

(a) whether enquiries have been completed in the matter of insidious propaganda being carried by some Chinese traders and laundrymen who have opened shops recently in many places in border areas;

(b) what action has been taken as a result of these enquiries; and

(c) whether such propaganda has been stopped as a result of action taken?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadat Ali Khan): (a) to (c). Government have not come across any

specific case of such propaganda, but are vigilant against any such attempt being made.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that cyclostyled copies of letters purported to have been written by an association formed by a body, the "Anti-Indian Expansionist Association of the People's Republic of China", are circulated in this country in which an undisguised attack is made on Mr. Nehru and his China policy and which goes on to accuse Mr. Nehru of "expansionist ambitions and practically instigating the revolt of the Tibetan rebels" and, if so, whether the Government have tried to comb out the sources of this nefarious propaganda, and if so, what success have the Government achieved so far in this matter?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I shall reply to this from memory. An odd sheet like this did come to our notice. It was an anonymous, cyclostyled sheet, and we tried to enquire. We could not trace it anywhere. It has not been distributed widely. Very few people know about it. In fact I think it came to us by post, as far as I remember. It is a very objectionable sheet. But it is very difficult to attach that to any propaganda. What I mean is, sometimes, people who want to get other people into trouble put across these things. One cannot catch hold of them. Certainly, it is not that it has no effect, but what I mean is, it is not widely distributed. Maybe a few persons got it by post anonymously. It is difficult to deal with such matters.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that the West Bengal police discovered some Chinese magazines at Kalimpong, which question the integrity of Indian territory and, if so, what are those magazines and the details thereof? It was only on the 8th January.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Maybe, presumably the West Bengal police took possession of them.

Shri Hem Barua: They took possession, but I just want to know the character of these magazines. Whether the Government here are aware of the character of these magazines, the number of copies seized, and whether this has been a regular feature in Kalimpong where they are circulated. This sort of magazines question the territorial integrity of this country.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Some such papers were circulated originally, I think. In the recent past, there has been no such circulation. It is fairly strict. If any such case comes to the hon. Member's notice, we shall gladly take steps.

सेठ गोविंद दास : सीमा क्षेत्र के सिवा क्या इस प्रकार का चीनी प्रचार देश के और स्थानों में भी हो रहा है, और क्या इस प्रकार का साहित्य और स्थानों पर भी बांटा जा रहा है ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : इस प्रकार का साहित्य बांटा जा रहा है यह कहना तो मुश्किल बात है। लेकिन जो हमारे यहां विदेशी एम्बेसीज हैं वे अपने देश की खबरें दिया करते हैं कि वहां क्या कार्रवाई हो रही है, और यह एक बजा बात है और उनको ऐसा करने का अधिकार है। जब वह उससे कुछ आगे बढ़ें और हमारे देश पर कुछ हमला करें तो गलत बात हो जाती है और हम ने उनको रोका है और कई दफा रोका है। एक से ज्यादा एम्बेसीज को रोका है, और उसका असर हुआ है। आम तौर से ऐसा नहीं होता, लेकिन अगर इतिहास से ऐसा हो तो उन का ध्यान दिलाया जाता है।

Shrimati Manjula Devi: May I know whether any case of anti-national propaganda in NEFA in particular has been brought to the notice of Government?

Mr. Speaker: Anti-Indian propaganda in NEFA.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have not heard of any propaganda in NEFA, of

this type, and I do not think it is very easy for anyone to do it there either.

Shrimati Manjula Devi: May I know whether any restrictions are placed with regard to the unauthorised existence of the Chinese in Assam and their unrestricted movement all over Assam?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: If the thing is unauthorised, that means restriction and action is taken there. But so far as NEFA is concerned, the hon. Member might be assured, it is protected by all kinds of rules and regulations which apply not to the Chinese only but to all foreigners; and no one can go there without a permit and those permits are not easily given. In some parts of NEFA they are not given at all even with difficulty.

So far as other parts of NEFA are concerned, there is a certain freedom of movement in some areas. There too, in the inner line, the freedom of movement does not apply. In Kalimpong and some other areas, every foreigner has to register. Every newcomer gets a registration certificate for a week, and after that, except for special reasons, he cannot stay there.

Shri Hem Barua rose—

Mr. Speaker: I have allowed a number of questions.

Shri Hem Barua: My question follows from the previous answer. In view of the fact that these magazines were discovered in Kalimpong and in view of the fact that the Prime Minister has said that every foreigner in Kalimpong has to register, may I know whether these magazines were discovered with any registered foreigner or where?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: So far as I remember, they were found in some bookshop. I am not quite sure about that.

Shri Hem Barua: Found by whom?

Mr. Speaker: Have foreigners got bookshops there?

Shri Hem Barua: Yes, Sir. I want to know whether the owner of the bookshop is a registered foreigner or not.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I cannot say straightaway whether he was a registered foreigner.

Shri D. C. Sharma rose—

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member did not get up all along; if he had got up, I would have given him preference.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I got up so many times.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Jammu and Srinagar Radio Stations

*186. { **Shri P. G. Deb:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan-occupied Kashmir Radio continues to broadcast anti-Indian propaganda;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the radio stations of Jammu and Srinagar have stopped broadcasts to counter such anti-Indian propaganda; and

(c) if so, why these broadcasts have been stopped?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri A. C. Joshi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). It would not be correct to say that the Jammu and Srinagar Stations have ceased counteracting anti-Indian Propaganda by the Azad Kashmir Radio. These Stations continue to correct wrong and tendentious information given by the Azad Kashmir Radio. They do not try to answer abusive or vituperative type of propaganda by the same means.

Shri P. G. Deb: Is it a fact that instructions have been issued to

Kashmir Radio by our Government not even to broadcast material about India's case in Kashmir?

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know if instructions have been issued by the Central Government not to make propaganda, even if it is favourable to us?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): The answer is very clear. The point is, the Azad Kashmir Radio is in the habit sometimes of using abusive language and broadcasting articles and sketches in that tone. We do not generally follow that pattern. No new instructions have been issued regarding this question now. This has been there for a long time.

Mr. Speaker: His question is whether legitimate propaganda on our side is also tabooed?

Dr. Keskar: I have made it clear that we are today counteracting the propaganda of Azad Kashmir Radio or Pakistan Radio whenever it gives wrong facts either regarding India or our case in Kashmir.

श्री प्र० म० तारिक : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह हकीकत है कि आज़ाद काश्मीर रेडियो . . . (Interruptions)

An Hon. Member: Occupied Kashmir.

श्री प्र० म० तारिक : . . . से सिर्फ काश्मीर के बारे में ही नहीं, (Interruptions) बल्कि हुकूमते हिन्दुस्तान के लीडरों और गवर्नमेंट के बारे में भी गलत गलत इल्जामात तराशे जाते हैं, बेहूदा गालियाँ दी जाती हैं और अगर यह हकीकत है, तो क्या अभी हाल ही में हुई कामनवैल्य डायरेक्टर जनरल की कांफरेंस में हमारी हुकूमत की तरफ से पाकिस्तान के नुमायंदे के साथ कोई बात-चीत की गई ?

[شری اے - ایم - طارق - میں
یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ کیا یہ
حقیقت ہے کہ آزاد کشمیر ریڈیو...
(Interruption).

An Hon. Member: Occupied Kashmir:

..... شری اے - ایم - طارق
میں صرف کشمیر کے بارے میں ہی
نہیں (Inter-ruptions). بلکہ
حکومت ہندوستان کے لیڈروں اور
گورنمنٹ کے بارے میں بھی غلط
غلط الزامات تراشے جاتے ہیں -
بمبھوڈہ گالیاں دی جاتی ہیں اور اگر
یہ حقیقت ہے تو کیا ابھی حال ہی
میں ہوئی کمرن ویٹن ڈائریکٹر جینرل
کی کانفرنس میں ہماری حکومت
کی طرف سے پاکستان کے نمائندے کے
ساتھ کوئی بات چیت کی گئی -

ڈا॰ کسٹکار : یہ بات سہی ہے کہ
آزاد کشمیر ریڈیو نے خالی

شری ہجرانجیو : ماننیی مंत्री भी
“आजाद” कहते हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस को छोड़ दीजिये ।

श्री अ॰ सु॰ तारिक : नाम निहाद
आजाद काश्मीर रेडियो ।

[شری اے - ایم - طارق - نام نہاد آزاد
کشمیر ریڈیو]

ڈا॰ کسٹکار : उस का नाम है । मैं
उस को आजाद नहीं मानता । यह रेडियो
हुकूमते हिन्द ही नहीं, बल्कि हमारे लीडरान
के बारे में भी बहुत बुरी तरह की गालियां
बकता है, लेकिन मैं मानता हूँ कि आनरेबल
मेम्बर हम से यह आशा नहीं रखते कि हम
भी उसी तरह की गालियां अपने रेडियो से
कहें । रहा सवाल का दूसरा जुज, उस के
बारे में मैं इतना ही कहूंगा कि कामनवैल्थ
डायरेक्टर्स कांफरेंस एक टेक्निकल और
361 (Ai) LS-2

प्रोफेशनल कांफरेंस थी और उस में पालिसी
मैटर्स का कोई डिस्कशन नहीं हुआ । मैं
आनरेबल मेम्बर को यह कह सकता हूँ कि
अगर अगले दिनों में इंडो-पाकिस्तान कन-
सल्टेटिव कमेटी की बैठक होगी, तो उस में
इस सवाल पर बात-चीत और मशविरा
हो सकता है ।

Shri A. M. Tariq: The hon. Minister
said professional matters were
discussed. Pakistan has made it a
profession to abuse India. Did that
come under discussion?

Mr. Speaker: He only referred to
the subject-matter of the conference.

The Prime Minister and Minister of
External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal
Nehru): The hon. Member has not
quite understood the reply. The con-
ference was a highly technical con-
ference on technical matters. It had
nothing to do with policies—abuse or
otherwise.

Minimum Wages

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*187. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Labour and
Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the
unanimous recommendation of the
15th Indian Labour Conference regard-
ing minimum wage has not yet been
ratified by Government; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the same?

The Deputy Minister of Labour
(Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). The
recommendations were brought to the
notice of Employing Ministries, State
Governments, Industrial Tribunals,
etc. The full acceptance of the norms
recommended by the Conference will
depend on the paying capacity of the
Industry concerned, and this has to
be adjudged by the relevant wage fix-
ing authorities.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It has been
definitely stated by the Pay Commis-
sion that the 15th Labour Conference
recommendation regarding minimum
wage has not been ratified. I want to

know the circumstances under which this recommendation was not ratified. I want a specific answer.

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): It is not a question of ratification. The recommendations of the Indian Labour Conference do not go through any process of ratification.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The word 'ratification' has been used in this letter. Should I take it that the expressions contained in the letter written by the Finance Secretary to the Pay Commission were wrongly used? What is the fate of this recommendation?

Shri Nanda: I have before me the text of that letter and I think it places the position very correctly. It is a recommendation and it has its effect as a recommendation. Of course the Government does not take up every recommendation and ratify it.

Mr. Speaker: The simple question is whether it has been accepted and implemented?

Shri Nanda: The answer says, it has been brought to the notice of the authorities concerned and it is being taken into consideration to the extent it is feasible.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: May I know whether the Labour Minister is aware of the statement made by the Finance Minister the other day that the recommendation of the 15th Labour Conference is not binding on the Government of India and if so, what action the Labour Ministry propose to take in order that the recommendations made by the Conference may be binding on all parties on equal terms?

Shri Nanda: It depends on the nature of the recommendation. The Labour Ministry is there to assist the parties—employers and workers—to come to a certain understanding and it gives general support in a desirable

direction. Having done that, in the case of any recommendation which is made by agreement, it is the duty of the Ministry to see that steps are taken and necessary directions issued to have it carried out.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Is there any proposal before Government to undertake legislation with regard to this decision of the 15th Labour Conference, in view of the constitutional provision that Government should undertake legislation for a living wage?

Shri Nanda: It raises several questions. There is, of course, the Directive Principle of the Constitution that we have to move in the direction of a living wage. This is one step in that direction. There is a basis created for further consideration. Every recommendation does not become a material for legislation.

Shri Goray: I want to know whether these decisions are treated by the Labour Ministry or the Government of India as if they were routine matters. I think these are questions which are going to affect the production targets that we fix. So, I would ask the Labour Ministry whether they are going to make any special efforts to see that whatever is decided in the Labour Conference is implemented not only by the private sector, but also by Government?

Shri Nanda: To the extent Government is concerned, certainly so. These recommendations are treated with the greatest respect; they have their own weight and authority.

Shri Anthony Pillai: The communication from the Finance Ministry says that the recommendation is of a tripartite character. May I know who the third party to the agreement is?

Shri Nanda: The representatives of the Government sit in those conferences.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: In view of the fact that this recommendation was made as early as three years ago and also in view of the fact

that all the employing Ministries' representatives and the representative of the Finance Ministry sit in the conference, has the Government of India—not the State Government—taken any decision on this specific recommendation and expressed its views on that?

Shri Nanda: It does not call for any such decision, because it is not a rigid formula laid down. It gives a certain guidance. If the hon. Member will see the text of the recommendation, certain guides for the various wage-fixing bodies—certain norms—have been indicated. There is another clause saying that there may be circumstances in which these norms cannot be adopted. Those circumstances have to be stated.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Directly arising out of this question....

Mr. Speaker: I cannot allow members to go on putting questions. They will consult among themselves and put some important questions.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: In view of the open repudiation of the recommendations by the Finance Minister on behalf of the Government of India, is it not open to the other parties also to repudiate all the decisions of the Indian Labour Conference?

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members should not assume things and then put questions. I was present here when the hon. Finance Minister was replying.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: I am referring to the letter.

Mr. Speaker: The Question Hour ought not to be used for the purpose of imposing one's views on others.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: It is not a view.

Mr. Speaker: Then what is the question?

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: In view of the letter written by the Finance Minister on behalf of the

Government of India, repudiating any liability because of the recommendations of the labour conference, is it not open to all the other parties to the conference to repudiate the decisions of the conference?

Shri Nanda: There has been no repudiation. In fact, the Pay Commission has taken this into consideration in the spirit and in the sense in which it was laid down.

12 hrs.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Sino-Indian Border Dispute

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S. N. Q. No. 1 { **Shri Hem Barua:**
Shri Nath Pal:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Defence Minister addressing a meeting of students and teachers at the University campus at Chandigarh on 5th February, 1960 said to the effect that "we are not prepared to hand over any part of our administered territory along the Sino-Indian borders";

(b) if so, what is the significance of the word "administered"; and

(c) whether Government have made any policy decision of this nature?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) to (c). The Defence Minister spoke extempore for more than an hour and a full report of his speech is not available. But it is clear that the words referred to were used in a particular context. He laid stress on the inviolability of India's territory and said that India was not prepared to negotiate on the basis of surrender of any part of it.

He referred to Ladakh and stated that it formed an integral part of India.

Later in his speech, he referred to the N.E.F.A. area which, he pointed

out, had been for long administered by us. In this connection, he said that this territory could not be argued about on the basis of the Chinese claims which was that the Chinese had been in possession of it and had actually administered part of it. In referring to the "administered territory" of NEFA, he was countering Chinese arguments in regard to it.

So, far as India's policy on the frontier areas is concerned, this had been made clear and fully stressed by the Defence Minister without any distinction between the different areas.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that there is no contradiction to this statement so far made, and in view of the fact that the Chinese justification for the occupation of the part of Ladakh, in spite of the Treaty of 1842, is based on the ground that that portion of Ladakh has been administered by China for four years or so and Indian administration has not reached that region, why is it that a statement of this sort that gives a handle to Chinese claim on our territory should be made by the Defence Minister which I am afraid, adds further to our difficulties?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: A statement of this sort was not made by the Defence Minister. If a phrase is taken out of the context of the speech, that sometimes causes misapprehensions in peoples' minds. I have just now stated that he was actually countering the Chinese statement.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: As it was such an important matter, why did the Defence Minister not contradict the press report when it was published all over the country?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know. First of all, the whole thing occurred, I think, during the last two weeks. As soon as it occurred, the matter has been noticed and questions were tabled and the obvious way was to reply to the question here and in the other House.

Shri Hem Barua: A reference is made to NEFA as an administered

area and the Prime Minister knows it that there are certain areas in NEFA where our administration has not as yet reached, within the MacMahon line of course. In view of this, when a reference is made to the administered territory of NEFA, when we are not going to surrender our territories, there is that apprehension that those regions which our administration is yet to reach, those regions are to be handed over to China. That is the impression that is created in the country.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I really do not understand where the apprehension is, except possibly in the minds of some hon. Members here. I see no apprehension, and the Government's policy is clear. And I have seldom read a report of a stronger speech by the Defence Minister than the one the Defence Minister made on that occasion; such reports I have seen. The hon. Member refers to some parts of NEFA, which are not administered as such. Well, what exactly he means by "administered" is not clear to me. Obviously, some high mountain peaks are not administered in that sense. It is obvious. But we talk of an area, not of selected high mountain peaks, or inaccessible areas and there is no doubt that NEFA as a whole, I say, is administered completely, and has been so for the last so many years.

Mr. Speaker: A doubt is created by the use of the word "administered". Whether our territory will be all right? "Administered" means that portion which is now administered.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: May I point out that he was countering the argument of the Chinese that they were administering, which is completely false? It is the claim by the Chinese that is being dealt with in a particular area.

Mr. Speaker: Very well.

Shri Tyagi: The Prime Minister and his other colleagues seem to be thinking as if administration is something substantial which must reach a place, or not reach a place. As we

understand, a territory which is within India is administered by us because of the very fact that it is within India. Administration does not mean that some sword has to be poked into that area at every point.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That is exactly what I am trying to point out. Administration does not mean that every little spot is occupied by an official. That is a ridiculous meaning. There are mountainous areas, large areas, where there is no official but, nevertheless, it is within the administered area. The whole of Ladakh is within India, and has not been administered in the sense of an official sitting everywhere, but it is, nevertheless, within the larger area.....

Shri Tyagi: It is immaterial (*Interruptions*).

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have not quite finished yet. This particular point arose, more particularly in regard to NEFA, because the Chinese have made quite extraordinary claims which have not a vestige of justification in regard to NEFA. They have said that they are actually administering part of it—they have said that—which is an amazing assertion to make, and that is being countered by the actual fact—that is in our reply to the Chinese Government too—that they are definite parts of our administered territory—Sadiya frontier tract, this, that and the other. Therefore, this reference to NEFA is not a legal argument.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The hon. Prime Minister has taken some pains in distinguishing the NEFA area and Ladakh area, and this morning the Prime Minister said that in Ladakh the entire area is not really administered area. Having regard to this fact, may I know whether in future important pronouncements like this will be made after enough consideration and sufficient care will be exercised by the Government spokesmen?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: So far as this particular matter is concerned, I do not know what the hon. Member is referring to. It is a very clear enunciation of the Government's policy. There is nothing in that that any member of this House who knows facts, even if he may differ on something can take exception to. The difficulty arises sometimes in bits of things being extracted from a speech published in a newspaper, which does not give the full text.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: What about the impression it creates?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Are we to censor all the newspapers, as the hon. Member suggests? I am not going to have censorship.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: This is a fact. It is not a newspaper report. The Governor of Punjab was presiding over that meeting. The fact may be verified from him if the newspaper reports are incorrect.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have stated something on my authority. No verification is necessary when I am sure (*Interruption*).

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: It is the students who were attending that meeting.

Mr. Speaker: We have all misunderstood it.

Shri Khadilkar: Administration, in particular in the context of this speech, leads to some doubt because a lot of territory, particularly in Ladakh area, though not physically administered by us, was politically under our jurisdiction as we have said. So, reference to administration leads certainly to doubt and lends support to the Chinese argument when they are advancing it again and again, namely, that we were not holding actual possession because we had no administration. Therefore this certain doubt arises and it should be promptly removed.

Shri P. R. Patel rose—

Mr. Speaker: All matters are now set at rest.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: May I ask one question?

Mr. Speaker: Enough questions have been answered. The hon. Prime Minister has said that this word 'administration' has been used with respect to NEFA where they claim that they were in possession. It was not intended for Ladakh. But if newspaper pick out the word 'administration' and use it for Ladakh, it has been sufficiently explained now.... (Interruption).

Shri Goray: When the hon. Defence Minister is here why should he not clarify? Let him say what he said.

Shri Hem Barua: I do not want the hon. Prime Minister to change his pack-horses in the midstream, but I would ask him to ask his Ministers to be a little careful while making statements of this sort which might damage the interests of the country.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: In agreeing with what the hon. Member says that Ministers should be careful may I, with all respect, say that other hon. Members should also be careful?.... (Interruption).

Shri Hem Barua: They have enunciated Government policy in a wrong way.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: Because of the statements that are being made from time to time, namely, that not a blade of grass would grow in these areas, we are very much concerned over the statement of the hon. Defence Minister. People feel that there is a move to surrender these areas to the Chinese. (An Hon. Member: No). It may not be true, but still there is that suspicion growing. May we request the Government to prevent that apprehension seeing that Ministers do not make such statements in future without due considerations?

Mr. Speaker: He did not admit that the present statement had been made without due consideration.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Tibetan Refugees

- *188. { **Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:**
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri P. K. Deo:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any scheme for rehabilitation of the Tibetan refugees, at present lodged in Missamari Camp; and

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

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri J. N. Hazarika): (a) and (b). A statement giving the information required is given below:

Statement

The scheme is intended to settle 1,000 families of Tibetan refugees on 2,000 acres of land at Bhaluckpung in North-East Frontier Agency and near the foothills of Assam. The total number of settlers is likely to be 1,500. The thick jungles covering the site will be cleared by refugees themselves with the help of bulldozers and tractors. Timber and other material obtained from jungle clearance will be utilized, as far as possible, in the construction of houses for the refugees. Arrangements will be made to provide rations to the settlers for a period of one year at the end of which the first cycle of the crops will be completed and it is hoped that the refugees will become self-sufficient in the matter of food supplies. It is proposed to provide a limited number of livestock for which necessary veterinary aid will also be available. Care has been taken to provide for the medical needs and the education of the refugees. During off-season, when the settlers will be free from agricultural operations, they would receive training in handicrafts and small scale cottage industries.

The total cost of the scheme is estimated to be Rs. 12 lakhs. It is hoped that some of the relief organisations will make donations of (a) food and (b) agricultural implements.

Explosives on Sialkot-Jammu Border

- *189. { Shri Raghunath Singh;
Shri Assar;

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether it is a fact that a dump of explosives was found inside the Indian territory on Sialkot-Jammu border, which was imported from Pakistan and a Pakistani spy Barkat Ali was also arrested in this connection?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): On the night of November 29/30, 1959 a Pakistan national, Barkat Ali Goojar, was arrested by the Jammu and Kashmir border police. Acting on information furnished by him, the police recovered some explosives from a place 12 miles south-west of Jammu and 2 miles east of Jammu-Sialkot border. Barkat Ali Also confessed his complicity in the planting of explosives on Achharkund bridge on Srinagar-Jammu road on November 4, 1959.

Aluminium Plant at Salem

- *190. { Shri T. B. Vittal Rao;
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta;
Shri Padam Dev;
Shri Tangamani;

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 31 on the 16th November, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the application for setting up an Aluminium Plant at Salem (Madras); and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The scheme has been approved in principle. Some of the details are under discussions with the State Government and the party.

Tenements for Cottage Dwellers in Bombay

*191. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Bombay have submitted a proposal to construct twenty-five thousand tenements for the cottage-dwellers; and

(b) if so, whether sanction has been given to the proposals?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) and (b). Of the 25,000 tenements proposed to be built for rehousing hutment-dwellers in Bombay City and suburbs, the Government of Bombay formulated a project for construction of 5,966 tenements of the estimated cost of Rs. 2.09 crores, as the first phase of the programme to be completed by the 31st of March, 1961. After consultation with the Government of India, the project was sanctioned by the State Government on the 2nd February, 1960.

Minorities in East Pakistan

*192. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the East Pakistan authorities have removed the restrictions imposed on members of minority community in the matter of renewal of their passports; and

(b) whether the figures of migration of members of minority community from East Pakistan have declined by now?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri J. N. Hazarika): (a) No, Sir. There has been no appreciable improvement in this respect?

(b) The figures of migration do not show any downward trend from the slight increase that became evident after June, 1959. At an average, 700 persons migrate to India from East Pakistan each month.

Employees' State Insurance Corporation

*198. { **Shri Subiman Ghose:**
Shri D. R. Chavan:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) what is the net surplus fund in Employees' State Insurance Corporation at present;

(b) when the fund became surplus first and the amount of surplus at that time;

(c) what is the specific proposal for utilisation of the said fund;

(d) why there is delay for its utilisation; and

(e) when the work of utilisation is expected to commence?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Rs. 15,70,02,138/- at the end of 1958-59.

(b) In 1952-53, the amount being Rs. 77,50,513/- on 31-3-1953.

(c) Construction of hospitals/ annexes and dispensaries.

(d) and (e). Preliminaries had to be settled which has been done and the work has already been started.

India-China Border Problem

*194. { **Shri Radha Raman:**
Shri A. M. Tariq:
Shri Hem Barua:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether any brochure or other publications which contain India's case on border dispute with China including traditional maps showing our claim of boundaries with China have been prepared for inland distribution and foreign consumption;

(b) if so, the nature thereof and agencies through which they are to be distributed; and

(c) what other steps have been taken to counteract Chinese propaganda in this respect?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon):

(a) and (b). Yes; these have been given wide publicity through Indian and foreign press and through Indian Information Services abroad.

(c) Suitable measures have been taken.

Coal Mine Award

*195. **Shri Muhammed Elias:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Arbitrator, to whom the dispute in the coal mine industry was referred to, has given his award;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the coal mine-owners have implemented the award?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Yes.

(b) A copy of the award is available in the Lok Sabha Library.

(c) The representatives of the employers Organisations in the Coal Mining Industry had agreed to abide by the decision of the Arbitrator. We have not received any complaint of non-implementation of the Award.

Issue of Licences

*196. **Shri Kalika Singh:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the Public Notice regarding utilization of Soft Currency Licences for imports from Dollar Area published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part I—Section I, No. 144 dated the 17th December, 1959 and state:

(a) the reasons for diverting the licences from Soft Currency to Dollar Area of specified commodities; and

(b) the total face value of licences issued for the period October, 1959

to-date in respect of commodities for Soft Currency and Dollar Areas separately?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) There has been no diversion. The importer has been given the choice to buy from the most economic source, in order to make the best use of the available foreign exchange.

(b) The total face value of licences issued for this half-year so far is Rs. 26 crores for the general area and Rs. 172 crores for the soft currency area.

श्री अग्रवाल, असिस्टेंट, की मृत्यु

*१६७. { श्री सरजू पांडेय :
श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री :
श्री मधुसूदन राव :
श्री मोहन स्वर्ण :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गत जनवरी में वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय के एक कर्मचारी श्री महेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल का शव प्रधान मंत्री के कार्यालय के निकट पाया गया था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मृत्यु के क्या कारण थे ?

वैदेशिक कार्य उपमंत्री (श्रीमती लक्ष्मी भेनन) : मृतक का शव साउथ ब्लॉक में विदेश मंत्रालय के पश्चिमी जोने के पीछे बेसमेंट में पाया गया था। मृत्यु का कारण क्या था और वह किन परिस्थितियों में हुई, इसकी जांच अभी हो रही है।

Export of Tea to Russia

*198. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the tea exports to Russian markets have declined considerably;

(b) if so, the reason therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):

(a) to (c): Exports of Indian tea to the U.S.S.R. during 1959 were 25.15 million lbs. against 25.28 million lbs. during 1958. These figures do not indicate a declining trend in the export of Indian tea to that country.

बेकारों की सहायता के लिये निधि

*१६६. { श्री बाजपेयी :
श्री भमजव अली :
श्री महन्ती :
श्री भरविन्द घोवाल :
श्री बि० दास गुप्त :

क्या श्रम और रोजगार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बेकारों की सहायता के लिए केन्द्र और राज्यों में एक निधि स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव विचार-धीन है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई ?

श्रम उपमंत्री (श्री आरविंद अली) :

(क) से (ग). कारखाने इत्यादि के बन्द होने से बेकारी को रोकने और बेकार हुए कामगारों को काम दिलाने में मदद देने के लिए एक निधि स्थापित करने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना

- श्री भक्त वर्मा :
 श्री बाजपेयी :
 श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त :
 श्री मोहन स्वरूप :
 श्री श्रीनारायण दास :
 श्री राधा रमण :
 श्री प्र० के० देव :
 श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
 श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
 श्री रा० चं० माझी :
 श्री दामानी :
 श्री मधुसूदन राव :
 श्री पद्म देव :
 *२००. श्री चिन्तामणि पाणिग्रही :
 श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :
 श्री जगदीश भवस्थी :
 श्री कालिका सिंह :
 श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :
 श्री स० अ० मेहदी :
 श्री दी० चं० शर्मा :
 श्री दलजीत सिंह :
 श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :
 श्री हेम राज :
 श्री कर्णो सिंह जी :
 श्री बि० दास गुप्त :
 श्री अरविन्द घोषाल :
 श्री हेम बरुआ :
 श्री अनिरुद्ध सिंह :

क्या योजना मंत्री १८ दिसम्बर, १९५९ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १०२३ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना बनाने में इस बीच और क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

योजना उपमंत्रा (श्री अया० चं० मिश्र) :
 राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद की माचं के शुरू में जो बैठक होने वाली है उसके सामने योजना आयोग तीसरी योजना के बारे में एक ज्ञापन

(मेमोरेण्डम) रखेगा। इस उद्देश्य से योजना आयोग आजकल तीसरी योजना की लागत, उसके विभाजन और तीसरी योजना के लक्ष्यों के बारे में प्रारम्भिक प्रस्ताव तैयार करने में लगा हुआ है। //

Efficiency Code

*201. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 5 on the 16th November, 1959 and state:

(a) whether discussions about the efficiency code were held with the employers; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). In a tripartite meeting held on 8th December, 1959 there was general agreement in regard to the need for realising the objectives for which a code was suggested. A committee was appointed for exploring the means for realising these objectives.

Dandakaranya Scheme

- *202. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
 Shri B. C. Mullick:
 Shri P. K. Dêo:

Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 233 on the 24th November, 1959 and state:

(a) the progress made so far in the construction of two irrigation projects in Malkangiri and Omerkote areas by the Dandakaranya Development Authority;

(b) the amount spent so far; and

(c) the target date for their completion?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (c). In the light of

the observations of the Central Water and Power Commission, the schemes were revised and sent to the Commission together with drawings plans and estimates in December, 1959. The cost of the Umerkote scheme is about Rs. 92 lakhs and that of the Malkangiri scheme about Rs. 139 lakhs. We have been informed by the Commission that the technical scrutiny of the Umerkote scheme is likely to be completed by the end of this month. The Malkangiri scheme is likely to take a little more time. The work of the construction of Umerkote dam scheme can only be undertaken after the advice of the Commission has been received and the scheme sanctioned.

2

भारत-चीन व्यापार करार

- *२०३. { श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री:
श्री वाजपेयी :
श्रीमती इला पालचौधरी:
श्री प्र० के० देव:
श्री प्र० गं० देव:
श्री दामानी:
श्री अरविन्द घोषाल:
श्री सं० प्र० मेहवी:
श्री कालिका सिंह:
श्री हेम बरुआ:
श्री च० का० भट्टाचार्य:
श्री मधुसूदन राव:

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि १९५४ में भारत और चीन के बीच जो व्यापार सम्बन्धी करार पांच वर्ष के लिए हुआ था उसकी अवधि १९५६ में समाप्त हो गई है;

(ख) क्या चीन की ओर से इस करार को प्रागे जारी रखने के लिये कोई प्रस्ताव आया है;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो व्यापार करार के अभाव में भारत और चीन के बीच व्यापार की क्या स्थिति रहेगी; और

(घ) उक्त करार के अधीन १९५४ से १९५६ तक की अवधि के बीच चीन से कितने मूल्य का सामान आयात किया गया, और कितने मूल्य का सामान भारत से निर्यात किया गया?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग उपमंत्री (श्री सतीश चन्द्र) : (क) जी, हाँ। यह व्यापार करार शुरू में दो वर्ष के लिए वैध था; समय समय पर इसकी अवधि बढ़ायी गयी और अन्तिम बार बढ़ायी गयी अवधि ३१ दिसम्बर, १९५६ को समाप्त हो गयी।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) चीन के साथ हमारा व्यापार भारतीय निर्यात तथा आयात नियमों के अधीन उसी प्रकार नियमित होता रहेगा, जिस प्रकार बिना करार वाले किसी देश से होने वाला व्यापार होता है।

(घ) १९५४-५६ (जनवरी-नवम्बर) तक की अवधि में चीन से आयातित और चीन को निर्यातित वस्तुओं के मूल्य का विवरण

(लाख रु० में)

वर्ष	आयात	निर्यात	व्यापार- संतुलन
१९५४	१,५३	१,८०	(+) २७
१९५५	२,५६	६,७६	(+) ४२०
१९५६	८,३६	३,८३	(-) ४५३
१९५७	४,८६	३,७०	(-) ११६
१९५८	५,२८	३,४३	(-) १८५
१९५९	४,४३	८,५६	(+) ४१६
(जन०- नवम्बर)			

Import of Dry Fruits

- *204. { Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Amjad Ali:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that import of dry fruits into India has recently been banned;

(b) if so the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that dry fruits worth about a crore of rupees are held up in Railway Godowns because consigners have not been granted permits; and

(d) if so, the steps taken in regard thereto?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):

(a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Delay was due to the fact that these consignments fell outside the purview of the Indo-Afghan Trade Agreement and imports could not be authorised until the matter was sorted out in inter-Governmental discussions.

(d) Necessary import authorisation has since been issued in respect of goods which arrived in India upto 31st December, 1959.

Restarting of closed Textile Mills

- *205. { Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Pangarkar:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 130 on the 19th November, 1959 and state:

(a) whether some of the closed mills have since been restarted;

(b) whether more mills have been taken over by the State Governments; and

(c) the financial and other assistance given by Government to various mills to enable them to restart?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). No. Sir.

(c) There is no change in the position.

Disputes in Banking Industry

- *206. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Jagdish Awasthi:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 493 on the 2nd December, 1959 and state the stage at which the question of adoption of method for the settlement of dispute in the Banking industry is?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): Different aspects of the matter are being considered.

Antarctica

*207. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether India intends to participate in the large scale oceanographic expedition in 1961 in which sixteen nations have so far agreed to participate under the auspices of UNESCO;

(b) why India was not invited to participate in the 12-nation Conference regarding Antarctica;

(c) the extent of Indian Ocean touching Antarctica and other grounds on which India has a claim to participate in the peaceful exploitation of Antarctica; and

(d) the steps taken or being taken in the U.N.O. to raise the question of Antarctica?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) The Special Committee on Oceanic Research of the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU), with support from

other international organisations, is sponsoring an international Indian Ocean Expedition in 1961-62 or 1962-63. The project is now only in the planning stage. No decision has so far been taken on India's participation; a formal request for participation has not yet been received.

(b) An Antarctic Conference was held in Washington during the latter part of 1959. It was convened by the United States Government, who invited eleven other countries "which have a direct interest in Antarctica" to participate.

(c) The Indian Ocean is bordered not only by India, but also by Africa, Australia, Indonesia, etc. The northern limits of Antarctica would fall approximately between Long. 30°E and 115°E in the region Lat. 67°S, to the south of the Indian Ocean. India at present has neither the technical personnel nor the resources to participate in the peaceful exploitation of this region.

(d) The Government of India proposed an item on Antarctica for inclusion in the agenda of the 11th and 13th sessions of the U.N. General Assembly.

Lean Gas Plant at Sindri

***208. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 635 on 7th December, 1959 and state the nature of steps taken so far to remove defects found in the construction of Lean Gas Plant of Sindri Fertilizer and Chemicals Limited?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): The defects found in the Lean Gas Plant have been discussed by the Company with the Contractors, viz. M/s. Powell Duffryn Coppee of U.K. They have removed some of the de-

fects and in some others they have promised to take action.

Import of Foreign Books

***209. Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to restrict the import of foreign books and journals; and

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

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). No, Sir. On the other hand the policy for import of books and journals from abroad is fairly liberal. Quota licences are granted to Established Importers at 100 per cent of half of their best years imports. Besides there is a provision for grant of supplementary licences for Established Importers. There is also a provision for grant of licences to Actual Users like Laboratories, Technical Educational Institutions etc. on ad hoc basis.

The Hon'ble Member is perhaps referring to the face value restriction whereby the Established Importers can import fiction and non-technical journals and magazines only upto 40 per cent of the face value of their quota licences. This restriction has been imposed to meet the increasing demand for scientific, technical and other educational books.

Training of Apprentices in Industries

***210. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of making it compulsory for private industries to train a certain number of apprentices in their factory shops is under the consideration of Government;

(b) if so, the nature of action proposed to be taken; and

(c) when a final decision is likely to be arrived at?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). Enactment of a suitable legislation is under consideration.

(c) By the end of the year.

Progress Report of the Second Five Year Plan

188. { **Shri Mohan Swarup:**
Shri Pangarkar:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 423 on the 24th November, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the progress report of the Second Five Year Plan for the year 1958-59 has been published; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). The 1958-59 Progress Report is expected to be available by the end of March.

Unemployed Persons in Punjab

189. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the comparative figures of the registered unemployed persons during the last six months in Punjab State;

(b) the number of unemployed graduates, intermediates and matriculates registered during the same period; and

(c) the facilities available for training in technical and vocational subjects to fulfil the needs for skilled personnel and to solve the unemployment problem in that State?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali):

(a)

Month	No. of applicants registered during the month
-------	---

July 1959	20,482
August 1959	18,543
September 1959	16,780
October 1959	13,339
November 1959	17,795
December 1959	16,848

(b) Quarterly figures being available are given below:

Category	No. of applicants registered during the quarter ended	
	Sept. 1959	Dec. 1959
Graduates	1,683	1,146
Intermediates	1,194	1,020
Matriculates	17,548	12,673
TOTAL	20,425	14,839

(c) There are 18 Industrial Training Institutes/Centres in the State of Punjab for which 496 seats in non-engineering and 4102 seats in engineering trades have been sanctioned.

Migration of Indians from Ceylon

190. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state the number of Indians who have migrated from Ceylon to India since November, 1959?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): 1011 Indian nationals left Ceylon during the months of November and December, 1959—381 of them on being served with quit notices by the Government of Ceylon and 630 voluntarily. Information for the subsequent period has been called for and will be laid on the table of the House.

Atomic Fuel Fabrication Plant

191. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 14 on the 16th November, 1959 and state the latest position with regard to the setting up of an atomic fuel fabrication plant in the country?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The Fuel Element Fabrication Plant is now in operation on a production basis and is at present engaged in making fuel elements for the Canada-India Reactor.

Co-operative Societies in Coalfields

192. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the **Minister of Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) how many Co-operative Societies are at present functioning in the coalfields of Bihar;

(b) what are the functions of those societies;

(c) whether any grant-in-aid is given to those societies; and

(d) if so, the amount of grant-in-aid given uptill now?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) 47.

(b) To provide loan finances and consumer goods to members at reasonable rates.

(c) Yes.

(d) Up-to-date information is not available.

Development of Khadi in Delhi

193. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the **Minister of Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of centres working in Delhi for the development of Khadi; and

(b) the names of articles that are manufactured in these centres?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Four certified Institutions having 53 production centres.

(b) The articles produced at these centres are mainly cotton cloth and woollen kambals.

Documentaries on Steel Plants

194. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the **Minister of Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to produce documentary films on various steel plants of the country; and

(b) if so, the broad details of the programme?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (b). No new decision is being taken regarding this proposal. As a part of the project for popularising Five-Year Plan it had been already decided that the steel projects, as important items in the Plan, should be given adequate publicity and films showing the various stages from commencement to completion might be covered. Such coverage is being done from time to time and interim films have been released regarding some of the projects. The following three documentaries on the subject have already been released:

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| 1. Steel for Progress | Interim documentary on Bhilai and Rourkela Steel Plants. |
| 2. Story of Steel | { Showing the manufacture of steel as well as some important commercial goods from it at Jamshedpur in Bihar (Tatas), Bhadravati in Mysore and Burnpur in West Bengal. |
| 3. The Metal that Matters. | |

Unemployed Graduates in Rajasthan

195. **Shri Karni Singhji:** Will the **Minister of Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unemployed Graduates on the Live Registers of various Employment Exchanges in Rajasthan as on 30th November, 1959, district-wise;

(b) the number of candidates absorbed so far; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to absorb the remaining candidates?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). Information as on 30th November, 1959 is not available as statistics in respect of educated persons are collected only on a quarterly basis. Information as on 31st December, 1959 is given below in respect of each Exchange. District-wise figures are not available.

Exchange	No. of graduates placed during 1959	No. of graduates on Live Register as on 31-12-59
Ajmer	63	95
Alwar	77	28
Bharatpur	29	66
Bhilwara	22	16
Bikaner	72	23
Jaipur	322	460
Jodhpur	129	90
Kotah	104	54
Pali	13	14
Sirchi	2	5
Sriganganagar	37	35
Swai Madhopur	3	29
Tonk	11	13
Udaipur	129	68
TOTAL	1,013	996

(c) The development schemes under the Five Year Plans are expected to help in absorbing them in employment.

Handloom Industry in Andhra Pradesh

196. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposal from the Andhra Pradesh Government for giving assistance to Handloom Industry in the State during the year 1959-60;

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

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

2. Technical Training in Andhra Pradesh

197. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the amount given as grants-in-aid to the Andhra Pradesh Government for the development of Technical Training during 1959-60 so far; and

(b) the heads on which it is to be utilised?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) an amount of Rs. 21.445 lakhs has been provided in the Central budget estimates for 1959-60 for the development of training schemes in Andhra Pradesh. The aid will be actually adjusted towards the end of the financial year against Ways and Means Advances;

(b) the amount is to be utilised for the training of Craftsmen.

Coal Mine Labour in Gorakhpur

198. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 3 on the 16th November, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have received the report from the Informal Committee appointed to go into the question of recruitment of coal mine labour in Gorakhpur; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

**Mechanical Precision Toys Plant,
Kalyani**

199. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Pangarkar:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 645 on the 7th December, 1959 and state the result of negotiations held between Kalyani Co-operative Toy Society and Japanese expert in setting up a plant for the production of the mechanical precision toys?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): M/s. Sinnichi Toy Industry of Tokyo have agreed to send two experts for a period of about 6 months. The Society is making arrangements for finalising the terms for engaging the experts—one of them in Designing and the other in the Tool and Die Making Section.

Federation of Small Scale Industries

200. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 650 on the 7th December, 1959 and state the nature of financial assistance given for the establishment of Federation of Small Scale Industries?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): No financial assistance has so far been given to the Federation of Small Scale Industries.

Refinery Gases for Bombay Fertilizer Plant

201. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 28 on the 18th November, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the negotiation with the Oil Companies on the prices and availability of refinery gases for the fertilizer plant at Bombay have since been finalised; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). The negotiations are still in progress.

Wool Development Council

202. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri Karni Singhji:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 460 on the 24th November, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the other recommendations of the Wool Development Council; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Government have accepted the recommendation that a delegation of five members representing the Organised Mill and Hosiery Sector of the woollen industry should be sent abroad to study foreign market potentialities. The other recommendations are under consideration.

Hindustan Insecticides (P) Ltd., Delhi

203. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1693 on the 18th December, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the Joint Management Council in the Hindustan Insecticides (P) Ltd., Delhi has since started functioning;

(b) whether any improvement in production has since been made; and

(c) if so, the percentage of increase in production?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes. A Joint Management Council was established in the Hindustan Insecticides Limited with effect from the 30th September 1959 and it is too early to make any assessment of the results achieved by its formation.

(b) and (c). The production of technical D.D.T. in the Delhi factory from July, 1959 to January, 1960 was as follows:—

July 1959	120.08	Metric tons
August 1959	104.13	"
September 1959	132.11	"
October 1959	135.33	"
November 1959	135.00	"
December 1959	127.54	"
January 1960	138.39	"

Rising Level of Prices

204. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 258 on the 24th November, 1959 and state the progress made so far by the working group appointed to study the problem of rising level of prices and soaring cost of living?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): The Working Group on prices referred to in the reply given to Starred Question No. 258 on November 24, 1959, has met twice and is still studying the problem.

Carbon Blocks

205. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of carbon blocks imported into India in the years 1958-59 and 1959-60 so far and the amount of foreign exchange involved;

(b) how they are used in the country;

(c) whether indigenous production of carbon blocks can be taken up on a commercial scale as a result of research carried out in the National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi;

(d) the finances that will be required to set up an industry for their production; and

(e) whether any application for licence has been received for their production in the country or whether Government want to produce them in the Public Sector?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The quantity of carbon block imported into India during 1958-59 and 1959-60 is given below:

	Quantity	Value
	(Nos.)	('000 of Rs.)
1958-59	300,000	387
1959-60 (April to Nov., 1959)	159,000	304
TOTAL	459,000	691

(b) Carbon blocks are used in Electrical and Mining Industries.

(c) Yes, Sir. M/s. Beni Engineering Works Ltd., Calcutta are already producing this material.

(d) It is not possible to give any estimate on this point as the cost depends on the capacity proposed to be established and all other relevant factors which vary from scheme to scheme.

(e) Neither any application has been received from any private party for setting up a factory for producing carbon blocks nor Government have formed any scheme so far to produce it in the Public Sector.

Ceramic Capacitors

206. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of ceramic capacitors imported into India in the years 1958-59 and 1959-60, so far and the amount of foreign exchange involved;

(b) how they are used in the country;

(c) whether indigenous production of ceramic capacitors can be taken up on a commercial scale as a result of research carried out in the National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi;

(d) the finances that will be required to set up an industry for their production; and

(e) whether any application for licence has been received for their production in the country or whether Government want to produce these in the Public Sector?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Since the item 'Ceramic Capacitors' is not specifically shown in the Import Trade Classification, the import figures of the same are not separately available.

(b) Ceramic Capacitors are mostly used in radios and electronic circuits.

(c) to (e). The National Physical Laboratory, Delhi has developed a process for manufacture of ceramic capacitors. This process has been handed over for commercial use to the National Research Development Corporation. Bharat Electronics Ltd., Bangalore, a Government of India undertaking, has finalised arrangements with the National Research Development Corporation for manufacture of ceramic by this process. They have been granted licence for manufacture of this article. The fixed capital investment for this project is estimated at approximately Rs. 5.3 lakhs.

Screw Jack

207. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of Screw Jack imported into India in the years 1958-59 and 1959-60 so far and the amount of foreign exchange involved;

(b) how they are used in the country;

(c) whether indigenous manufacture of Screw Jack can be taken up on a commercial scale as a result of research carried out in the Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee;

(d) the finances that will be required to set up an industry for their manufacture; and

(e) whether any application for licence has been received for their manufacture in the country or whether Government want to manufacture these in the Public Sector?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Separate statistics of imports of screw jack are not maintained.

(b) Screw Jacks are being used for lifting objects in the automobile industry, by Railways and other users of various types of vehicles. Screw Jacks are already being manufactured on a commercial scale in the country.

(c) A recently reported use of the screw jack is for stressing high tensile steel wire in prestressed concrete, and the Central Building Research Institute has developed such a type of screw jacks. Arrangements for its commercial exploitation are under the consideration of the National Research Development Corporation of India.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

Foaming Agents

208. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of Foaming Agents imported into India in the years 1958-59 and 1959-60 so far and the amount of foreign exchange involved;

(b) how they are used in the country;

(c) whether indigenous manufacture of Foaming Agent can be taken up on a commercial scale as a result

of research carried out in the Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee;

(d) the finances that will be required to set up an industry for their manufacture; and

(e) whether any application for licence has been received for their manufacture in the country or whether Government want to manufacture these in the Public Sector?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) There has been no import of Foaming Agents in the years 1958-59 and 1959-60.

(b) They are used for the manufacture of foam light weight concrete of various densities. Foam concrete of 20 lbs./c.ft. density is used for insulation purposes in cold storages whereas material with 40 lbs./c.ft. density is used for partition walls in multi-storeyed buildings.

(c) Indigenous production of Foaming Agent based on the process developed at the Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee can be taken up on a commercial scale but at present only Hindustan Housing Factory Ltd., Delhi are manufacturing it mainly for their own use. Commercial exploitation of the process is also linked with demand which is not much at present.

(d) It is not possible to furnish exact information on this point as the cost depends on the capacity proposed to be established and other relevant factors which vary from scheme to scheme. Hindustan Housing Factory Ltd., Delhi, have, however, estimated an expenditure of Rs. 5,400 for their installed capacity of 8,000 Kgms. per annum of the item.

(e) Government have not received any application from a private undertaking for a licence or permission for the manufacture of the item. As already stated, only Hindustan Housing Factory Ltd. Delhi is manufacturing Foaming Agent at present.

Hyoscine Alkaloid

209. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of Hyoscine Alkaloid imported into India in the years 1958-59 and 1959-60 so far and the amount of foreign exchange involved;

(b) how it is used in the country;

(c) whether indigenous production of Hyoscine Alkaloid can be taken up on a commercial scale as a result of research carried out at the Regional Research Laboratory, Jammu;

(d) the finances that will be required to set up an industry for their production; and

(e) whether any application for licence has been received for their production in the country or whether the Government want to produce it in the Public Sector?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (e). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Dill Oil Khellin

210. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of Dill Oil Khellin imported into India in the years 1958-59 and 1959-60 so far and the amount of foreign exchange involved;

(b) how they are used in the country;

(c) whether indigenous production of Dill Oil Khellin can be taken up on a commercial scale as a result of research carried out at the Regional Research Laboratory, Jammu;

(d) the finances that will be required to set up an industry for its production; and

(e) whether any application for licence has been received for its production in the country or whether the

Government want to produce it in the Public Sector?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (e). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Signal Glasses

211. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of Signal Glasses imported into India in the years 1958-59 and 1959-60 so far and the amount of foreign exchange involved;

(b) how they are used in the country;

(c) whether indigenous production of Signal Glasses can be taken up on a commercial scale as a result of research carried out at the Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute, Calcutta;

(d) the finances that will be required for setting up an industry for their production; and

(e) whether any application for licence has been received for their production in the country or whether the Government want to produce these in the Public Sector?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Signal Glasses have not been specifically shown either in the old or the revised import trade classification of the country and as such it is not possible to furnish the import statistics of the item.

(b) They are mainly used for the regulation and control of traffic in the railways and also in road and air transport.

(c) Yes, Sir. M/s. Ganga Glass Works, Balawali are already manufacturing Signal Glasses according to the process developed at the Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute, Calcutta. Details have also been published to enable other entrepreneurs to produce them commercially, if they so desire.

(d) It is not possible to furnish any information on this point as the cost depends on the capacity proposed to be established and other relevant factors which vary from scheme to scheme.

(e) Government have not received any application in the recent past for the grant of a licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, for the manufacture of signal glasses. There is also no proposal to manufacture the item in the Public Sector for the present.

Wire Wound Electrical Resistors

212. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of Wire Wound Electrical Resistors coated with vitreous enamel imported into India in the years 1958-59 and 1959-60 so far and the amount of foreign exchange involved;

(b) how they are used in the country;

(c) whether indigenous production of Wire Wound Electrical Resistors coated with vitreous enamel can be taken up on a commercial scale as a result of research carried out at the Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute, Calcutta;

(d) the finances that will be required to set up an industry for their production; and

(e) whether any application for licence has been received for their production in the country or whether Government want to produce it in the public sector?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Import statistics of Wire Wound Electrical Resistors, coated with vitreous enamel, are not available.

(b) Wire Wound Resistors coated with vitreous enamel are used in radios, other electronic equipment and, as ballasts, for fluorescent tubes lighting.

(c) A process for the manufacture of vitreous enamels for wire wound resistors has been developed at the Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute, Calcutta. The process has been leased out to M/s, Beni Engineering Works (P) Limited, Patiala, who are producing the enamels at their factory at Patiala.

(d) No information is available.

(e) No application for this specific purpose has been received. Production of this item can be undertaken by parties licensed for manufacture of electrical accessories. Also small scale units do not require a licence. There is no proposal to manufacture it in public sector.

Heat Insulating Mica Bricks and Shapes

213. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of heat insulating mica bricks and shapes imported into India in the years 1958-59 and 1959-60 so far and the amount of foreign exchange involved;

(b) how they are used in the country;

(c) whether indigenous production of heat insulating mica bricks and shapes can be taken up on a commercial scale as a result of research carried out at the Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute; Calcutta;

(d) the finances that will be required to set up an industry for their production; and

(e) whether any application for licence has been received for their production in the country or whether Government want to produce these in the public sector?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Heat Insulating Mica Bricks and Shapes are not allowed to be imported.

(b) Used as insulation lining along with other refractories in furnaces.

(c) Yes, Sir. Production by two firms has already started.

(d) About Rs. 3 lakhs.

(e) Two firms have been licensed for the manufacture of Mica Insulating Bricks. There is no proposal to undertake the manufacture of these bricks in the public sector.

Menthol and Peppermint Oil

214. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of Menthol and Peppermint Oil imported into India in the years 1958-59 and 1959-60 so far and the amount of foreign exchange involved;

(b) how they are used in the country;

(c) whether indigenous production of Menthol and Peppermint Oil can be taken up on a commercial scale as a result of research carried out at the Regional Research Laboratory, Jammu;

(d) the finances that will be required to set up an industry for their production; and

(e) whether any application for licence has been received for their production in the country or whether Government want to produce it in the Public Sector?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The import figures of Menthol and Peppermint Oil for the years 1958-59 and 1959-60 available with the Government of India are given below:

	Qty. in lbs. Val. in '000' of Rs.			
Menthol	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
1958-59	256365	6378	20785	361
1959-60	175213	4342	20958	338
(April- November, 1959)				

(b) Menthol and Peppermint Oil are mainly used in the manufacture of drugs, pharmaceuticals, confectionary and cosmetics.

(c) The Regional Research Laboratory, Jammu and Kashmir, has recently introduced the plant *Mentha arvensis* (Var. *Japanicum*) in Jammu and Kashmir State and this plant is now being cultivated in an area of nearly 400 acres. Semi-large scale production of Menthol and Peppermint Oil from the locally raised plants is also being carried out. The question of fostering large scale cultivation of this plant is under active consideration of the regional Research Laboratory, Jammu and Kashmir.

Detailed information on the subject is available in a scientific paper published under the title of "Cultivation of *Mentha arvensis* in Jammu and Kashmir State" by I. D. Kapoor, K. L. Handa, Ishwar Chander and B. K. Abrol, in the journal of Scientific and Industrial Research, 1955, 14A, Page 374.

(d) Exact information is not available as yet but it will be worked out only when complete data on cost of cultivation and recovery of Peppermint Oil on a commercial scale is available.

(e) The Government so far have no proposal to take up the manufacture of these items in the Public Sector.

Two applications from private firms have, however, been received for the grant of licences under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act for the manufacture of Menthol only and have been approved.

Wet Ground Mica

215. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of Wet Ground Mica imported into India in the years 1958-59 and 1959-60 so far and the amount of foreign exchange involved;

(b) how it is used in the country;

(c) whether indigenous production of Wet Ground Mica can be taken up on a commercial scale as a result of research carried out at the Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute, Calcutta;

(d) the finances that will be required to set up an industry for its production; and

(e) whether any application for licence has been received for its production in the country or whether the Government want to produce it in the Public Sector?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) As Wet Ground Mica is not specifically shown in the import trade classification of the country, its import figures are not separately available.

(b) Chiefly used in Wall paper, Rubber and Paints industries. It also finds use to a limited extent in plastics, lubricants, electrical insulation, foundry work (ferrie and non-ferrie) and as a diluent for metallic bronze and aluminium powders.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) About Rs. 3.5 lakhs for a capacity of 1,000 tons of Wet Ground Mica per annum.

(e) The production of Wet Ground Mica does not attract the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. The Rajasthan Government have been granted permission to put up a plant at Bhilwara for the manufacture of 100 tons of Wet Ground Mica per annum, in the Public Sector, in collaboration with M/s. English Mica Company, U.S.A.

सन का निर्यात

२१६. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या बाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष १९५३ से १९५६ तक (वर्षानुसार) कितने मूल्य के सन का निर्यात किया गया; और

(ख) विदेशी मंडियों में सन के व्यापार में कौनसा देश भारत का प्रतिस्पर्धी है ?

बाणिज्य तथा उद्योग उप रंत्री (श्री सतीश चन्द्र) : (क) १९५३ से १९५६ तक के वर्षों में निर्यात किये गये सन का मूल्य इस प्रकार रहा :—

वर्ष	मूल्य लाख ६० में
१९५३	१०६
१९५४	१६३
१९५५	१८२
१९५६	१८६
१९५७	१४८
१९५८	८१
१९५९ (जनवरी-नवम्बर)	७५

(ख) सामान्यतः "हैम्प" नाम के विख्यात रेशों में बहुत सी किस्मों के रेशे शामिल होते हैं, लेकिन भ्रामतौर पर कड़े और नरम "हैम्प" रेशों में भेद किया जाता है।

कड़े रेशों की मुख्य किस्में "सीसल" जो पूर्वी और पश्चिमी अफ्रीका तथा मध्य और दक्षिण अमरीका में पैदा होता है, "मनीला" या "अवाका" जो मुख्यतः फिलिपाइन में पैदा होती है और हैनेक्वेन हैं जो मैक्सिको और क्यूबा में पैदा होती है। इसकी कुछ अन्य किस्में मारीशस, न्यूजीलैण्ड तथा सेंट हेलेना में पैदा होती है।

नरम रेशों की दो मुख्य किस्में होती हैं। अस्ली हैम्प (कैम्ब्रिज सेटीवा) यूरोप, सोवियत संघ, जापान और कोरिया में पैदा होता है। सन या भारतीय हैम्प (क्रोटेर्बिया जुनसिया) मुख्यतः भारत में पैदा होता है। नरम किस्म के रेशों में मुख्य प्रतिस्पर्धी देश इटली यूगोस्लाविया और सोवियत संघ है।

Textile Industry

217. { Shri S. R. Damani:
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri Kalika Singh:

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

(a) how the textile industry has fared during the year 1959;

(b) whether a statement specifying production achieved under the following heads will be laid on the Table:

- (a) coarse,
- (b) medium,
- (c) fine, and
- (d) superfine;

(c) the extent to which the items under the above heads have been exported as against exports in the year 1958; and

(d) the stocks lying with the Mills as on the 1st January, 1960?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) The Industry produced 1720 million lbs. of cotton yarn during 1959 as against 1685 million lbs. produced during 1958 thereby recording an increased output to the extent of 35 million lbs.

The Industry has also delivered larger quantities of free yarn to the decentralised sectors of handlooms and powerlooms the respective figures for 1959 and 1958 being 547 million lbs. and 526 million lbs.

The cloth production in the mill sector remained more or less stationary, the respective figures for 1959 and 1958 being 4925 million yards and 4927 million yards.

(b) and (c). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 57].

(d) 2.7 lakh bales (both unsold and sold but not lifted).

Rural Industrial Estates

218. Shri S. R. Damani: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 574 on the 27th November, 1959 and state:

(a) the further progress made in the implementation of the scheme of Rural Estates in the country; and

(b) the amount spent uptill now on the same?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 55].

Discrimination against Indians in Rhodesia

219. { Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news item appearing in the 'Statesman' dated the 6th January, 1960 that an Indian businessman, Shri S. K. Gupta, Manager of a Woollen Mill in India, was refused accommodation in seven Bulawayo hotels in Southern Rhodesia and that ultimately he had to fly back to Salisbury;

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

(c) the steps taken in regard thereto?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes.

(b) Because Shri S. K. Gupta was a non-European.

(c) The Government of India's representative at Salisbury has lodged a protest regarding the incident with the authorities concerned. A reply is awaited.

Work-charged staff in C.P.W.D.

220. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3227 on the 18th April, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the work of preparing the seniority list of the work-charged staff of the C.P.W.D. has been completed; and

(b) if not, what progress has been made in the matter and when the work is expected to be completed?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) No.

(b) The Ad-hoc Committee appointed by Government has scrutinised the service rolls of the majority of the work-charged staff. The seniority list for purposes of confirmation is expected to be completed within the next few months.

P.M.'s National Relief Fund

221. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the amount received as contribution to the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund from different States and foreign countries since the 1st October, 1959; and

(b) the amount distributed so far?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) A sum of Rs. 8,94,048-09 has been received in the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund from different States and foreign countries during the period 1st October 1959 to 31st January 1960.

(b) During this period, a sum of Rs. 6,40,244-20 from the Fund has been disbursed.

Payment of Wages to Labourers

222. Shri Inder J. Malhotra: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any section in the C.P.W.D. which looks after and

tries to get the due payment of wages paid to the labourers by those contractors who do not pay them; and

(b) if so, whether this section enforces any penalty on such contractors and also blacklists them?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) There is no separate Section in the C.P.W.D. for this purpose; but the Labour Officers employed in the Department ensure that the labourers employed by the contractors are paid their dues.

(b) Penalties are imposed on defaulting contractors and disciplinary action is also taken against them, wherever called for.

Pay Scales of Air Staff

223. **Shri Madhusudan Rao:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is disparity in the pay scales of Engineering staff and Programme staff of the AIR (of the same rank); and

(b) if so, the reason therefor?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (b). The duties of Programme Staff and Engineering Staff are of different nature and the posts falling in the respective cadres cannot be readily compared. The pay scales are fixed on the basis of general considerations applicable to each category.

PIB Branch Offices in Andhra Pradesh

224. **Shri Madhusudan Rao:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state the number of branch offices of Press Information Bureau which are working in Andhra Pradesh at present.

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): One, at Hyderabad.

Documentaries on Andhra Pradesh Historical Places

225. **Shri Madhusudan Rao:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state whether there is any scheme to produce documentary films on all the historical places of Andhra Pradesh?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): There is no scheme to produce documentary films only regarding the historical places of Andhra Pradesh. A film on "Andhra Pradesh" has however been included in the production programme of the Films Division for the State Government. A film on Nagarjunakonda has recently been produced.

All India Radio Staff Training School

226. **Shri Madhusudan Rao:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state how many staff members of All India Radio were trained in Staff Training School of All India Radio in New Delhi, in 1959?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): Three hundred and ninety-six members of staff were given training in the Staff Training School of All India Radio during 1959.

Books by M.P.s. for Government

227. **Shri C. K. Bhattacharya:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2403 on the 9th September, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the opinion of the Ministry of Law has since been obtained regarding entrusting M.P.s. with writing of books on remuneration basis; and

(b) whether a copy of the opinion will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. It appears from the

opinion of the Ministry of Law that a Member of Parliament can, in certain circumstances and subject to certain conditions, undertake occasional work of writing a book for Government on remuneration without incurring disqualification.

Indians in Burma

228. Shri Subbiah Ambalam: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state the total amount of compensation paid so far to Indian nationals affected by the Burmese Law Nationalisation Act?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The Government of Burma do not maintain nationality-wise statistics. Information obtained from them informally is given below:

Period	Amount of compensation paid
Up to June 1958	9,44,985
July 1958 to January 1959	5,35,659
February 1959 to June, 1959	2,38,658
August 1959 to November 1959	1,15,888
Total	18,35,190

Further information is being obtained for the month of July 1959 and for such period subsequent to November 1959 as may be possible and will be laid on the table of the House.

Fourth Housing Ministers' Conference at Hyderabad

- 229.** { Shri Subbiah Ambalam:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarkadi:

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

(a) whether Government have taken decision on the recommen-

dations of the Fourth Conference of Housing Ministers held at Hyderabad during November, 1959; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) and (b). Copies of the Recommendations made by the fourth Conference of Housing Ministers, held at Hyderabad in November, 1959 have been placed in the Parliament Library.

2. The attention of the State Governments has been drawn to Recommendation Nos. 13, 14, 17(3), 21, 26, 34, 43, 44, and 46 on which they themselves have to initiate action.

3. The other Recommendations are under different stages of examination.

Industrial Development of Bombay

230. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the new industrial units established in Bombay during the year 1959;

(b) the total amount sanctioned by Government therefor;

(c) the amount actually spent; and

(d) the number of industries closed down in Bombay during the year 1959?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Gun Powder Explosion in Kumbhalgarh

231. Shri P. G. Deb: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether the storage of gun powder in Kumbhalgarh fort in Rajasthan exploded in the third week of December, 1959; and

(b) if so, full details of the same?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) and (b). A large stock of oil gunpowder was stored in a room in Kumbhalgarh Fort since the time of Ex-rulers of Udaipur. The District Magistrate, Udaipur informed the Inspector of Explosives Central Circle, Gwalior of this fact and requested him to destroy the explosives. The Inspector of Explosives visited Kumbhalgarh Fort on the 19th December, 1959 and found about 48 maunds of gunpowder stored in one of the dark rooms of the Fort. He removed the gunpowder from the room and destroyed it by burning in an open place under suitable precautions.

Rehabilitation loans for Tripura Refugees

232. Shri Bangshi Thakur: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated total amount of Rehabilitation loan under different heads to be given to the refugees of Tripura in the Second Five Year Plan period; and

(b) the number of persons for whom loans have been sanctioned but amounts are still to be paid?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Rs. 550 lakhs.

(b) 1,393 families.

Exhibition Railway Coach

**233. { Shri Inder J. Malhotra:
Shri A. M. Tariq:
Shri P. K. Deo:**

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 628 on the 7th December, 1959 and state:

(a) the areas since then covered by the Exhibition-cum-cinema Railway Coach put on the wheels by the Directorate of Advertising and Visual

Publicity of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting:

(b) whether the Ministry has taken any final decision to increase the number of such coaches;

(c) if so, by how many;

(d) whether Government have any proposal to put up such a mobile exhibition in a fleet of vans to cover such areas which are not connected by Railway such as Jammu and Kashmir;

(e) whether any procedure has been devised to assess the effectiveness of this mobile exhibition; and

(f) if so, the details of this procedure?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) Since 30-11-1959, and upto 16-2-1960 the Railway Coach has visited the following stations:—

Miyagam, Palej, Baroach, Ankleswar, Kosamba, Sayana, Surat, Udhav, Gangaohara, Bardoli, Vya.a, Fort Sorghad, Navapur, Chinchapada, Nandurbar, Doraiich, Nardana, Amelner, Erondal Road, Jalgaon, Bhusawal, Varangaon, Milkapur, Jalamb, Shegaon, Muriazapur, Badhara, Chardur, Dhamangaon, Pulgaon, Sindi Nagpur, Kamptee, Chancher, Tumsar Road, Tirora, Gondia, Amgaon.

(b) and (c). A proposal to add one more Coach, on the metre-gauge system, is under consideration.

(d) Three mobile Exhibition vans equipped with exhibits have been put on the road. One of these is intended to cover Jammu and Kashmir; the other two will operate in the East and South respectively. They will cover areas in the interior which are not connected by rail.

(e) and (f). The Officer-in-Charge of the Coach/Van regularly sends reports giving an assessment of the effectiveness of the exhibitions held by the Unit. These reports are

examined at Headquarters and steps are taken to consider the suggestions for further improvement.

लाख का उत्पादन

२३४. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत के किन-किन क्षेत्रों में लाख का उत्पादन होता है और उन में कितनी मात्रा में लाख का उत्पादन होता है; और

(ख) लाख से चपड़ा तैयार करने के लिये भारत सरकार विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों को किस प्रकार की सहायता देती है;

(ग) क्या सरकार लाख के व्यापार में कम्बोडिया की प्रतिस्पर्धा का मुकाबला करने के लिये कोई योजना बना रही है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग उपमंत्री (श्री सतीश चन्द्र) : (क) भारत में प्रमुख लाख उत्पादक क्षेत्र बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश और प० बंगाल हैं। बम्बई, उत्तर प्रदेश और उड़ीसा में भी लाख पैदा होती है। आसाम, मद्रास, मैसूर तथा मध्य प्रदेश में भी थोड़े परिमाण में लाख एकत्र की जाती है। अनुमान किया जाता है कि १९५६ में लाख का उत्पादन ११ लाख मन से भी आगे निकल गया है। बिहार और मध्य प्रदेश में कुल परिमाण का क्रमशः ४५ प्रतिशत और ३० प्रतिशत उत्पादन हुआ।

(ख) उत्पादकों को भारतीय लाख उपकर समिति के द्वारा टेक्नीकल सलाह दी जाती है।

(ग) विदेशी बाजारों में प्रमुख प्रतिस्पर्धी देश थाईलैण्ड है न कि कम्बोडिया।

(घ) लाख व्यापार की स्थिति सुदृढ़ करने के लिए निम्न कदम उठाये गये हैं :—

(१) लाख के निर्यात भावों में स्थिरता लाने के लिए भारतीय लाख निर्यातक संघ की स्थापना; और

(२) लाख के नये नये प्रयोगों का पता लगाने के लिए गवेषणा कराना तथा लाख निर्यातक संघ और चपड़ा निर्यात संवर्द्धन परिषद् के तत्वावधान में प्रचार आन्दोलन करना।

Tripura Administration

235. Shri Bangshi Thakur: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme more than one lakh rupees had been placed at the disposal of the Tripura Administration; and

(b) if so, the details of how the money has been spent or is going to be spent?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) and (b). Out of the sum of Rs. 1.81 lakhs, placed at the disposal of the Tripura Administration in the current financial year for the implementation of the Low Income Group Housing Scheme, a sum of Rs. 0.22 lakh was disbursed by the Administration upto the end of December, 1959, as second instalment of house-building loans, sanctioned during 1958-59. The balance amount of Rs. 1.59 lakhs is likely to be utilised for disbursement of further instalment(s) of loans, previously sanctioned, or sanctioned after December 1959.

Applications from Displaced Persons for Compensation

236. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for compensation pending for disposal under the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Rules, 1955, stating the amount involved therein;

(b) whether fresh applications have been invited from claimants even after the expiry of the original period of limitation; and

(c) if so, the number of applications, the amount involved and the authority for inviting fresh applications?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Out of over 4,70,000 applications, only about 40,000 were pending disposal on 1st January, 1960. The amount involved is not known.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Beryl bearing ores in Madhya Pradesh

237. { Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Hem Barna:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether beryl bearing pegmatite, ilmenite, monazite, zircon and garnet have been lately found in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, their location and the quantity available; and

(c) the plans made for their utilization?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Beryl bearing pegmatites have been found in Barganwa area near Kania village in Sidhi District, Madhya Pradesh, and black sands containing some monazite, ilmenite, zircon, garnet, etc. have been found in disconnected patches of limited extent in Gopad, Mohan and Dhamar rivers in the same district. As detailed investigations of these occurrences are not considered necessary at present in view of their limited potentiality, the quantities of the minerals available from these deposits have not been assessed yet.

पंजाब में चाय के कारखाने,

२३६. { श्री हेम राज
श्री पद्म देव

क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बतायें की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय चाय बोर्ड ने १९६०-६१ में पंजाब और हिमाचल प्रदेश में चाय के कारखाने खोलने के लिए कोई बनराशि मंजूर की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने कारखाने खोले जायेंगे; और

(ग) ये कारखाने किन स्थानों पर खोले जायेंगे ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री ज्ञाननगो): (क) से (ग). पंजाब के चाय उद्योग का पुनर्गठन तथा पुनर्संस्थापन करने के उद्देश्य से चाय बोर्ड, कांगड़ा में एक केन्द्रीय चाय कारखाना खोलने के हेतु वित्तीय सहायता देने को १९५७ में ही सहमत हो गया था। चाय बोर्ड ने पंजाब सरकार से इसके लिए विस्तार पूर्वक एक योजना बनाने के लिए कहा था। यद्यपि राज्य सरकार ने सविस्तार योजना तो नहीं बनायी, किन्तु उसने कांगड़ा के डिप्टी कमिश्नर की बनायी हुई एक योजना को मसौदा हाल में बोर्ड के पास भेजा है, जिसमें चाय बोर्ड सहयोग तथा उसकी वित्तीय सहायता से पालमपुर तहसील में सहकारी चाय कारखाना स्थापित करने की बात है। चूंकि योजना के इस मसौदे में व्योरे की कुछ बातें नहीं हैं, इसलिए बोर्ड पंजाब सरकार से पत्र-व्यवहार कर रहा है। चाय बोर्ड धनकी स्वीकृति दे, इसके पहले चल सकने योग्य योजना अन्तिम रूप से तैयार होना आवश्यक है।

चाय बोर्ड से सम्बद्ध चाय विकास डायरेक्टर ने कांगड़ा और हिमाचल प्रदेश के चाय उद्योग की फरवरी, १९५६ में जांच-पड़ताल की थी। उन्होंने अपनी रिपोर्ट में यह मत व्यक्त किया था कि हिमाचल प्रदेश

के चाय उद्योग को मजबूत। आघार पर स्थापित करने के लिए पहली जरूरी आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि बहुसंख्यक लघु उत्पादकों के बागानों में चाय उत्पादन के तरीकों में सुधार हो। उन्होंने लघु उत्पादकों के लिए सलाहकार सेवा चालू करने की सिफारिश की है। उनकी सिफारिश के आघार पर भारत सरकार ने हाल ही में, कागड़ा और मच्छी के लिए, चाय बोर्ड में एक क्षेत्रीय सलाहकार भ्रफसर की नियुक्ति की मन्जूरी दे दी है जो इन क्षेत्रों के छोटे छोटे चाय उत्पादकों को चाय उत्पादन के सुधरे हुए तथा आधुनिक तरीके भ्रफनाने के बारे में सलाह देगा। आशा है कि यह अधिकारी शीघ्र ही भ्रफना काम संचाल लेगा।

Newsprint for Newspapers in Jammu and Kashmir

240. Shri Inder J. Malhotra: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the newspapers published in the State of Jammu and Kashmir are being allowed to import newsprint;

(b) if so, the quantities allowed to be imported during 1959-60 so far; and

(c) the total foreign exchange allowed to these newspapers?

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

(b) 65.28 tons.

(c) Foreign exchange worth Rs. 32,663 was allowed during the year 1959-60. Besides, Newsprint worth Rs. 25,989 was imported from rupee account countries which did not involve foreign exchange.

Central Aid to Rajasthan

241. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the Central assistance given to the State of Rajasthan during the

third and fourth year of the Second Five Year Plan;

(b) whether there was any shortfall in the plan expenditure of the State Government during the year 1958-59; and

(c) if so, to what extent?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) Only provisional payment sanctions of Central assistance were made for 1958-59 to the State of Rajasthan and the material for estimating provisional payments for 1959-60 has not been received so far.

(b) and (c). According to the information furnished by the State Government the shortfall was Rs. 0.94 crores i.e. 4.5 per cent of the approved outlay.

Small Scale Handloom Industries in Rajasthan

242. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Small Scale Handloom Industries already existing and newly started in Rajasthan (District-wise) on co-operative basis during 1957-58 and 1958-59; and

(b) the total amount of loan sanctioned for the development of Small Scale Handloom Industries in Rajasthan during the above period?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

CORRECTION OF REPLY TO UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 218

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): In reply to Unstarred Question No. 218, answered in the Lok Sabha on the 19th November, 1959, regarding the number of handloom co-operative societies started in Punjab, I stated that 53 co-operative societies were started in 1958-59. The State Government have now inti-

[Shri Kanungo]

mated that 74 co-operative societies were started in 1958-59. The district-wise figures are given below:—

District	No. of handloom co-operative societies started in 1958-59
Kangra	6
Amritsar	10
Jullundur	5
Hoshiarpur	7
Ferozepur	1
Ludhiana	7
Ambala	5
Karnal	7
Rohtak	5
Hissar	2
Kapurthala	5
Bhatinda	4
Patiala	3
Mohindergarh	3
Sangrur	4
TOTAL	74

12:04 hrs.

MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT

APPREHENDED FEAR OF RADIO-ACTIVE
FALL-OUT OVER INDIA FROM FRENCH
ATOMIC EXPLOSION IN SAHARA

Mr. Speaker: I have received a number of adjournment motions from Shri Goray, Shri Jadhav, Shri Hem Barua, Shri Khadilkar and Shri Banerjee. All of them refer to only one matter, namely, the likelihood of the radio-active cloud from the recent atomic explosion . . . (*Laughter*). Order, order.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Is it not considered serious enough by hon. Members?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. They refer to "the likelihood of the radio-active cloud from the recent atomic explosion by France in Reggan, Sahara, passing over India very soon and the resulting harm from its fall-out." All these refer to the same thing, that is, "this may result in serious consequences and Government must immediately ascertain the effects

of this and warn the people of this country and suggest protective measures." That is the substance of all of them.

Shri Goray (Poona) rose.—

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Prime Minister. The news appeared in the newspapers that the cloud is proceeding towards India. What are the steps and what is the evil of it? (*Laughter*).

Shri Goray: May I make a submission? If the House feels that it is a matter which can be laughed at and is not something that should be seriously taken note of, I have no intention of moving it.

Mr. Speaker: If a few people laugh, it is not as if the whole House is laughing.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): It is a loud laughter.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members here on this side also laugh.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): They want us to cry.

Mr. Speaker: It is not a matter to be laughed at. It is a portent of serious consequences.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Sir, this recent atomic test carried out in the Sahara by the French Government is certainly a matter which has caused grave concern, for a variety of reasons, to us here in India and to many other countries. As the House knows, there was a very emphatic expression of opinion by most countries in Africa, who are concerned, against this and ven in the United Nations there was an appeal that this should not be done. Therefore it is a matter of great regret that this should be done, not so much—although that has also to be taken into consideration—because of the immediate effects of it. It is difficult to measure those effects and possibly the effects may not be immediately dangerous to anybody. But the real matter of concern is that this process

of having atomic tests has started again after its suspension and we had hoped that they will be totally banned or stopped.

Now as regards these particular motions for adjournment, I got into touch this morning with the Chairman of our atomic energy establishment, Dr. Bhabha, to enquire from him about this matter. He said that they have got monitoring stations in various parts of India which test the results of every explosion. They had measured the results of the American and Soviet explosions previously. On every occasion they had found that the rise in atomic radiation level was far below, what is called, danger level. But there had been a rise. Of course, there is the argument that this continuous little rise accumulates and may have serious consequences later. Anyhow, thus far there had been no effect observed in the Indian monitoring stations of this explosion in the Sahara desert. But they are watching and will inform us as soon as they get something. However objectionable this may be and however much we may disapprove of it, the question of any danger descending upon India from a cloud etc. was not a thing which need trouble anyone. Some kind of rather journalistic statements appearing in the Press do not give the scientific version of these facts.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): May I suggest that as this is a very important matter on which the future of the world depends, we may have some device chalked out by which we can discuss the matter in this House and the House could express its opinion?

Shri Khadlikar (Ahmednagar): I was surprised to read the first reaction of our Prime Minister when he said "just inevitably regrettable," because France is contemplating a second explosion soon, in order to qualify herself fully for the so-called Atomic Club. From the newspaper reports,—emanating from America and not from any other country, it is obvious

that the clouds at the light of 10,000 to 30,000 feet are moving in that direction and that Egypt, Saudi Arabia and India are likely to be affected if there is rain. Already Ghana has frozen the assets of France. The United Nations has passed a resolution and all the world over there are protests which have been flouted, that in keeping with the spirit of that resolution that this House carried on the former occasion protesting against the tests, some action for outlawing or treating as outcaste that nation which flouts world opinion regarding atomic tests should be taken or some expression of the House is broadcast after taking a decision? Would that not be proper at this hour?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: This aspect that the hon. Member has raised is the political aspect which, of course, as I said, is very important. But so far as this motion for adjournment is concerned, it was more the actual aspect of danger coming, and in this matter we have to rely upon our experts who have the means of judging by their monitoring machines and the like.

Shri Jadhav (Malegaon): What was the experience of the United States in this respect?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have said so, and all I can do is to place this aspect before the House from day to day; if any news comes, I shall place it before the House. I have asked Dr. Bhabha and he has promised me to ask his monitoring stations to be vigilant about it.

So far as the political aspect is concerned, I have to say that it is a matter of deep regret and deep concern that this kind of thing should happen.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether, when the African countries protested against this prospective explosion in the Sahara, we joined in the chorus of that protest or not? Secondly, the African nations are now condemning this explosion and at the same time are combining in their

[Shri Hem Barua]

attempts to prevent further explosions. May I know whether we have joined in that campaign of condemnation or not?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: There is another important thing which I want to read:

"The French have not disclosed the exact size of the device. They only said it was nominal. This usually means the equivalent of about 20,000 tons of TNT, but may easily be two or three times this figure."

We do not even know the magnitude of what has been used. So, we would like that this matter should be discussed, and if necessary, the political side of it also should be considered. Let the Prime Minister move a resolution, and this House and the other House pass a resolution unanimously.

Mr. Speaker: We are not on this adjournment motion concerned with the general question as to what steps we must take to condemn the one-sided action of France in spite of the protests of the United Nations in which we also joined. So far as future explosions are concerned, that is a political matter.

I have looked into every one of these adjournment motions, and all of them relate to a newspaper report appearing in the *Times of India* dated Washington, saying: "Radio-action cloud will be over India soon", "Sahara Blast debris is moving eastwards". The information is got from a staff correspondent from Washington. It may be that this may have very serious and adverse effects. The hon. Prime Minister has already said that Government have asked the persons in charge to detect if any such deleterious effect occurs and that the Government will be constantly watching this matter. The hon. Prime Minister has said that he will report to this House from time to time and if any measures have to be taken, they will certainly take them.

The object of this adjournment motion is small. So far as the other aspects are concerned, they know how to move motions. There are a number of occasions. If they think a resolution ought to be passed condemning it and so on, or taking any other action, they may bring forward a resolution. That does not arise out of any of these four adjournment motions.

I would like to say here that some of the hon. Members laughed over this, I am extremely pained, instead of themselves taking it up. Last year or the year before last there was a virulent disease spreading in the country, and it was, to some extent, attributed to the nuclear explosion in the Pacific. The reason for our protest that these explosions should not be carried on is that their effects spread around the whole globe. As a matter of fact, it was said last time some fishermen in Japan were seriously affected. Therefore, this is not a matter which ought to be laughed over. I am really appealing to hon. Members. I was extremely pained to see that instead of themselves bringing it up or taking up this matter with the Government, they were laughing at some other persons who were active and brought it up before the House. I do not know what impression we will create on the rest of the country which we are representing here. I cannot adequately condemn this kind of laughter and derision. It is not an ordinary motion. Even the Prime Minister said that on his own he took up this matter with the authorities and asked Dr. Bhabha to see and watch from time to time. Therefore, if any such thing occurs, we will be failing in our duty if we do not take any measures—whether they can be taken or not is a different matter. We must take adequate measures.

So far as this adjournment motion is concerned, nothing more need be done. Government is doing everything. Government will keep the House informed. So far as the political aspect of it is concerned, it is left to

the House to take it up, but not on this adjournment motion.

12:23 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT OF KHADI AND VILLAGE
INDUSTRIES COMMISSION

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): On behalf of Shri Manubhai Shah, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 24 of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956, a copy of the Annual Report of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission for the year 1958-59. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1896/60.]

AMENDMENT TO EMPLOYEES' PROVIDENT
FUNDS SCHEME

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (2) of Section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952, a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 147 dated the 6th February, 1960 making certain amendment to the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1897/60].

12:24 hrs.

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO
ANIMALS BILL

REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE LAID ON
THE TABLE

Shri C. R. Narasimhan (Krishnagiri): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to prevent the infliction of unnecessary pain or suffering on animals and for that purpose to amend the law relating to the prevention of cruelty to animals.

12:24½ hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO A
MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC
IMPORTANCE

SUDDEN FLOODING OF COLLIERY AT
DAMUA IN MADHYA PRADESH ON THE
5TH JANUARY, 1960

Shri P. G. Deb (Angul): Under Rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Labour and Employment to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"Sudden flooding of Colliery at Damua in Madhya Pradesh on the 5th January, 1960."

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri L. N. Mishra): As the honourable members are already aware, the regrettable accident took place in Damua Colliery at 1.30 P.M., on the 5th January, 1960. The mine is owned by M/s Kanhan Valley Coal Company Limited and is situated in District Chhindwara of Madhya Pradesh.

2. The Additional Chief Inspector of Mines has made enquiries. It appears that on the day of the accident, arrangements to set supports at the face of a gallery, adjoining a waterlogged gallery, were being made when the intervening strata between the two galleries collapsed and water from the waterlogged workings rushed in, drowning sixteen persons employed at different places in the dip workings. The management is held responsible for this unfortunate mishap. Appropriate action is being taken.

3. Officers of the Mines Inspectorate arranged with other mine managements for speedy dewatering of the mine and by 9 A.M., of the 17th January 1960, the dead bodies of all the drowned persons were recovered.

4. About 250 persons are employed in the Colliery and the workers have been provided with alternative employment.

5. An ad-hoc relief of Rs. 100 per family to the families of the 16 deceased workers has been paid from the

[Shri L. N. Mishra]

Miners' Emergency Relief Fund. The Management of the mine have also paid Rs. 1600 as immediate relief to the bereaved. A sum of Rs. 2880 has been sanctioned from the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund for payment of an allowance at the rate of Rs. 10 per month to each of the twelve widows of the victims of the accident for a period of two years. Scholarships of Rs. 5 per month for a period of 3 years to all the school-going children of the deceased workers has also been sanctioned. This is in addition to the amount payable by the employer to the heirs of the deceased workers under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): The hon. Parliamentary Secretary said that appropriate action was being taken against the management. May we know the nature of the appropriate action?

Shri L. N. Mishra: It is under consideration whether to set up some court of enquiry, or to start with the prosecution.

+ CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO STARRED QUESTION No. 617

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): In course of the supplementaries raised on the Starred Question No. 617, answered in the Lok Sabha on the 7th December, 1959, to a question asked by Shri S. M. Banerjee about whether the Cawnpore Cotton Mills, which is a unit of the British India Corporation Limited, Kanpur was likely to start or not, it was stated that the new management of the British India Corporation Limited were taking steps either to open or to improve it. The true position is that as the unit was continuously incurring heavy losses from 1952 onwards, and as it was found to be an uneconomic unit the Corporation had no alternative left but to close down the Mills from December, 1958. The Board of Management of the British India Corporation Limited appointed by the High Court of Allahabad subsequently obtained

permission from that Court to sell or dispose of the assets of the Mills either wholesale or piece-meal. The efforts to sell off the Mills have, however, not yet met with any success. It is understood that a subsidiary of the British India Corporation Limited viz., Elgin Mills Limited, is at present negotiating for the purchase of the plant and machinery of this unit.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I find from the statement that:

"It is understood that a subsidiary of the British India Corporation Limited viz., Elgin Mills Limited, is at present negotiating for the purchase of the plant and machinery of this unit."

May I know whether the Central Government are a party to this negotiation or whether it has been left entirely to the State Government, and what the prospects of this mill being taken over by the Elgin Mills Ltd., are?

Shri Kanungo: This is a direction by the High Court.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: That is true, but during the negotiations, will anybody be present on behalf of either the Central Government or the State Government?

Shri Kanungo: No.

12.31 hrs.

RAILWAY BUDGET

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to present to the House the estimates of receipts and expenditure of the Indian Railways for the year 1960-61, the concluding year of the Second Five Year Plan.

Financial Results for 1958-59

2. As usual, I propose to give the House a brief resume of the completed accounts for the year 1958-59. The gross traffic receipts came to Rs. 390.21 crores, and fell short of the Revised Estimate of Rs. 394.38 crores by

Rs. 4.17 crores. This drop was mainly under goods traffic and to a minor extent under other coaching earnings. Economic factors principally, and road competition partially, were the contributory causes. The total revenue expenditure, including net miscellaneous expenditure, was practically the same as the Revised Estimate figure of Rs. 331.35 crores. The net surplus was about Rs. 8.93 crores, against the Revised Estimate of Rs. 13 crores, the shortfall of Rs. 4.07 crores practically corresponding to the drop in earnings. The entire amount of the surplus was credited to the Development Fund as in the preceding year.

Review of the Railway's Second Five Year Plan

3. Before I come to the Revised Estimates for the current year, I shall give an account of the progress made in the Railways' Second Five Year Plan which will shortly enter its concluding phase. The Railways' Plan allocation was Rs. 1121.5 crores. During the four years upto March 1960, we would have spent about Rs. 872 crores out of the total allotment; we hope that we would cover the balance by the end of the Second Plan period.

4. In regard to the achievements of physical targets during the period of 4 years, the fleet of rolling stock would have increased by 14 per cent. in locomotives, 27 per cent. in wagons and 15.5 per cent. in coaches, over the holdings at the beginning of the Plan. Railways would have completed doubling of nearly 700 miles and opened about 600 miles of new lines, with equal mileages in various stages of execution. It is significant that, in the planning and execution of these works, the priorities given to the requirements of the steel plants have conformed to their varying needs. The extensive doubling on the South Eastern Railway serving the steel works has practically been completed. Development of marshalling yards and other improvements in this area have moved in step with the requirements. A number of new lines in the steel and coal belts have been completed in time

to feed the raw products into the steel plants.

12.33 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Amongst the new lines, those under construction include Muri-Ranchi-Hatia, Baraset-Basirhat-Hasanabad, Karanpura-Ramgarh coal field area, Bakhtiarpur-Rajgir, Damodar-Kalipahari, Robertsganj-Garhwa Road, Ghaziabad-Tughlakabad including the second Yamuna Bridge, Tildanga-Farakka-Khejuriaghat-Malda, Bonda-munda-Dumaro, Baoridand-Karonji with spurs to Korea coalfields, Bonda-munda-Nowagaon-Puranapani, Sambalpur-Titilagarh, and the remaining 73 miles of Khandwa-Hingoli line.

Doubling of the line between Barsoi and Siliguri is under construction which, with the conversion of Barsoi-Malda-Katihar to Broad Gauge and construction of the Broad Gauge line between Tildanga-Farakka and Khejuriaghat and Malda, will provide a through Broad Gauge route between Calcutta and Siliguri. This will greatly improve the communications in this area, and help augment the capacity for the movement of oil and other traffic from Assam.

The conversion of Gudivada-Bhimavaram Section on the Southern Railway is also in progress.

Doubling the Barauni-Samastipur Section by a Broad Gauge line has also been sanctioned, to ease the difficulties of transport in this area.

Final location surveys for Udaipur-Himmatnagar, Jhund-Kandla, Delhi Avoiding Lines, Hindumalkot-Sri Ganganagar, Patharkandi-Dharmanagar, Diva-Panvel-Uran, Guna-Shajapur-Maksi and Bimalgarh-Kiriburu projects are in progress as a preliminary to the constructions. These, together with Bailadilla-Kottavallasa Survey, aggregate to nearly 900 miles.

The bridge over the Ganga at Mokameh was opened to traffic by the Prime Minister on the 1st May, 1959. I am happy to say that the work was completed 8 months ahead of schedule.

[Shri Jagjivan Ram]

The foundation stone of the Brahma-putra Bridge was laid on the 10th January, 1960, by the Prime Minister. Of the 11 main piers, two have been completed, and the work on 5 piers is in progress. One of the two shore piers has also been completed. Fabrication and erection of girders will be taken in hand during the course of the year. With the completion of this Bridge, an important missing link in the net-work of Railways in Assam will have been provided, and this will greatly assist the industrial growth of this area.

The work of electrification on Durgapur-Gaya, Asansol-Sini-Tatanagar-Rourkela and Rajkharwan-Donguaposi on the Eastern and South Eastern Railways is progressing satisfactorily, and is expected to be completed during the Second Plan.

With regard to the remaining sections, contracts for the supply and erection of Overhead Equipment for sections Gaya-Moghalsarai and Khargpur-Tatanagar are likely to be placed soon. Civil Engineering works are in progress on Seldah-Ranaghat and Dum Dum-Bongaon sections. On the Igatpuri-Bhusawal section as well, the Civil Engineering survey is proceeding. On the Madras-Tambaram-Villupuram section, 80 per cent. of the Civil Engineering works are complete, and technical details are being worked out to undertake the electrification.

5. The Railway Plan was designed to gear up the entire machinery to handle a total of 162 million tons of goods traffic and an increase of 15 per cent. in passenger traffic. The yearly rise of goods traffic has been from 114 million tons to 124 million tons in the first year; to about 132.5 million tons in the second year; to about 135 million tons in the third year, and is anticipated to rise to 145 million tons in the fourth year. During the third year of the Plan, there was a set-back to the economic development in the country of which we took note and rephased our requirements. Subsequent trends, however, indicate a revival of vigour in the national economy, reinforced by

a progressive development of steel production. The current and the future outlook thus seems much brighter. Agricultural production and the heavy industries are now coming up. The opening of the 'Rajendra Pul' near Mokameh has brought fresh life into the transport net-work in the North Bihar, West Bengal and Assam, and forebodes a good prospect for the economic advancement of this area. The two new refineries, one at Gauhati and the other at Barauni, are the beginning of this process and will bring additional traffic. Having regard to these prospects, it is anticipated that the Railways may be called upon to carry 17 million tons of additional traffic in the ensuing year, thus concluding the Plan by the achievement of the target of 162 million tons. It is to be appreciated that, with an increasing tempo and seasonal fluctuations, the output during the busy months commencing from December will greatly exceed the average for which we have to provide.

I am glad to say that the execution of developmental works which, as the House is aware, are of an unprecedented nature, has kept pace with the industrial growth and is in consonance with the total monetary allocation, nearly 78 per cent. of which will have been spent during the four years ending 1959-60. Adjustments made in the Plan from time to time have kept in view the total allocation and the need for conservation of foreign exchange. We expect to achieve a saving of about Rs. 90 crores in foreign exchange.

The increase in the passenger traffic at the end of the first three years of the Plan was nearly 12 per cent. During the current year, it would appear that the rate of increase may be higher than the average for the three earlier years, and it seems evident that the anticipated increase of 15 per cent. by the end of the Plan will be far exceeded.

6. It is premature to apprise the House of the developments envisaged in the Third Five Year Plan of the Railways, as the whole question hinges

upon the transport needs which will emerge out of agricultural and industrial growth. This matter at present is under the consideration of the Planning Commission; and until a complete picture of these developments has been finalised, Railways' Plan will remain undefined. We are aiming at a rapid advance with a view to the development of a self-generating economy, and in this endeavour the heavy industries will have a prominent share. There is, therefore, little doubt that the dominant role of rail transport in this expanding economy will continue. Our developmental machinery is well geared to undertake bigger tasks, and I need hardly assure the House that the Railways will not shrink from added responsibilities or shouldering greater burdens whatever be the calls made on them in the future.

Transport position

7. Reverting to the year 1958-59, the depressed economic climate in evidence led to a shortfall in the anticipated increase of traffic. This was purely a reflection of the economic set-back experienced by the country, due *inter alia* to a low agricultural production, foreign exchange difficulty, shortage of industrial raw products, and a depressed export market due to a phase of economic recession in some of the leading countries of the world with whom we have trade relations. Operational machinery had, however, been geared to a higher rate of advance, and the shortfall in anticipations naturally led to the rolling stock remaining temporarily idle with consequent adverse effect on the operational results.

8. The trends in the current year, however, are refreshing. Things started looking up from February, 1959, and the indications are that the current year will end up with the handling of an increased tonnage over 1958-59 of a little more than 10 millions. This will still be less than the estimated figure of 14 million tons mentioned in my last Budget Speech. This is mainly due to a drop in the output of coal production. During the slack months, thousands of wagons

remained idle in the coalfields and elsewhere, and by the end of October, 1959, the stocks at the pit heads had run down to a low level. This was the time to build up stocks of coal with the consumers, but due to deficient production this could not be done in accord with the wagon availability. Since the third week of November, 1959, there has been a steep rise in the demand for wagons leading to some arrears both in respect of general goods and coal. Every endeavour, however, is being made to ensure that the industrial needs are fully met. Considerable chasing has been done to improve the turnround of wagons, and about 10 per cent. more traffic than in 1958-59 is now being carried with only 3 per cent. increase in wagon supply. This increased demand has synchronised, unfortunately, with the delay in the receipt of steel, on account of which wagon manufacture programme has suffered a set-back at a time when wagons are most needed. It is, however, hoped that the steel supply will materialise shortly; and with the special steps which have been taken to overtake the arrears in the manufacture of wagons, it is expected that the stream of fresh supplies, which comes out mainly in the coalfield area, will help to liquidate the outstanding demands.

9. The Railways' experience from year to year, however, emphasises the imperative need of evening out the wagon demand to the maximum extent practicable during the busy and the slack seasons. It is to be appreciated that, if Railways are to work economically and efficiently, we cannot countenance a large surplus of rolling stock lying idle during the slack season, though admittedly the utilisation of rolling stock at the same level as in the busy season cannot be expected. A large surplus of wagons is wasteful in many ways. It needs additional yard accommodation for stabling, the immobilisation involves extra expenditure on maintenance, and special staff is needed to check pilferage of fittings. I would, therefore, earnestly plead for the co-

[Shri Jagjivan Ram]

operation of Trade and Industry in the country, and request that stocks of minerals, coal and other non-perishable goods may be built up at the source during the busy season, so that they could be shifted to the consuming centres during the slack season. This would maximise the utilisation of Railways' rolling stock, and obviate a considerable waste for which ultimately Trade and Industry have to pay.

10. It is a matter of satisfaction that the Railways have been able to meet the challenge of increasing traffic concurrently with the strains and stresses inherent in an extensive developmental programme, as works in execution inevitably hinder and slow down the natural flow of traffic—necessitating as it does operational restrictions, engineering blocks, diversion of traffic, etc. Abnormal floods during the monsoons caused extensive breaches and added to our problems. The Railways, however, showed commendable zeal and resourcefulness in circumventing these difficulties, and kept the loadings generally current. The outstanding registrations, which stood at 57,356 wagons on the Broad Gauge and 25,444 wagons on the Metre Gauge at the end of March 1958, were brought down to 32,439 and 23,442 wagons respectively on 31st March, 1959, during the peak of the busy season. There was a further drop to 7,591 wagons on the Broad Gauge and 15,956 wagons on the Metre Gauge by the end of October, 1959, representing less than 2 days' loading.

11. We are devoting sustained attention to the removal of bottlenecks. Movement via the important transshipment points has been fairly satisfactory. The transshipment at Viramgam and Sabarmati was substantially stepped up, and steady flow of traffic was maintained throughout the year 1958-59. Similar improvement was

effected at a number of other transshipment points. The performance at Garhara (Barauni), where the transshipment work was shifted from May 1959, after the completion of the 'Rajendra Pul', deserves special mention. In spite of the teething troubles to which every new yard is liable the performance has shown progressive improvement; and conditions have since stabilised. While the transshipment at Mokameh Ghat had varied from 90 to 100 Broad Gauge wagons per day, transshipment at Garhara yard rose to 158 in November 1959. The movement via Moghalsarai, which has been somewhat restrictive, was also better, being an average of 2,184 wagons in the Up direction, against 2,037 in the previous year, and a record figure of 2,568 in September 1959.

12. The speeds of goods trains, about which comments were made by the Hon'ble Members at the last budget discussion, registered a general improvement on all the Railways. Compared with the corresponding period of the last year, the increase was about 8.8 per cent. on the Broad Gauge and 4.9 per cent. on the Metre Gauge upto November, 1959. It is hoped that, with the improvement in facilities and removal of restrictive factors coupled with the persistent drive which has been initiated by the Railway Administrations at all levels, this important feature of operation would show a significant change for the better. A detailed study of this problem has also been made recently by the Efficiency Bureau of the Railway Board; their recommendations will be followed up.

13. The problem of punctuality of passenger trains has received our constant attention. The average performance in 1958-59 did not show a significant change compared with the previous year, though it was slightly better. A noteworthy feature, however, is that the subsequent results

have been distinctly better; and in particular, during the summer months when human endurance is taxed to the utmost and in rainy months, when other factors intervene, the performance has greatly improved. Results attained for all trains during the period April to October, 1959 were 82.9 per cent. on Broad Gauge and 81.8 per cent. on Metre Gauge, as compared to 76.3 per cent. and 79.0 per cent. respectively during the corresponding period in the previous year.

14. I wish to assure the House that the Railways are alive to the need to keep up the general operational efficiency, and to this end they have mobilized all their energy and resources. Wagon chasing has been intensified, marshalling yard delays are under constant review, loads of goods trains are being watched, and long distance marshalling and formation of block-loads is being resorted to. "Crack Specials" and Express goods services, which have speeded up movement, are being extended wherever practicable.

15. It had been considered that longer and heavier freight trains could provide an effective solution to our problems in the steel and coal belts. With growing industrialisation, this solution would equally apply to some other areas as well. A small nucleus of large capacity bogie wagons, fitted with couplers of adequate strength, together with suitable type of motive power, have been procured in this connection. Further expansion of similar equipment has been programmed. 100 main line diesel locomotives have already been commissioned for this purpose. A few 3,000 ton trains, as against the normal load of 1,900 tons, have already been introduced. Trials with trains loads upto 6,800 tons have also been conducted.

16. In deference to the wishes of the House, I have placed a separate note with the Budget papers, which endeavours to give a picture of our performance in relation to costs and brings out clearly the important operational features. It is, therefore,

unnecessary for me to dilate further on the details of operational efficiency.

Revised Estimates 1959-60

17. Coming to the current year's Revised Estimates, the passenger traffic, which showed signs of revival towards the end of the last year, has maintained this trend, and an advance of about 8.42 per cent. on the Broad Gauge and 3.98 per cent. on the Metre Gauge has been registered in the passenger miles upto the end of October, 1959, as compared to the corresponding figures of the previous year. The Revised Estimate of Passenger Earnings is now placed at Rs. 124.08 crores, or an increase of Rs. 5.78 crores on the budgeted figure. An increase of Rs. 1.20 crores is anticipated under "Other Coaching Earnings", and about Rs. 1.60 crores under "Sundries" partially accountable to an increased turn-over in Departmental Catering.

The goods traffic, as indicated earlier, is likely to advance by about 10 million tons, as against the original estimate of 14 million tons. In consequence, goods earnings have been assessed at Rs. 264.00 crores, registering a shortfall of Rs. 8.58 crores from the budgeted amount. In view, however, of the anticipated increase under passenger, other coaching and sundries, it is not proposed to alter the overall budget figure of Rs. 422.03 crores for gross traffic receipts.

18. The ordinary working expenses for the current year are estimated in the net to exceed the Budget figure of Rs. 283.71 crores by about Rs. 8.21 crores. The bulk of this increase—amounting to about Rs. 6 crores—is due to unavoidable or unforeseen items of expenditure, such as expenditure on repairs to tracks, bridges and other assets damaged by abnormal floods on a number of railways, increase in the price of coal and in excise duty on coal and fuel, increase in the price of other supplies, increased consumption of coal due to supplies of a greater proportion of inferior quality, etc. It will be appreciated that, as a result of continued strict control over expenditure, the

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increases have been limited largely to unavoidable items.

19. The contribution to Depreciation Reserve Fund has been maintained at Rs. 45 crores. With a reduction in miscellaneous expenditure of about a crore of rupees, chiefly under expenditure on Open Line Works chargeable to Revenue, and an increase in miscellaneous receipts of about Rs. 87 lakhs, the surplus is now expected to be Rs. 14.75 crores; this will be credited to the Development Fund.

20. The Revised Estimate of expenditure on Works, Machinery and Rolling Stock during the current year has now been placed at about Rs. 196.10 crores, or a reduction of about Rs. 39.08 crores from the Budget Grant. The shortfall is mainly under Rolling Stock and Electrification. The shortfall under Rolling Stock is attributable largely to a drop in wagon manufacture, owing to the difficulty in the availability of the matching steel which is likely to be made good during the Budget year. As regards Electrification, this was due to some set-back in the anticipations regarding procurement of Overhead Equipment for certain sections and in the delivery of electric locomotives which are likely to be substantially overtaken in the coming year.

Fund Balances

21. It is anticipated that the balances at the end of 1960-61 in the Depreciation Reserve Fund and Revenue Reserve Fund together will be about Rs. 71 crores. The Depreciation Reserve Fund opened with a balance of Rs. 98 crores at the beginning of the Second Five Year Plan; but with the extensive rehabilitation programme under way, there have been substantial inroads into the Fund which is likely to close with a balance of about Rs. 18 crores. I am alive to the need to build up an adequate amount in the Depreciation Reserve Fund. This matter should, however, await the recommendations of the next Con-

vention Committee to whom this question, amongst others, will be specifically remitted. The Revenue Reserve Fund remains undistributed and the balance will stand at about Rs. 53 crores. In regard to the Development Fund, which is fed solely from revenue surpluses, I had explained in my last Budget Speech why it had become necessary to ask for a temporary loan from the General Revenues. The loan of Rs. 10.88 crores asked for in the budget of 1959-60 will not now be sufficient, as the revised estimate of Rs. 14.75 crores falls short of the budgeted surplus of Rs. 21.19 crores; and in consequence, the loan will have to be stepped up to Rs. 14.85 crores. In the ensuing year, a loan will again be necessary, but of a smaller amount.

Convention Committee

22. As the House is aware, the period covered by the 1954 Convention was extended by one year at the last Budget Session. The present Convention will, therefore, expire on 31st March, 1961, and I shall come up shortly with the request to set up the next Convention Committee to review the working of the present Convention and submit recommendations in advance of the next quinquennial period (1961 to 1966).

Pay Commission

23. The Government have announced their decision on some of the major recommendations contained in the Pay Commission's report—in regard to pay and allowances, retirement benefits, casual leave, etc. The fixation of pay of a large number of staff in the revised pay structure, the computing of the net additional amounts due after the merger of dearness allowance in pay, wherever required and recovering provident fund arrears therefrom, will necessarily take time. Special machinery has been set up to do the work as expeditiously as possible. Nevertheless, it would not be feasible to complete the

work and to make the payments in the current year; these will be made in the next year, including also the amounts due in respect of the current year. The cost of the implementation of the Pay Commission's recommendations works out approximately to Rs. 13 crores per annum. A total provision of about Rs. 20 crores has been made in the 1960-61 Budget, to cover payments due both in respect of the budget year as well as in respect of the current year from 1st July, 1959.

Budget Estimates, 1960-61

24. I now turn to the Budget Estimates for 1960-61. There has so far been an upward trend in passenger traffic in the current year. This trend might taper off and the Budget Estimate of Passenger earnings for 1960-61 has been placed at Rs. 125.50 crores, providing a small increase of Rs. 1.42 crores over the current year's Revised Estimate. The estimate of "Other Coaching Earnings" has been placed at Rs. 25.00 crores, or practically at the same level as for the current year. The estimate of goods earnings provides an increase of Rs. 27.00 crores, and has been placed at Rs. 291.00 crores. This is based on the assumption that the Railways will be called upon to carry about 17 million tons of additional traffic, bringing the total goods traffic to about 162 million tons. The increase is made up of 3 million tons of general goods traffic, 4 million tons of coal for the Railways and public, 1 million tons of export ores and 9 million tons of raw products and finished steel. Sundry earnings are estimated at Rs. 10 crores, or at the same level as the Revised Estimate. After allowing for a small variation in traffic 'Suspense', the Gross Traffic Receipts for 1960-61 are estimated at Rs. 450.50 crores on the existing fares and freights.

25. The Budget Estimate of Ordinary Working Expenses for 1960-61 has been placed at Rs. 326.90 crores, providing an increase of Rs. 34.98

crores over the Revised Estimate of Rs. 291.92 crores for the current year. This increase covers a sum of Rs. 20.12 crores for implementation of the recommendations of the Pay Commission in respect of the period 1st July, 1959 to 31st March, 1961. Rs. 1 crore is provided for the proposed assumption of 'carrier liability' by the Railways in the course of 1960-61. The balance of the increase viz., Rs. 13.86 crores, has to be viewed in relation to the anticipated additional traffic receipts of Rs. 28.47 crores; there will be increases in expenditure necessitated by the requirements of additional traffic, as well as by other factors. Provision has been made for a complete year for increase in the price of coal and in excise duty on coal and fuel, which came into force in the course of 1959-60. The effect of annual increments to staff and the progressive increase in their medical, health and welfare facilities, etc., have also been taken into account.

26. The provision for Open Line Works chargeable to Revenue in 1960-61 has been placed at Rs. 14 crores. With further outlay on capital works, an increase of about Rs. 2.75 crores is anticipated in the Dividend payable to the General Revenues. Allowing for minor variations, the likely revenue surplus for the Budget year for credit to the Development Fund, left after meeting the large commitments arising from the Pay Commission's recommendations, etc., will work out to a very small figure of about Rs. 4.5 crores only.

27. Hon'ble Members will appreciate how, due to various reasons, such as progressive liberalisation of the wage structure and of other conditions of service of staff, in pursuance of general Governmental policy, steady rise in the prices of materials and in particular, coal, and the increasing emphasis laid on the standard of the Railways' service to the public, there is an inevitable increase in Working Expenses. In spite of the utmost

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attention paid to the securing of economies in operation, maintenance and administration, the increases which are of substantial magnitude cannot be balanced.

I mentioned in my last year's Budget Speech that the Railway Freight Structure Enquiry Committee's recommendation relating to the responsibility of the Railways as carriers was under detailed examination. This examination has now been completed; and taking into consideration also the long-standing demand of the trading public in this matter, it is proposed to implement the recommendation and to bring up the necessary legislation for this purpose at an early date.

28. These increasing commitments make it imperative that suitable adjustments must be made in freight rates. The House may recollect that while making a statement in connection with the implementation of the recommendations of the Railway Freight Structure Enquiry Committee, I explained that, instead of an overall increase of about 13 per cent. recommended by the Committee, only an increase of 4 per cent. was being made to minimise the incidence on the general price structure. In the present circumstances as explained, I propose, with effect from 1st April next, to levy a supplementary Charge of 5 naye paise per rupee on freights of goods and coal traffic, excluding export ores, Military, Postal and Railways' own traffic. The incidence of this increase, on an average, will be less than 5 nP. per maund, or in terms of the retail unit of sale, about 1½th nP. per seer. I have deliberately kept the proposed increase as low as possible. The anticipated yield will be about Rs. 14 crores a year.

29. The Budget Estimate for the Works, Machinery and Rolling Stock has been placed at Rs. 222.81 crores. Of this, Rolling Stock accouts for Rs. 79.06 crores, Plant and Machinery Rs. 4.64 crores, construction of

new lines and restoration of dismantled lines Rs. 55.86 crores, track renewals Rs. 27.20 crores, other Open Line Works etc. Rs. 54.30 crores, and investment in road services Rs. 1.70 crores.

The provision for Railway users has been kept at about Rs. 2.20 crores, while a provision of about Rs. 9 crores has been made for staff amenities and staff quarters.

Economy in fuel consumption

30. The problem of fuel economy has been receiving our constant attention. Of the 41 recommendations made by the Expert Committee on Coal Consumption on Railways in August, 1958, all but four have been accepted and a majority of those requiring action by the Railways have been implemented. An Inspection Organisation is being set up under railway control, as recommended, to ensure that coal loaded by collieries conforms to the specified grades; complementary to this, the procurement of coal will be done under contracts executed by the suppliers with the Railways, so that the Railways themselves could deal with the collieries which do not give satisfaction, instead of leaving this to the Coal Controller. The recent grading of outlying coals is in line with the Committee's recommendations, and the revision of grades allotted to collieries in the Bengal and Bihar Coalfields is being pursued. Unfortunately, the quality of coal supply has deteriorated further; and apart from increasing consumption, it has adversely affected operation. Punctuality of passenger trains has suffered, and increased stalling and time failure of engines are in evidence.

It is imperative that coal washeries should be set up as early as possible, so that a consistent quality of coal supply to the Railways may be ensured. These matters so vital to us are being pursued with the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel).

Fuel economy efforts in the meantime have been directed towards checking up on sub-grade supplies and making the best use of the coal received, besides ensuring a judicious distribution of the available supplies, balancing stocks between sheds and diverting coal wagons to sheds in distress. Coal trials recommended by the Expert Committee have also been completed, and Railways have been directed to revise the trip rations accordingly. On the Southern Railway, the rise in consumption during the past year was investigated by a Departmental Committee, with which an experienced locomotive driver was associated. Similar examinations will be made on other Railways as required.

External Assistance

31. In my last Budget Speech, I referred to the loan of 85 million dollars from the World Bank; this was received in September, 1958. The loan was fully utilised by 31st March, 1959. In July, 1959, a subsequent loan of 50 million dollars was negotiated with the World Bank. I may add that negotiations in respect of a further loan of 30 million dollars from the Development Loan Fund of America have been practically finalised.

Self-sufficiency on Railways

32. An endeavour towards self-sufficiency has been the key-note of the policy pursued by the Railways. The Chittaranjan Locomotive Works produced 165 locomotives in 1958-59 and are expected to turn out 173 locomotives during the current year and 168 in the following year. A steel foundry of 7,000 tons capacity is being set up in the Works, with a provision for expansion to 10,000 tons. This is another step towards self-sufficiency and conservation of foreign exchange.

TELCO Works delivered 103 locomotives in 1958-59, 100 are likely in the current year and the same number in the following year. In this connection, the House may be interested to know that the Arbitrator, who was appointed to determine the

prices payable to TELCO for locomotives to be supplied from 1st April, 1958 to 31st March, 1960, has awarded a price of Rs. 3,80,917 per locomotive; this is against the price of Rs. 3,92,861 claimed by Telco and Rs. 3,74,994 offered by the Railway Board.

The production in the Integral Coach Factory has been rising steadily. It turned out 380 coaches during 1958-59 and its production during the current year is likely to be slightly more. The second shift working recently introduced would further increase the out-turn. The average cost of manufacture is also coming down progressively.

We are now self-sufficient in respect of steam locomotives, with steady increase both in the number produced and in the indigenous content. In fact, a stage has been reached when we can enter the export market. The standard of manufacture is high and our costs are competitive. Similarly, in respect of wagons and coaches, we are self-sufficient, and here again we can build for export.

Electric multiple units (coaches) have been manufactured indigenously for the first time at Jessop's Workshop in Calcutta. Arrangements are being made to start production of electric locomotives at Chittaranjan. Manufacture of Diesel locomotives is being planned through private agencies. Indigenous manufacture of the components for the Overhead Equipment for Electrification is also being progressed.

33. The Development Cell of the Railway Board continued to function in co-ordination with the Development Wing of the Commerce and Industry Ministry, to accelerate the pace of indigenous production of other railway equipment. During the current year, new items of equipment, such as turbo-generators for locos, relays for train lighting, catenary and contact wire for electrification works,

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were produced in the country for the first time. Analysis of purchases made by the Railways during 1958-59 shows that, excluding raw materials and basic steel, imports account for only 10 per cent. of the total purchases. Similar trend has been maintained in the current year, notwithstanding the progressive increase in the purchase of new types of equipment, such as diesel spares, electric signalling equipment, roller bearings, etc.

34. With a view to encourage the small scale industrial enterprises, as part of the Government's general policy, the Railway Administrations have been instructed to purchase a limited number of specified items exclusively from small scale units and have been authorised to give a price preferential upto a maximum of 15 per cent. to those recognised by the National Small Industries Corporation.

35. A Productivity Cell has been set up in the Board's Office to improve the productivity in Railway Workshops by the introduction of incentive bonus on the Chittaranjan pattern. This decision has been taken in consultation with the Federations of Labour, and their full support has been assured in this endeavour. Time studies are in progress in a number of workshops for building up the norms, both for manufacturing and repair operations. At the Integral Coach Factory, Perambur, the incentive scheme has been introduced in one section, and will be extended by progressive stages.

In the nature of things, Railways turn out considerable quantity of ferrous scrap. Instead of disposing of it as waste material, a special drive for its reclamation and utilization, to the maximum extent possible, has been instituted. A substantial portion of the annual arisings is being utilized directly on the railways; some portion is converted for the railways by

Ordnance Factories and private steel foundries and Rolling Mills, and the balance is supplied to Steel Plants in the Public Sector. It is also proposed to set up a few electric furnaces in the Railway Workshops for melting and processing the scrap and putting it to a variety of uses.

A significant example of the utilisation of scrap by the Railways is the conversion of the worn out Broad Gauge axles and steel sleepers into their Metre Gauge counterparts, with ancillary uses for the off cuts and manufacture of the bars. A "Material Economy Display" has been set up at Delhi, where items manufactured in Railway workshop from scrap have been exhibited to demonstrate what can be done. Two mobile units, one Broad Gauge and one Metre Gauge, are also under construction and will be taken round to various centres for the same purpose.

Research Designs and Standards Organisation

36. The activities of the Railway Research, Designs and Standards Organisation have been expanded. It has since been placed under the charge of a Director General—an experienced officer of the status of a General Manager of Railways—for Coordinating the functions of the three different wings of the Organisation. I have also decided to set up an Advisory Committee manned by technical experts and scientists of repute, to advise on the programme of research and technical developments. The organisation will necessarily take time to build up and achieve major results, but the House will be interested to know some of their activities.

The Locomotive Section has designed a new tank engine for use on suburban services; the prototypes are on trial.

The Carriage and Wagon Section of the Mechanical Design Wing finalised designs of Board Gauge refrigerated vans for transport of fish. Further study on the transport of fruit and

vegetables in cooled vans is in progress. The lay-out of sleeping coaches for third class passengers, providing the same number of berths at night as the number of seats during the day, has been finalised; some of these have already been put into service. Considerable investigation has been made in respect of the design and the strength of the new type of Bogie wagons. Another investigation in hand is to reduce the ratio of tare weight to the pay load of wagons. Investigations about the use of coal ash as aggregate and as Pozzolana for replacement of lime and cement and enlargement of the scope for treatment of boiler feed water with indigenous softening compounds, as well as study in the preparation of paints and emulsions from material available in the country, were conducted. Impact tests were carried out with petrol tank wagons, to evolve the most suitable type of internal baffles and also saddles for mounting them on the underframe. Nine patents were taken out by the Organisation during the year.

Committee for Transport Policy

37. Since the question of the diversion of high-rated traffic to road transport came up before this House, considerable controversy has proceeded on this subject. The Planning Commission have remitted this problem to a Committee under the chairmanship of Shri K. C. Neogy. It is hoped that, out of their deliberations, a national transport policy will evolve, which would cater to the transport needs of an expanding economy and reconcile the differences of outlook in'o an integrated pattern most beneficial to the country.

Improvements in freight services

38. With a view to improving the quality of service, the Railway Administrations have initiated a number of steps, such as opening of a large number of out agencies and city booking offices, introduction of street delivery and collection services at

important cities, expansion of the Quick Transit and Express Goods services, wherever feasible. Another important facility afforded is the reduction in the minimum weight for charge in respect of certain commodities. I may also mention that special "in-transit rates" have been introduced for plantains booked from East Khandesh area to Amritsar, thus facilitating sorting out the riper plantains at Delhi for local sale before despatching the balance onward to Amritsar. This obviates the additional burden experienced in the past due to freight on the fresh booking from Delhi under normal rules. In the result, the rates charged are not much higher than the rates which would have been paid, if the plantains had been booked through to Amritsar as one transaction. The facility has resulted in substantial savings to the Trade.

Stimulating of Exports

39. The question of reduction in freight rates for stimulating exports has continued to receive attention. A number of requests were considered by the inter-ministerial committee set up for the purpose, and concession was extended to 16 additional commodities raising their number to 25. For expeditious clearance of export traffic, all such traffic has been upgraded to item 'D' of the Preferential Traffic Schedule, which would result in prompt clearance of traffic to ports.

Change-over to the Metric System

40. As the House is aware, the Indian coinage (Amendment) Act, 1955, was passed in the year 1955 and the Railways switched over to the decimal coinage from the 15th of September, 1957, in the case of passenger fares, and from the 1st of October, 1958, in the case of freight on goods, parcels and other traffic. In pursuance of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act of 1956, a beginning will be made by the Commercial Department of the Railways by adopting the Metric system of weights

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and measures from 1st April, 1960. From that date, the unit of weight for purposes of charge will be quintal (or 100 kilograms) instead of maund, and the distance between stations will be reckoned in kilometres instead of in miles. The passenger fare tables will give the fares in terms of kilometres instead of miles, and the rates for goods, parcels and other traffic will be notified in terms of per quintal (100 kilograms) per kilometre, instead of per maund per mile. In change-over from one system to the other, a slight variation by way of either an increase or a decrease in the fares and freight rates between specific points is inescapable consequent on the rounding off rules. These variations have been kept down to the minimum necessary.

Passenger Amenities and increase in train services

41. We have for several years now been following a regular programme of improving amenities for passengers in well-defined directions, specially for the III class passengers. This programme will be continued in the Budget year. All steps which have been recently initiated for providing amenities and travel facilities for the passengers are designed to overtaken the problems of overcrowding and to improve the conditions of travel.

I am glad to be able to say that overcrowding has been appreciably checked. On the Metre Gauge, there has been decrease from 30 per cent. in 1955 to 14 per cent. in 1958, and on the Broad Gauge from 16 per cent. in 1955 to 13 per cent. in 1958. Census results indicate that overcrowding is now mostly confined to certain popular trains on the main lines and that too over specific areas or sections. There has been no lack of endeavour on the part of the Railways even in the cases referred to, but there are limitations. Railways have been directed to increase the passenger carrying capacity of trains by withdrawing dining cars and air-condi-

tioned coaches, where these were not fully justified, as well as by increasing the number of coaches on passenger trains to the maximum extent possible.

During 1958-59, 170 new trains were introduced—151 on the Broad Gauge (which include 17 diesel rail services in replacement of steam services) and 19 on the Metre Gauge—, while the run of 85 trains was extended—57 on the Broad Gauge and 28 on the Metre Gauge; the consequential increase in daily train mileage was 5,269 on the Broad Gauge and 1,846 on the Metre Gauge. During the current year upto 1st December 1959, 178 new trains were introduced—157 on the Broad Gauge and 21 on the Metre Gauge—, while 118 trains were extended—93 on the Broad Gauge and 25 on the Metre Gauge; the resultant increase in daily train mileage is 9,258 on the Broad Gauge and 2,334 on the Metre Gauge. A weekly Janata Express train was introduced from 2nd/4th September 1959 between Howrah and Hardwar, and the frequency of Janata trains running between Bombay V.T. and Madras was increased from bi-weekly to tri-weekly from 1st October, 1959.

A start has been made to provide sleeping accommodation to III class passengers travelling over 500 miles without any additional charge. This will give some relief to long distance passengers. As a 1 stated earlier, a new type of third class coach, with equal capacity of berths as seats, was designed, and is now running on the Madras-Howrah Mails and Delhi-Bombay Central Janata Expresses. Construction of 200 more Broad Gauge sleeper coaches and 200 more Metre Gauge coaches of the new design has been ordered; as these coaches become available, the service will be extended to additional trains. The long-term objective is to provide at least one such coach on each long distance train.

Accidents

42. It is gratifying that there has been no major accident in the current

year. Another satisfactory feature is that even amongst the nine accidents enquired into by the Government Inspector of Railways during the year, only three had involved any fatalities; even in these cases, the fatalities were only 5, as compared to 83 and 50 in railway accidents during the previous two years (1957-58 and 1958-59). Irrespective of whether this is fortuitous or is a reflection of sustained human endeavour, we can only work and pray for continued absence of any serious mishaps.

A comprehensive Review of Accidents on Indian Railways has been furnished with the Budget papers. It brings out that improvement has been maintained despite a slight increase under certain categories. Judged in the light of the increasing volume and tempo of traffic, the position seems to be satisfactory, as far as it goes. Without any reservation I want to assure the House that there is no complacency in this regard. Besides the strict watch which is being kept at all levels, a persistent endeavour is being made to enliven safety consciousness amongst staff. The Review would furnish to Hon'ble Members an idea of the preventive measures which are being implemented to reduce the incidence of accidents. In many cases the cause of the accidents has been determined as "human failure". I do hope that the Railway staff would continue to discharge their duties with greater attention and care so as to set up a high standard of safety. A high sense of duty and discipline is indispensable in the performance of the task of a Railwayman. I am sure they will give no cause for complaint to any body on this score. It is also hoped that they will receive co-operation and encouragement from all sections of Society in developing this sense of duty and discipline.

Eradication of corruption

43. The problem of weeding out corruption, as the Hon'able Members will appreciate, is no small task, and is a reflection of the general standard

of morality in the country. It is, therefore, big national problem. We are, however, pursuing this evil with determination. Activities of the Vigilance Organisation were intensified, with encouraging results, 1,854 cases were dealt with and finalised in 1958-59, culminating in disciplinary action in 1,349 cases. Assistance and co-operation of various Chambers of Commerce, Trade Union officials and railwaymen has been sought, to make the drive for eradicating corruption more effective. I am grateful to the Members of Parliament and of State Legislatures for the growing interest evinced by them in these matters. I am regularly receiving not only complaints, but suggestions also, from the Hon'ble Members, the business community at large and the general public. There is growing evidence of co-operation and help from everyone, for which I am thankful.

Alarm chain pulling and ticketless travel

44. It is a matter of regret that, in spite of every effort and appeals all round, the incidence of alarm chain pulling has not only not abated but has tended to show an increase, much to the inconvenience of the general users of Railways. Efforts have continued in the shape of educative propaganda in schools and colleges, intensive checking by Railway staff in co-operation with the State Police, blanking off of alarm chain apparatus, increase in the penalty for misuse of the alarm chain, etc. We have, however, not yet succeeded in awakening social consciousness to a degree so as to receive co-operation from the other passengers in locating the evil doers.

45. The evil of ticketless travelling also continues, in spite of a sustained drive to combat it. Members of the National Railway User's Consultative Council were already authorised to secure the aid of Ticket Examiners on trains, to exercise checking of tickets in their presence. This authority has been extended to the mem-

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bers of the Zonal and Divisional Committees as well. Here again, may I request the Hon'able Members to extend their co-operation in awakening the public conscience against this social evil and strengthening our hands in combating it.

46. Sustained efforts have continued to secure further improvement in regard to the reduction and prevention of claims for goods lost or damaged. As a result of various measures taken during 1958-59, the position, in regard to both the incidence of new claims and the amount paid as compensation, has shown an improvement. The number of new claims during 1958-59 was 4,64,071, against 4,76,856 in 1957-58; the amount paid was Rs. 3.13 crores in 1958-59, against Rs. 3.27 crores in 1957-58. The amount of compensation claims paid by our railways, however, is still high. There is no relaxation of effort in this matter, and the steps taken to minimise the claims will be continued and intensified.

Catering

47. Departmental catering has now come to stay—its turn-over has risen to over Rs. 2 crores per year. In order to cater to the needs of the ordinary passenger 'Janata Meals' at a low cost have been introduced. Public opinion to an increasing degree is being associated with Departmental Catering by setting up local advisory committees of well-known social workers, preferably ladies. The Members of the National Railway Users' Consultative Council have also been requested to assist by checking and reporting on the functioning of the catering establishments wherever possible. I appreciate that much remains to be done, but it shall be our constant endeavour to effect further improvements in regard to this important aspect of service to the travelling public.

Non-official Committees

48. I am grateful to the various non-official Committees, such as the Users' Consultative Committees, Time-table Committee, Suburban Railway Users' Consultative Committee, Passenger Amenities Committee, Catering Supervisory Committee and the Book-stall Committee, who have continued to render valuable assistance to the administration in improving the services to their patrons. Ad hoc Committees consisting of eminent educationists and authors in English and in Hindi and in all the Regional languages were constituted, to prepare a list of about 100 books in each language, which could be made available for sale at Railway Book-stalls of the respective areas. Some of these Committees have finalised their selections, while the deliberations of others are in progress. This will improve the service in the book-stalls on the various Railways.

Parliamentary Consultative Committees

49. In consultation with you, Sir, and the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Zonal Parliamentary Committees have been constituted which meet the respective General Managers of the Zonal Railways in company with the Railway Minister, his deputies and the Railway Board. Two such meetings have been held, and a great variety of problems of interest have been discussed in a free and informal way. I have emphasised on maintaining the informal character of these meetings, so that subjects may be discussed without any reserve on both sides. I consider this is a useful forum for the Members of the Parliament to discuss Railway matters with the Administration, where day-to-day problems may be sorted out. This procedure, I am sure, will resolve many problems and save time of the House.

International Railway Congress Association

50. The Permanent Commission of the International Railway Congress Association held their annual session here in December, 1959. The discussions of a highly technical nature were beneficial to us, but much more valuable was the exchange of thoughts on technical and administrative matters between our Railwaymen and the top ranking Railway Executives assembled on the occasion. The members of the Permanent Commission were shown round some of the important development works under execution, and they were greatly impressed by our technical advancement according to a communication received by me from the President of the International Railway Congress Association.

Railway Protection Force

51. I can well appreciate the general feeling in regard to crime on the Railways and the sense of insecurity generated thereby. Though law and order is a State subject, I have endeavoured to ensure that constant and effective liaison is maintained with the State Governments in this matter and whatever we can do must be done. Various meetings have been held with the officials of the State Police, to emphasise the need for greater vigilance. At our instance, the Home Ministry have addressed the State Governments to take up this matter with greater vigour.

Recently, at a conference of State Inspectors General of Police, this question was prominently put to them and their assistance solicited.

We have also very recently designed an arrangement in which a push-button will be provided in the ladies' compartments; this, if pressed, will start the ringing of a bell in the guard's lobby and light up a red light outside the compartment. The experiment will now be tried out on one or two important trains on different Railways. If any other idea of a

practical nature occurs to any one, I would request that it may be passed on to us.

Further progress has been made in the reorganisation and consolidation of the Railway Protection Force as a national force and in its training for dealing more effectively with security arrangements on the Railways. The overall crime position in regard to Railway property remained well under control. The Railway Protection Force staff are being trained with the Police in up-to-date methods of prevention and detection. A dog squad was also formed on one Railway to hunt out the criminals. The Armed Wing of the Force played an important part, in particular, in maintaining the morale of the Railway Staff in outlying areas, and acted in support of the Uniformed Branch in dealing firmly with the criminals. Two companies of the Armed Wing were sent, on the request of the Government of Assam, to assist the State Police in the disturbed areas. Anti-sabotage measures have been further examined in consultation with the Intelligence Bureau, and intensified patrolling introduced where necessary. There are still certain acts of indiscipline, obstruction to trains by passengers, thefts from Railway yards and other railway installations, damage to Railway equipment, and nuisance of beggars and hawkers. It is a very regrettable feature that some students, who will be leaders in future in various fields of our national life, at times, indulge in undesirable activities like ticketless travel and alarm chain pulling, thereby putting many people to inconvenience. In the eradication of all these evils, co-operation of the public will be of invaluable assistance. To awaken the public conscience to a realisation of the value we attach to their co-operation in combating crime on Railways, a committee known as "Public Co-operation Committee", consisting of 10 Members drawn from the members of the National Railway Users' Consultative Council and including Members of Parliament, was,

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constituted. The Committee have already met twice, and are considering the suggestions received from the various passenger associations, Chambers of Commerce, etc.

Staff Welfare

52. The House is aware that the Government stands committed to follow a progressive policy in relation to its workers. Medical facilities have been substantially expanded and improved. A beginning has been made in setting up family planning centres. Steps have also been taken during the current year to implement the National Malaria Eradication Scheme in collaboration with the States.

53. During the first three years of the Second Plan, 36,000 quarters have been constructed and 9,000 are expected to be added during the current year. Provision for some 10,000 quarters has been made in 1960-61, bringing the total number of quarters to 55,000 during the entire plan period. In addition, the Railway Administrations continue to improve the standards of amenities provided in the older types of quarters.

54. 431 primary schools have been opened recently, to augment the education facilities provided for the children and wards of Railway employees. Five High Schools are being converted into multi-purpose schools, and discussions with the State Governments are in progress for similar conversion of some more. As indicated in my Budget Speech last year, subsidised hostels have been started in the major linguistic areas in suitable rented houses or other available buildings, to accommodate the children of the employees who are posted outside their own linguistic area.

One of the Directive Principles of State Policy in the Constitution is that free education should be provided for all children. In pursuance of this, most of the States have provided free primary education, while a few others are in various stages of

implementing this policy. In a number of railway schools, already no tuition fees are charged in the primary classes. Keeping in view the objective in the Constitution, I have decided that full remission of fees in primary classes should be allowed to children of railway employees in all railway schools where the medium of instruction is an Indian language.

55. The provision of facilities for imparting adequate training to the recruits to the various Railway Services and refresher and promotion courses for serving employees has continued to receive attention. A number of basic training centres have been set up, and more are being put up in the various workshops and running sheds as recommended by the Estimates Committee. It has also been decided to expand the existing facilities in the workshops to a small extent, to give "inplant training" to nominees of other departments, State Governments and semi-Government bodies at their cost. A Committee consisting of two retired General Managers has been appointed to review the facilities available in Railway training schools and to recommend measures to standardise the curriculum and improve the standards of training.

56. The holiday home at Pāhalgam, which owes its existence to the good offices of the Prime Minister of Kashmir, was made available to the staff during a part of the 1959 summer season. I have no doubt that this holiday home will develop into one of our most popular centres of rest and recreation.

Co-operative activities on Railways

57. Co-operative activities have continued to advance. The total working capital of the 26 co-operative societies on the Railways amounted to Rs. 24.42 crores on 31st March, 1959. Besides these, there are about 143 consumer co-operative societies, with a turn-over of about

1.04 lakhs. These societies are becoming increasingly popular.

Labour Relations

58. The negotiating machinery established to deal with labour organisations functioned satisfactorily at the centre and on the Railway.

59. The relations with Railwaymen throughout the year remained cordial. Unfortunately, our endeavour to combine the two Railway Federations did not succeed; and ultimately, in August 1959, I decided that the All-India Railwaymen's Federation would be accorded the same privileges and facilities as the National Federation of Indian Railwaymen. I still hope that the two Federations may unite, which, I am convinced will prove more beneficial to the employees.

60. The *Ad Hoc* Tribunal, which had been set up to deal with the two items on which agreement could not be reached between the Railway Board and the National Federation, submitted its recommendations some time ago. With the setting up of the Pay Commission, it was decided that the decision on the recommendations might be deferred until the receipt of the Pay Commission's Report. Now that it has been received, the recommendations of the *Ad Hoc* Tribunal will be taken up and considered in the light of the Pay Commission's Report.

61. The question of participation of workers in management has been exercising our mind for some time now. An Officer on Special Duty was appointed to study the matter and report. He has submitted his report, and the proposals are under scrutiny.

Extra-curricular activities

62. The House is aware of the very high position which the Railways occupy in the field of sports and athletics. The Railwaymen maintained their supremacy in Hockey, Volley Ball, Kabaddi and Weight Lifting. The lady workers brought laurels by

becoming the National Champions in Table Tennis; one of our employees, Kumari Arati Saha of the South-Eastern Railway has raised the national prestige by becoming the first Asian lady to swim across the English Channel.

13 hrs.

The Railway workers continued to derive full benefit from their institutes and clubs. With a view to providing some of the institute facilities to the railway staff posted at wayside stations, the Railways have been advised to establish mobile libraries. These libraries have started functioning on two Railways, and will soon be introduced on other Railways as well. In June 1958, the Railways were advised to open handicraft centres in railway colonies where the women folk of railwaymen could be taught handicraft, such as, weaving, spinning, knitting, tailoring during their spare time. The Railways were advised in April, 1959 that they should consider placing trial orders on a limited scale on these centres for the supply of selected articles. The idea has been generally welcomed by the railwaymen and it is hoped that, within a few years, the scheme will develop further and add to the well-being of railway families generally.

I made mention in my last Budget Speech of the encouragement given to cultural activities on the Railways. The Railway Week in April, 1959 again provided a good opportunity for railwaymen and their family members to display their excellence in the fields of art, drama, music, etc. As in the previous years, a Central Handicrafts and Fine Arts Exhibition was also organised on this occasion at Delhi and at the Zonal, Divisional and District Headquarters of the Railways. Suitable awards and prizes were given for outstanding exhibits. The increasing popularity of these activities is bringing out more and more of the talents and potentialities of railwaymen while simultaneously stimulating mental and physical recreation.

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There is little doubt in my mind that these recreational and cultural activities help in inculcating the spirit of comradeship and enthusiasm for joint and sustained efforts in their duties amongst the large family of railwaymen spread over the far flung corners of this vast country.

Conclusion

63. Once again I would like to place on record my appreciation of the sustained and creditable performance of railwaymen of all levels, particularly in executing the arduous task of implementing the Second Five Year Plan. The Third Five Year Plan, with problems of even larger dimensions, is not far away and I am sure that continued appreciation, goodwill and good wishes of every one will act as a stimulus to the railwaymen to tackle the bigger tasks ahead.

64. I am grateful, Sir, to you and the House for the patient hearing I have been given, and for the support and encouragement I have been receiving in ample measure from the Parliament, the general public and from State Governments.

13.4 hrs.

MOTION ON ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri T. N. Viswanatha Reddy and seconded by Shri Ansar Harvani on the 15th February, 1960, namely:

"That the Members of the Lok Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both the Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 8th February, 1960."

Shri Ram Krishna Gupta will continue his speech.

श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त (महेन्द्रगढ़) : जैसा कि मैंने कल कहा था, जहाँतक कि फिजिकल टारगेट्स का ताल्लुक है वे भी पूरे नहीं हो सके। उस के बारे में मैंने इस हाउस में एक सवाल भी किया था जिसका जवाब देते हुए बतलाया गया :

"A net rise of about ten per cent has been recorded by the end of 1958-59, as against 25 per cent."

इसी तरह से फूड के बारे में भी कहा गया मैं यह इस लिए कह रहा हूँ कि जो टारगेट मुकर्रर किये जायें वे पूरे हों। यही हाल लैंड रिक्राम और कोआपरेटिव क्रामिंग का है। लैंड रिक्राम के बारे में जो हमारी पालिसी है, जो प्रोग्राम है, इतने साल गुजर चुके, मैं तो सिर्फ इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह अभी तक इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं हुआ। स्टेट ट्रेडिंग के बारे में भी जो स्कीम बनायी गयी थी उसके मुताल्लिक पिछले दिनों अखबारों में यह खबर थी कि उसको छोड़ा जा रहा है। मैं ये तमाम बातें इसलिए हाउस के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ कि इसका ग्राम पबलिक पर बुरा असर पड़ता है। हम जो भी प्रोग्राम बनाएं, हमारी जो भी पालिसी हो, हमें उसे पूरा करने की पूरी कोशिश करनी चाहिए। और जब हम थर्ड फाइव इयर प्लान तैयार करने जा रहे हैं तो हमें इन तमाम बातों की तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए। ये तमाम चीजें क्यों पूरी नहीं होतीं? जहाँ तक मैंने समझने की कोशिश की है, मेरा यह ख्याल है कि हमारा जो मौजूदा एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव सिस्टम है, वह इस के लिए काफी हद तक जिम्मेवार है। जो प्रोग्राम वगैरह बनाया जाता है उसके लिए जो फंड की जरूरत पड़ती है उसको संकशन करने में काफी देरी होती है। इसलिए वह तमाम स्कीमें वक्त के अन्दर पूरी नहीं होती। मैं यह कहे बगैर नहीं रह सकता कि जो मुल्तलिफ मिनिस्ट्रीज हैं, खास तौर पर जो डेवलपमेंट के काम को करती हैं, उनके अन्दर जितना कोआर्डिनेशन

और कोआपरेशन होना चाहिये वह नहीं होता। इसके लिए सब से ज्यादा जीती जागती मिसाल हमारे फारमर फ्रंड मिनिस्टर की तकरीर है। इससे ज्यादा मैं इसके लिए क्या सबूत दे सकता हूँ। इस तरफ़ भी ध्यान देने की ज़रूरत है और हमें यह पूरी कोशिश करनी चाहिये कि जो मुस्तलिफ़ मिनिस्ट्रीज हैं उनके अन्दर फूड कोआर्डिनेशन और कोआपरेशन होना चाहिए ताकि हमारा डेवलपमेंट का काम सफ़र न करे।

इसके बाद मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो मिसयूज और वे टेज हो रहा है उसको भी रोकने की बहुत ज्यादा ज़रूरत है। मैं यह इसलिए कह रहा हूँ कि जो रुपया किसी खास मकसद के लिए सैंक्शन किया जाता है अगर उसको ठीक तरीके से यूटीलाइज किया जाए तो काफी फायदा हो सकता है। खुराक का जो मसला है वह इसीलिए हल नहीं हो रहा है। इस किस्म की हज़ारों मिसालें मिल सकती हैं। मैं गवर्नमेंट के किसी मिनिस्टर को इसके लिए परसनली जिम्मेवार नहीं ठहराना चाहता लेकिन मैं यह चीज़ ज़रूर चाहता हूँ कि जो रकम दी जाए उसको प्रापरली यूटीलाइज किया जाए ताकि वह मिसयूज न हो सके।

पिछले दिनों सीड फार्मों के लिए पंजाब गवर्नमेंट को काफी रुपया दिया गया। इस किस्म की वहाँ से काफी शिकायतें आती हैं कि जो रुपया दिया गया वह ठीक तरह से यूटीलाइज नहीं हुआ और जो रुपया दिया गया उसका, जिन लोगों के हाथ में ताकत थी, उन्होंने अपनी जमीन गवर्नमेंट को बँच कर मिसयूज किया। ये तमाम चीज़ें हैं कि जिनके लिए एन्ववायरी की ज़रूरत है और मैं खास तौर पर इस बात के लिए जोर दूंगा कि जो रुपया सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से मदद के लिए दिया जाए उस पर हमारा पूरा कंट्रोल होना चाहिए। मेरी तो यह तजवीज़ है कि एक ऐसी कमेटी मुकर्रर की जाए जो तमाम स्टेट्स का दौरा करे और जो

रपया दिया गया है उसकी पूरी जांच हो कि वह किस हद तक यूटीलाइज हुआ है और किस हद तक मिसयूज हुआ है ताकि इस किस्म की चीज़ें आयन्दा न हो सकें।

इसी तरह जहाँतक कोआर्डिनेशन का सवाल है उसके बारे में तो मैं सिर्फ़ एक ही मिसाल देना चाहता हूँ। पिछले दिनों हाउस में भी इस सवाल का जिक्र आया था। ईरिंगेशन की जो स्कीम बनायी गयी और जो प्रोग्राम बनाया गया और जिस इलाके को फैसिलिटी दी गई उस का मिनिस्टर आफ फूड एंड एग््रीकल्चर ने फायदा नहीं उठाया और उन फैसिलिटीज को यूटीलाइज नहीं कर सके। आप अन्दाज़ा लगा सकते हैं कि इससे कितना नुकसान हुआ है। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि जो ग्रांट दी जाती है अगर उसको प्रापरली यूटीलाइज किया जाये और मुस्तलिफ़ मिनिस्ट्रीज में पूरा कोआपरेशन और कोआर्डिनेशन हो तो हमारा खुराक का मसला काफ़ी हद तक हल हो जाए और हमें दूसरे मुल्कों से अनाज इम्पोर्ट न करना पड़े। रिवाड़ी के पास दो तीन ट्यूब वेल लगाये गए। उनको लगाए हुए दो तीन साल हो गए और आपको यह जानकर हैरानी होगी कि अभी तक उनको काम में लाने के लिए कोई कोशिश नहीं की गयी और वह बेकार पड़े हैं। इससे अन्दाज़ा लगा सकते हैं कि कितना नुकसान हुआ होगा।

इस के साथ साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो प्रोग्राम बनाया जाय और जो स्कीम तैयार की जाय वह ऐसे ढंग से होनी चाहिए कि उस से ज्यादा से ज्यादा फायदा हो। पंजाब के लिए १२७८ ट्यूब वेल्स का प्रोग्राम बनाया गया। यह मामला पंजाब की पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी के सामने आया। और पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी के मेम्बरों ने यह सवाल उठाया कि इस से कितना फायदा हुआ है, और यह जाहिर किया गया कि इन तमाम ट्यूब वेल्स से कोई खास फायदा नहीं हुआ क्योंकि वे काफी

[श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त]

असँ तक बेकार पड़े रहे। उस का कारण यह बतलाया गया कि वह ऐसे इलाके में लगाए गये थे जोकि इरीगटेड एरिया था। जो जमीन इरीगेशन के जरिए सैराब की जाती है उस के रेट कम हैं। इसलिए किसानों ने ट्यूबवैल्स के जरिए पानी लेने से इन्कार कर दिया। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या हमें यह नहीं सोचना चाहिये था कि उस इलाके के बजाये ऐसे इलाके में ट्यूबवैल लगाये जाते जोकि इरीगटेड नहीं था और जहां के किसान उस पानी को आसानी से इस्तेमाल करते। एक तरफ तो यह हालत है कि जहां पानी की इफरात है वहां ट्यूबवैल लगाये जाते हैं और इस से पैदावार को नुकसान होता है, और दूसरी तरफ यह हालत है कि पानी की इतनी कमी है कि पीने के पानी के लिए भी लोग तड़पते हैं। इस के बारे में जो एक्सप्लेनेशन वहां के चीफ इंजीनियर ने दिया वह भी मैं हाउस को सुनाना चाहता हूँ और आप सुन कर अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं कि कैसा जवाब था। उन्होंने यह जवाब दिया था :

"It is admitted that this scheme was taken up in haste on account of the aid given by the Government of India."

इस का मतलब यह हुआ कि जो एंड गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया से दी जाय उस के बारे में विचार करने की कुछ जरूरत नहीं। उस के बारे में प्लानिंग करने की कोई जरूरत नहीं। इसलिए मैं ने यह सवाल हाउस के सामने रखा कि हमें इस बारे में पूरा ध्यान देना चाहिये और हमारे प्रोग्राम इस किस्म के होने चाहियें कि हम जो एंड स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को दें, वह पूरे तरीके से यूटीलाइज हो और उस से ज्यादा से ज्यादा फायदा हो।

इस के बाद मैं थोड़ा सा यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ जैसा कि मैं पहले भी कह चुका हूँ, कि हम जो थर्ड फाइव इअर प्लान बनावें

उस में हमें इन तमाम बातों को सोचना चाहिये ताकि हमारे लिए फारिन एक्सचेंज की कमी न हो और हमारी स्कीमें पूरे तरीके से कामयाब हों। और यह बात इसलिए भी जरूरी है कि जिस से लोगों पर इस का अच्छा असर पड़े। मेरा ख्याल तो यह है कि प्लान की कामयाबी के लिए रुपये की इतनी जरूरत नहीं, डालर की इतनी जरूरत नहीं, जितनी जरूरत लोगों के को-आपरेशन और मदद की है और वह को-आपरेशन सरकार को मिल नहीं सकता, जब तक कि लोग यह महसूस नहीं करेंगे कि जो प्लान या स्कीम बनाई जायगी, उस से हमारा—ग्राम जनता का—फायदा होगा और जो लोग ताकत में हैं, वे उस को मिसयूज नहीं करेंगे और कोई खाती फायदा नहीं उठावेंगे। इस की सब से ज्यादा जरूरत है। इसलिए मैं अपील करूंगा कि जो भी प्लान बने, उस में इस बात का खास तौर पर ख्याल रखा जाये। हमारे देश में मैन पावर की कमी नहीं है। मैं आप से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब दुनिया के किसी भी बड़े देश में पहले प्लान बनी, तो वहां रुपया कहां से आया। मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि वहां के लोगों ने फिजिकल प्लान बनाई, मैन पावर को यूटीलाइज किया, वहां के लोगों में जोश पैदा किया गया और उन की स्कीम कामयाब हुई और आज वे इस हालत में हैं कि वे तमाम दुनिया को रुपया दे कर मदद कर सकते हैं। आज हमारे लिए भी इस बात की सब से ज्यादा जरूरत है और इसलिए इस तरफ पूरा ध्यान देना चाहिये।

14 hrs.

हमें यह भी पूरी कोशिश करनी चाहिये कि जो हमारी प्लान हो, उस में ग्रनडेवेलपड और बैकवर्ड एरियाज का खास तौर पर ख्याल रखा जाये। आज भी देश में बहुत सा ऐसा इलाका है, जोकि ग्रनडेवेलपड और बैकवर्ड है। उस की तरक्की के लिए कदम उठाने की खास तौर पर जरूरत है। मेरी तो यह तजवीज है कि इस के लिए एक कमेटी

चा कमीशन मुकर्रर किया जाय, जोकि ऐसे इलाकों का सर्वे करे और सैण्डल गवर्नमेंट के द्वारा उस इलाके की मदद और तरक्की के लिए रुपया रिजर्व किया जाये, ताकि वह उस मकसद के लिये काम आ सके। मैं यह बात इसलिये कहता हूँ कि कल भी हाउस के सामने यह सवाल आया कि पंजाब में कुछ ऐसे लोग हैं, जो यह सोचते हैं कि पंजाब के दो हिस्से किये जायें और जो हिन्दी स्पीकिंग इलाका है, उस को दिल्ली और यू० पी० के कुछ हिस्से से मिला कर एक अलग स्टेट बनाई जाये। मैं आप को सही तौर पर कहता हूँ कि अगर उस इलाके की तरक्की के लिये पूरी कोशिश की जाये तो यह समस्या बड़ी आसानी से हल हो सकती है। मैं पोलिटिकल पावर में बिलीव नहीं करता हूँ। मैं लोगों की बेहतरी के लिए काम में बिलीव करता हूँ। अगर इस तरफ़ ध्यान न दिया गया, तो उस का नतीजा यह होगा कि जो लोग पोलिटिकल स्लोगन में विश्वास करते हैं, जो लोग पोलिटिकल पावर में विश्वास करते हैं, वे वहाँ के लोगों को एक्सप्लायट करेंगे और ऐसे हालात पैदा करेंगे कि सरकार को बम्बई के बाद उस इलाके के लिये भी सोचना पड़ेगा कि पंजाब को दो हिस्सों में तकसीम किया जाये। इस खतरे को रोकने का एक ही जरिया है और वह यह है कि उस इलाके की तरक्की के लिए पूरा ध्यान दिया जाये, उस इलाके को डेवलप किया जाये और लोगों के दिलों को जीता जाये। मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले दिनों रिजनल फारमूला बनाया गया। हो सकता है कि शायद कुछ दोस्त यह महसूस करें कि मैं उस की इसलिए मुखालफ़त करता हूँ कि पंजाब के दो हिस्से हों। नहीं, मैं उस की इसलिए मुखालफ़त नहीं करता हूँ।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि पंजाब एक रहे और पंजाब के लोग मिल कर काम करें। उस फारमूले में मुझे जो अच्छी चीज नजर आई, वह यह थी कि तरक्की के जो काम होंगे

उस में उस इलाके का पूरा हाथ होगा और उस की पूरी तरक्की होगी। लेकिन आज तीन चार साल के बाद मैं यह कहने के लिए तैयार हूँ कि उस इलाके की हालत उसी तरह है और वहाँ के लोगों की तरक्की के लिए कोई खास कोशिश नहीं की जा रही है। सर्विसिज में यही हाल है और लैजिस्लेचर और एगजैक्टिव पावर में भी यही हाल है। इसलिए मैं यह अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि वह जो इलाका है, उस की तरक्की के लिए खास तौर पर इन्तज़ाम किया जाय और सैण्डल गवर्नमेंट को यह ख्याल रखना चाहिये कि जो पंजाब के हिस्से में रकम आये, उसे दोनों हिस्से के लिए अलग वक्फ़ किया जाये, ताकि हर हिस्से के लोगों को तरक्की का भौका मिले और वे उन्नति कर सकें।

जहां तक करप्शन का सवाल है, यह मामला भी काफ़ी जोर से हाउस के सामने कई दिनों से आ रहा है। बहुत से दोस्तों की यह राय है कि करप्शन के बारे में ग़लत चार्जिज और स्वीपिंग रिमाक्स लगाये जाते हैं, लेकिन मैं तो एक बात हाउस के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। चाहे वे चार्जिज सीरियस हों, चाहे उन में सच्चाई हो, चाहे वे ग़लत हों, लेकिन उर्बू में एक कहावत है कि बद से बदनाम बुरा होता है, इसलिए हमें इस बात की तरफ़ पूरा ध्यान देना चाहिये। अगर वे ग़लत हैं, तो उन को कांटाडिक्ट करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये। अगर उन में कोई सच्चाई है, तो उन की बाकायदा तहकीकात होनी चाहिये। मैं किसी शरूस के बारे में कोई पर्सनल एलीगेशन लगाना नहीं चाहता। मैं तो यह चाहता हूँ कि जो भी इस किस्म की बातें आयें, हमें उन की तरफ़ पूरा ध्यान देना चाहिये। यह कोई जरूरी नहीं कि ट्राइब्यूनल के जरिये ही उन नुक्सों को दूर करने की कोशिश की जाये और भी कई तरीके हैं। मैं यह बात खास तौर तो इस लिए कहता हूँ कि अखबारों में इस किस्म के बहुत से शदीद इल्जामात आते हैं और

[श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त]

उन की कांटाडिक्शन नहीं होती, जिस से लोग यह सोचते हैं कि शायद इस में कोई सच्चाई हो। कभी हम अखबारों में पढ़ते हैं कि फ्लां मिनिस्टर के लड़के ने ढाई करोड़ रुपये का फ्लां काम का ठेका लिया, फ्लां मिनिस्टर ने यह किया, फ्लां ने वह किया। हो सकता है कि इस में सच्चाई न हो, लेकिन इन चीजों की तरफ बिल्कुल ध्यान न देना, इग्नोर करना भी एक खतरनाक बात है। मैं यह अपील करूंगा कि हमें इस तरफ भी पूरा ध्यान देना चाहिये।

14.04 hrs.

[SHRI GORAY in the Chair.]

कल मेरे दोस्त, चौ० रणवीर सिंह, ने जो कि मेरे पंजाब के साथी हैं, अपनी स्पीच में यह कहा कि राम कृष्ण को शायद किसी शस्त्र से या उस के लड़के से कुछ ज्ञाती रंजिश है, इसलिए वह बार बार पंजाब का मामला यहां उठाने की कोशिश करते हैं। यह एक बड़ी सीरियस एलीगेशन है। इसलिये मैं इस के बारे में दो चार मिनट; सिर्फ इतना ही कहूंगा कि

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य के लिए सिर्फ दो मिनट बाकी हैं, चार नहीं।

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): If a gentleman has made a personal allegation against him, he must be given the right to explain himself.

Mr. Chairman: Within four minutes, I hope.

श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त : मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि जो कुछ कल कहा गया, उस के मुताबिक तो मैं कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता हूं, लेकिन अपने बारे में मैं इतना कहने के लिये तैयार हूं कि अगर इस किस्म की कोई बात साबित हो जाये कि कोई मेरी उन से ज्ञाती अदावत थी, या मैं ने उन के आगे अपनी जिन्दगी में आज तक कोई ज्ञाती रिक्वेस्ट की, तो मैं इस हाउस से

इस्तीफा देने के लिये तैयार हूं। बल्कि मैं चाहूंगा कि चौधरी साहब इन तमाम मामलों की एन्क्वायरी करें। लेकिन मैं यह जरूर चाहता हूं कि स्वाह मैं हूं, स्वाह वह हों, स्वाह कोई हो, जिस के हाथ में ताकत हो, जो लोगों से डील करे, तो उस के लिए लोगों से डील करने के लिए एक स्टैंडर्ड होना चाहिये, पब्लिक से डील करने का एक स्टैंडर्ड होना चाहिये, मिनिस्टर से डील करने का क्या स्टैंडर्ड होना चाहिये, पार्टी कोलोम्ब से किस स्टैंडर्ड से डील करना चाहिये, इस के लिए कोई न कोई तरीका जरूर होना चाहिये। इस तमाम मामले की एन्क्वायरी की जाये और एक मिनिमम स्टैंडर्ड फिक्स किया जाये और यह मालूम किया जाये कि उस पर अमल होता है या नहीं, मैं सिर्फ इतना कहना चाहता हूं। मेरा इस्तिलाफ ज्ञाती इस्तिलाफ नहीं। मैं चाहता हूं कि जो भी प्रोग्राम बनाया जाये, जो भी पालिसी हमारी हो, उस को इम्प्लीमेंट किया जाये। लैंड रिफार्म का हमारा प्रोग्राम था, वह क्यों नहीं कामयाब हुआ, इस की एन्क्वायरी की जाये। जो ग्रांट्स दी जाती हैं, वे क्यों मिसयूज होती हैं, वे तमाम मामले हैं जिन में न कोई ज्ञाती सवाल है और न ही ज्ञाती सवाल पैदा हो सकता है जिन्हें कि आप को देखना चाहिये।

Mr. Chairman: Acharya Kripalani.

Shri Tyagi: His party leader has already spoken, but Shrimati Kripalani was, on the other hand, trying to catch your eye.

Mr. Chairman: For me it is a difficult choice.

Acharya Kripalani (Sitamarhi): As I was absent from the House for the first two days of the discussion on the President's Address, I had no intention to speak on the Motion of Thanks at this late hour. Most of what was to be said has already been said by abler persons than myself. I will, therefore, be very brief.

I feel I cannot remain silent on the issues arising out of the last letter addressed by our Prime Minister to the Prime Minister of China and the note sent by our External Affairs Department to its Chinese counterpart. There may be nothing in the matter of dates of the two communications, but it is not usual to put a date on a communication while delivering it.

About the note I would say that I wish that the facts contained in it had been made public as soon as there were incursions in our territory on the Himalayan borders. This should have been done years ago. In that case, the public and the world at large would have better appreciated our position.

Another point that emerges from the note is that our trouble on the borders began, as I have always held, with the non-recognition of the independent status of Tibet. From the present note it is quite clear that Tibet was not only considered autonomous in its internal affairs, but also enjoyed a sovereign status. It could and did participate in international negotiations as an independent nation. On such occasions it enjoyed an equal status even with China without any protest from the latter, in spite of the so-called suzerainty. How then could India in all conscience recognise the armed conquest of this small internationally independent State, especially when our Prime Minister had often said that India would not be neutral where injustice and tyranny were involved? I am afraid we have let down a small state on our border to our own disadvantage.

The letter of the 5th instant invites the Chinese Prime Minister for a meeting next month on our soil. I am sorry I am constrained to say that it is not in consonance with our Prime Minister's earlier statements or the rejection of a similar offer from the Chinese Prime Minister made a few months before. Our Prime Minister has repeatedly said that there is no basis

for a meeting at present. He had made it clear that before a meeting between the two Prime Ministers could be fruitful, it was necessary that the principles and the bases on which negotiations could be carried on must be first clarified. This point is further stressed in the note of the 12th instant, sent by our foreign office. Even from the President's Address, it is clear that at present there exists no basis for a fruitful meeting. It is also a little strange that our Prime Minister should have reiterated this position in emphatic terms in the Rajya Sabha when he had already sent the invitation. Having done so, he should have mentioned the fact at least in the Rajya Sabha, where the question was raised. It was not a secret communication. It was only a letter of invitation, the mention of which need not have waited for its receipt by the party concerned. Further, it is strange that in the President's Address, there was no mention of the invitation extended to the Chinese Prime Minister. Rather, the indication was that there was no basis for a meeting at present. One wonders if the President knew about the invitation. I feel that if he had known it, he could not have failed to mention such an important change of policy in his Address. I am afraid this puts the President in an awkward position before Parliament and the public. Also, it does not add to the dignity of our country that our Prime Minister should change his position so soon and so suddenly, without an explanation or even an excuse.

I also feel that it is not quite desirable to invite the Chinese Prime Minister to India for a conference at this stage. Our Prime Minister has assured him that he will be received as our 'honoured guest'. However, the people whose feelings and national interests have been injured may not respond as warmly to the visit as our Prime Minister would wish or expect. This, I am sure, will not be appreciated by our guest or by our Prime Minister. Our Prime Minister should have, therefore, thought better of it

[Acharya Kripalani]

before extending the invitation. After all, people in India, even though they love their Prime Minister, cannot be regimented to show respect to a guest who, in their eyes, has been instrumental in devising policies injurious to the integrity and honour of India. They would not have been so regimented even under foreign rule. Such things would be possible only in a totalitarian State.

The visit may even divide our people; one section may wish to give the Chinese Prime Minister a warm welcome; another may remain indifferent, if not hostile. This will produce divisions in our own ranks, which obviously will not be very profitable for the country.

I am sorry that I have to refer to another matter which may not be liked by the Prime Minister or the Defence Minister. Fortunately, there is no occasion for them to be angry with me, for they are not present here now. I am referring to a reported statement made by the Defence Minister. He is reported to have said at a students' meeting somewhere that we shall not yield an inch of our 'administered territories'. He is a master of the English language. He could not have used these words accidentally. As a matter of fact, such words do not come out of one's mouth without previous thought. If he was thinking of the NEFA area, he should have made his point clear. And, then what about Ladakh areas? People wonder if the words used represent the views of the Defence Minister or those of the Prime Minister and the party to which the Defence Minister happens to belong at present.

On a former occasion, the Prime Minister had said in the House that the Defence Minister represented his views and carried out his policies. At that time, I had pointed out that though this may be true, it was quite possible for a Minister, in his speech and actions, to give such a twist to the Prime Minister's views and ins-

tructions as to put them altogether out of shape. The Prime Minister's own utterances seem to run counter to the sentiments expressed by the Defence Minister. Is it that the Defence Minister wanted to familiarise the country with the idea that ultimately we may yield to the Chinese such of our territory as where we had established no administrative control or where not a blade of grass grows or where no human being can live, though the Chinese seem to be living there and prospering? Was the Defence Minister's statement meant to gauge public reaction to a proposition which is in contemplation somewhere? We would like to know what value can be attached to such utterances of the Defence Minister. It is such utterances as these that offend the people and rouse their apprehensions. I hope he will be more careful about what he says, so that the Prime Minister may not be obliged to defend him and explain the meaning of the words used and fight foul of the critics of the Defence Minister.

There is another delicate point which I would like to mention here. We are receiving economic aid both from the West and from Russia. We are friendly to both the countries. We are thankful for the help given. If, however, one side denounces the aid given by the other, from our soil, we are put, surely, in an awkward position. Both sides have a perfect right to criticise and even denounce each other, but not when they are our honoured guests and accept our hospitality. The laws of hospitality should induce some restraint on our guests, especially where such restraints are not violated by our honoured guests from the West.

Mr. Chairman: Now, Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani.

Shri Tyagi: She will teach him a lesson.

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani (New Delhi): I am afraid I cannot compete

with the august speaker; I shall be at a very low level.

Shri Tyagi: She is the better half.

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: I am very happy to associate myself with this motion of thanks to the President for his excellent address. He has covered a very wide range of subjects. With the short time at my disposal, I can focus my attention to only a few points. I shall confine my remarks, therefore, in a limited way to some of our achievements in the industrial sphere and some of the major difficulties that we are facing today.

Shri Asoka Mehta (Muzaffarpur): What about the points raised by the previous speaker?

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: Those points will be answered by bigger people than myself.

An Hon. Member: By Dada.

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: The President, in his Address, has given us a picture of the industrial advance. It is an impressive record of achievement. No one can deny that the country has advanced fairly towards creating an industrial base on which the economy can be built up. I shall refer to only a few important industries. I shall take steel first. Steel production, which is the base of all industrial development, has, as you all know, gone up both in the public and the private sector. The production will be about 6 times more in 1962 as compared to 1949. Even today the full capacity has almost been installed. Our engineering industries, small scale industries and other industries were all suffering from steel shortage. In fact, the dip in our national income in 1957 was due to a certain extent to the shortage of steel and other raw materials. Now uninterrupted development of these industries and continuous growth of national income can be expected.

While referring to the steel industry, I think it is appropriate for me to suggest that a substantial part of

the steel output should be allocated for better ploughs and other agricultural implements. We all acknowledge the importance of agriculture in our economy. But I find that we are swayed by the demands of capital goods industries. Therefore, in actual practice, steel becomes scarce for agricultural implements and for small industries. The test of the importance we attach to agriculture will be this allocation of steel.

I may also suggest that Government pay particular attention to the development of ancillary industries round the steel plants. The present tendency is to compress all workshops within the steel plants. This reflects a backward state of economy. Feeder industries not only provide employment for the people, but, contrary to the general belief, are also more economical for the steel plants.

To refer to a few other key industries, geological survey and exploration of oil has registered a good advance and to that extent our dependence on foreign countries for these commodities would be lessened. The machine tool factories both in the private and public sectors are making progress. A beginning has been made in the manufacture of electrical equipments including heavy electrical equipment. The Sindri Fertiliser Plant has gone into capacity production. Smaller factories have been started. I am glad to note that Shri S. K. Patil has given a good lead in starting medium size fertiliser factories in the States. In other spheres, as in irrigation and power, we have made a very good beginning. This record of achievements is something of which any nation can be proud.

But in spite of this impressive record of achievements in the industrial field, we find dissatisfaction and frustration in the country. This is due to the fact that we have not succeeded in translating these benefits in terms of raising the condition of the masses, specially at the level where relief is most needed. This leads to general discontent, criticism of Government

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and even belittling of our achievements. It is creating not merely a psychological barrier but causing hindrance to our economic effort. It has also its impact on the administration. This was highlighted during the recent debate on the Report of the Pay Commission—two days back in the House. We have seen that under the pressure of the government servants, a Pay Commission was appointed. The recommendations came. Government are implementing them. The implication of the implementation would be an additional expenditure of Rs. 55 crores, according to the statement of the Finance Minister. In spite of all that, in spite of the sympathetic attitude of Government, in spite of their effort to raise the pay of Government servants, the little rise in salary that we have managed to give them has not satisfied them. There is criticism, there is discontent. It is due to the fact that the cost of living is so high that the little rise that they have got in the pay is of very value in terms of purchasing power.

Therefore, for the success of our development plans for the good of the country generally, it is absolutely necessary to lay stress on meeting the basic needs of the people, by which I mean food, cloth and housing. The essence of the problem today is how to combine development and stability, that is, how to hold the price line, specially of the essential commodities such as food and cloth.

Let us take the most important problem of food. Over and over again, this matter has come up before the House. In spite of efforts on the part of the Government the price of food keeps on rising. It is not a commodity that people can do without. People cannot exist without food. Therefore, the price of food must be brought down. This year a strange phenomenon is in evidence. The 1958-59 production is higher; we have

produced 73.5 million tons of food-grains. But even with this higher production, there is scarcity in the market; there is steep rise in price. The wholesale price index does not reveal the extent of rise in consumer prices of food. The figure available is 4.4 per cent, but the retail price is much higher. The working class consumer price index figure for September 1959 was 7 per cent, higher than that of March 1959, that is, 7 per cent. rise in six months. It is becoming a crushing burden on the poor.

Therefore, the most important problem is how to hold the price line. I am afraid all Government efforts in this direction seem to have failed. They have not brought about the desired result. The real answer is, of course, increase in agricultural production which will help to ease not only the food situation but also the textile situation by the production of more raw cotton. I cannot say that Government were not aware of the problem, and that they did not take any steps. They tried to take some steps. Realising the need for stabilising food prices, they initiated certain policies and took some steps to check the rise in price.

These are the steps they took. First of all, they divided the country into food zones. Then maximum wholesale prices were fixed in certain States. Further, selective credit control was adopted by the Reserve Bank of India. The most important step was the introduction of an interim pattern of State trading. Unfortunately, the effect of all these steps was inflation rather than stabilisation. The effect was quite contrary to the desired objective.

Let us see how the State trading has functioned. Instead of becoming a measure to check the inflationary effect of deficit finance in the coming year, it has become the direct cause for rise in prices. I feel that the reason is that the prior conditions for starting State trading were not

fulfilled. State trading is difficult. The nation should have been prepared for it, and then it should have been launched. In China and other communist countries where there is State trading, they first controlled credit. Then they controlled farm units through co-operatives and then they launch State trading. Now, our country was not prepared in this way. Of course, I know we cannot adopt all those measures. But at the same time, we must realise that the problems of State trading in a deficit country are quite different from those in a surplus country.

So far we have seen State trading only in surplus countries under the democratic system. In other countries where State trading is enforced irrespective of their being surplus or deficit are the Communist countries but their administrative system is quite different from ours. They can enforce State trading even in a deficit condition ruthlessly, which we certainly cannot do. Now, if by State trading we mean merely buffer stock operation by Government, then the position is different. That can be done immediately. Under the present system, as a result of this State trading, as a result of the declaration of maximum price and with the 'wait and see' policy of the peasant, Government has become the buyer of the last resort. Therefore, State trading has not yielded the expected result. We have not been able to hold the price line and the prices continuously go on rising.

The other important step was the introduction of the zonal system. I shall say a few words about it. To my mind, the present zonal system is unscientific, because a correct and scientific zonal formation would have to cut across administrative boundaries. A correct and scientific zonal formation means the "marriage of surplus with deficit areas." This would have

created administrative difficulties. Therefore, one could not have thought of that. The demand for smaller State-wise zones is also not quite right. Complete free trade is impossible unless free trade exists in other parts of the world. But at the same time, defective zones cannot help. In defective zones, thanks to the price differential, there is incentive to smuggling. Prices rise in the process of smuggling. The smugglers raise the prices by a multiple of the money they lose if they are detected. Therefore, we see the spectacle of sincere efforts on the part of Government to hold the price line, while the prices are rising all the time.

What is the solution? I am not an expert. I cannot suggest any solution. But I am offering a suggestion which can be given trial. We can try to cordon the bigger cities and at the same time make the rest of the country into one zone, that is, have free trade in the rest of the country, plus have buffer stock operation. Build up stocks both by import and by procurement in the good year. No attempts should be made to procure in the bad year. Fortunately for us, we had a good year last year, and for the coming year the crop forecasts are bright. So this is the time when we can build up a buffer stock. If we have sufficient buffer stock that will have a salutary effect in checking the profiteering psychology; and only then we may, perhaps, be able to hold the price line.

Now, I come to the next important commodity, cloth. Cloth price is now so high that consumer resistance has come to play. Is this rise justified? It is true that cotton output has fallen this year and the supply of cloth for domestic consumption is slightly lower than in the previous year, particularly, in dhotis and saris. But this deficit in dhotis and saris is, to a certain extent, offset by greater handloom production. Handloom production has gone up from 1798 million yards to 1863 million yards. Therefore, such a big rise in price is not justified by

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the facts of the situation. Then, what is the reason for this big rise in price? This is accounted for by the peculiarity of the Indian market where marginal deficits are easily converted into large deficits and marginal surpluses lead to a glut. Being conversant with the Indian market and being conversant with the profiteering psychology of traders, the Government should have imported raw cotton at a much earlier stage which they failed to do. This would have prevented the rousing of profiteers' expectation on the knowledge of the shortfall of cotton production. Because of this failure, to import cotton in time we are now faced with the problem of high rise in price.

Government is now compelled to import raw cotton at a much higher price. Only today during Question Hour the Minister gave us information regarding cotton imports. We shall now also have to do our best to see that the mills produce three shifts. It is difficult to induce the mill-owners to start third shifts, obviously, because they know that when the slack season comes, they will have to face the lay-off problem. But recently so many factories have gone out of production. We have to meet the situation in some way. Therefore, the only answer at the moment seems to be to induce the mill-owners to start third shifts. We should also lay greater emphasis on cloth production in the Third Plan.

I am very sorry to say that the handloom industry, which is one of our oldest industries and which, to a certain extent, can help to ease the situation is now in great difficulty. The yarn price has gone up to such an extent that the handloom industry is facing very grave crisis.

In Kerala where they have got a sizable handloom industry, when I visited some of their units last month, it was brought home to me that they are very apprehensive that they will not be able to compete with the mills.

The prices of yarn have gone to such an extent that this industry is facing a great crisis. Government should pay immediate attention to see that sufficient supply of yarn is made available to them.

I touch upon another commodity which is not as important as cloth or food; but, it is also an important commodity. I particularly make mention of it because the rise in price of that commodity in certain areas is totally unjustified—that is sugar. This rise in price, I feel, is due to controllable causes. If we can control effectively, we can bring down the prices.

I admit that sugar production this year is less. The supply of sugar in 1959, including the carry-over stock was 22.31 lakh tons as against an estimated requirement of over 22.66 lakh tons. Taking into consideration the pipeline of distribution which would hold up a certain percentage of stock, there is a little deficit which cannot be denied. But this deficiency does not justify the rise in price in some States. I would mention particularly West Bengal and U.P. where sugar is selling at Rs. 55 when the ex-factory price is Rs. 37.84. To my mind, therefore, the defect lies in the machinery of distribution.

In July 1959, Government started the nominee system. A list of nominees was to be submitted by the State Government to the Directorate here and under the rule one wagon of sugar was to be given to one nominee. In one State, I know this rule is observed more in the breach. Instead of one wagon, some nominees get 20, 30 or 40 wagons. These people are thus able to manipulate the market and hold up stocks. They are also buying up some of the small units, i.e., from those licencees who get one wagon. Then another defect is that licences are not given necessarily to those conversant with the sugar trade; but, it is given to coal dealers, iron dealers, salt merchants and others.

This is not a feature which cannot be controlled by Government. It is surely the duty of the Government to stop this racket and to see that their own rules are not broken with impunity but are observed.

In another State the problem has arisen because the stock are lying with the wholesalers either because nominees are not appointed or orders for releasing sugar stocks are not given in time. In getting these orders, they have to satisfy the officers at different stages. Because the officers are not satisfied, the stocks are lying and the price of sugar is rising and people are suffering.

I say these are cases which are remediable. Such things should be immediately checked and controlled. People should not be made to suffer for those commodities which are available in the country.

I feel that if we can, by price control, give relief to the masses in terms of the necessities of life, not only will it help in our development programmes but it will detract greatly from the tensions in the political and social life. I feel that this is a matter where Government has given some attention, but that attention has neither been effective nor efficient. I would plead with the Government to pay more effective and more efficient attention in regard to the problem of supplying to the people the necessities of life at proper prices.

I have finished, but before I sit down I just want to say one word about this problem which is agitating the minds of all the people, that is, the Chinese problem. I am in no position to conduct a post-mortem examination of the situation that has been created on our borders by the Chinese aggression. All that I want to say, and that too in all humility, is that we have to be extra careful in dealing with China. If I can use that vulgar phrase, we are dealing with very tough and very slippery customers and we have to be very careful in dealing with them.

361 (A) LSD—6.

श्री श्री० सु० तारिक (जम्मू तथा कश्मीर) : चेन्नरमैन साहब, मैं आज के दिन सत्रे जम्मूरिया की उस तकरीर की तारीफ करता हूँ और खुश आमदीद कहता हूँ जो उन्होंने इस ऐवान और दूसरे ऐवान के मेम्बरान के सामने की। इस बात में कोई शक नहीं है कोई दो रायें नहीं हो सकती इस में, कि उन की पिछली तकरीर से ले कर अब तक मुल्क में बहुत सी तरक्की हुई है और मुल्क एक बहुत बड़ी हद तक आगे चला गया है और तरक्की के जीने पर आहिस्ते आहिस्ते जा रहा है। उन्होंने अपनी तकरीर में पिछले साल जो हम ने मन्सूबावन्दी में तरक्की की है उस का भी जिक्र किया है, उन्होंने आने वाले साल में जो मजिद कदम उठा रहे हैं शरकियों की तरफ उस का भी जिक्र किया है। जहां तक हमारी मशीनी ज़िन्दगी, हमारी समाजी और इकतसादी हालत का ताल्लुक है, वह हम सब के सामने है। हिन्दुस्तान ने मौजूदा हुकूमत के केयादत में बहुत तरक्की की है, और हमें इस बात का पूरा भरोसा है कि आइन्दा आने वाले सालों में भी हिन्दुस्तान एक बहुत बड़ी तरक्की करेगा। इस में कोई शक नहीं है।

पिछले साल हमें चन्द अचानक होने वाली चीजों का सामना करना पड़ा। उन में एक चीज थी चीन का हमारी सरहदों में गैर दोस्ताना तौर पर घुस आना। यकीनन हिन्दुस्तान के तमाम लोग बिना लिहाज मजहब व मिल्लत इस बात के हक में हैं कि इस इलाके से चीनियों का वापस जाना चाहिये। और हम बड़े अच्छे तरीके से, सिवा जंग के, जो कि मौजूदा दुनियां से हमारी रबिश रही है, कि तमाम चीजों को, तमाम मसायल को, चाहे वह अन्दरूनी मसले हों या बेरूनी मुमालिकों के साथ मृतनाजा यमूर हम उन को दास्ताना तरीके पर हल करेंगे। हम तम.मा मसलों को वगैर किसी हथियार। के इस्तेमाल किये हुए खत्म करायेंगे। पिछले कई हजार सालों से हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर हमारी यही रबिश रही है और यकीनन

[श्री प्र० मु० तारिक]

हमें इस बात का फ़र्र है और इस बात का पूरा भरोसा है कि हम इस में कामयाब हो जायेंगे ।

अभी चन्द दिनों की बात है, बल्कि कल ही इस ऐवान में हमारे वजीर आजम ने इस चीज को हमारे सामने रक्खा कि उन्होंने चीन के वजीर आजम को हिन्दुस्तान आने की दावत दी । यह एक बहुत बड़ा कदम है हिन्दुस्तानी शान और हिन्दुस्तानी रवायत के मुताबिक । हमारे वजीर आजम ने या हमारी हुकूमत ने यह कोई नई बात नहीं की है जिस के बारे में हमारे यहां के कुछ रहने वाले एहतजाज करें, कोशिश करें जवाहरलाल और उस की हुकूमत को कमजोर करने की । हमारे सामने ऐसी मिसालें हैं, जो शायद इस ऐवान के हर मेम्बर के सामने होंगी । इसी दिल्ली में आज मे चन्द साल पहले हिन्दुस्तान के वजीर आजम ने पाकिस्तान के वजीर आजम का भी इस्तकबाल किया था । हमारी यह ख्वाहिश है, यह दयानत-दाराना कोशिश भी है, कि हमें पाकिस्तान के साथ मुलह करनी चाहिये । वह हमारा हमसाया मुल्क है । सिर्फ पाकिस्तान ही नहीं, बल्कि और भी जितने हमसाये मुल्क हैं, चाहे दूर के हों या करीब के, चाहे हमारे मजाहिब के हों या न हों, हमें सब लोगों के साथ दोस्ताना ताल्लुकात पैदा करने चाहियें । यह हकीकत है जिस वक्त हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों ने, हिन्दुस्तान की हुकूमत ने, जिस वक्त हमारे वजीर आजम ने, पाकिस्तान के वजीर आजम का इस्तकबाल किया, उस वक्त हमारे सामने एक नक्शा था कि वह उस पाकिस्तान के वजीर आजम हैं जो बात बात पर हर लहजों और हर लमहा हमें मुक्का दिखाता है—नियाकत अली खां की फिस्ट दुनिया की एक बात बन गई थी—पाकिस्तान वह पाकिस्तान है जिस ने कश्मीर पर हमला किया, आग लगाई, लोगों का कल्ले ग्राम किया, हमारी मांभों और बहनों को उठाकर ले गये, लेकिन सिर्फ हिन्दुस्तानी

रवायत की तहत, हिन्दुस्तानी शराफत की तहत, हम ने वहां के वजीर आजम का भी इस्तकबाल किया, उन पर मनो फूल न्योछावर किये । लेकिन अगर आज इस मुल्क के वजीर आजम ने चीन के वजीर आजम को भी दावत दी है इस मुल्क में आने की बगैर किसी शर्त के चीन के वजीर आजम ने भी हिन्दुस्तान के वजीर आजम का बगैर किसी शर्त के आने की दावत दी थी । यह ठीक है कि उन्होंने इस बात का तजकिरा नहीं किया था कि वह झगड़े के किन किन पहलुओं का जिक्र करेंगे । हम ने वजीर आजम चीन को आने की दावत दी । दुनिया का तरीका है कि अगर एक दुश्मन आप के घर पर आ कर दावत दे तो यकीनन उस दावत पर फिर से बुलावा दिया जाता है । यकीनन यह चाऊ एन-लाई से नहीं कहा है कि आप यहां तशरीफ लाइये और हम यह हिस्सा आप को बतौर जागीर के पेश करेंगे । इतना ही कहा है कि आप आइये, हम आप से बात चीत करना चाहते हैं । बात चीत के यह माने नहीं कि हम हिन्दुस्तान का कोई हिस्सा किसी शरूस को, किसी भी अजोम ताकत को बतौर जागीर के देना चाहते हैं । लेकिन आज कल की दुनिया में हमने यह साबित कर दिया है कि नई दिल्ली मौजूदा सयासत का काबा हो सकता है । यहां खुश्चेव भी आये हैं, आइजनहावर भी आये हैं, नासिर भी आ रहे हैं । लेकिन यह हमारी ही कोशिशों का नतीजा था कि आज कल दुनिया इस का फायदा उठा रही है । लेकिन इस का क्या किया जाय कि खुद हमारे कुछ दोस्त, खुद कुछ हमारे साथी इस तरकीब में लगे हुए हैं कि हमारी कोशिशें बेकार हो जायें । आज ही मेरी नजरों के सामने से एक पोस्टर गुजरा है । हमारी एक अंजूमन है उस की कोशिशें हैं कि चाऊ एन-लाई और जवाहरलाल की मुलाकात न होने पाये । अगर चाऊ एन-लाई से जवाहरलाल की मुलाकात नहीं होती है तो हिन्दुस्तान और चीन के ताल्लुकात यकीनन इतनी जल्दी तब

नहीं होंगे, जितनी जल्दी तय होने के हम स्वाहा हैं। हिन्दुस्तान को यह देखना है कि क्या सिर्फ जंग से हम इस मामले को तय कर सकते हैं। यकीनन नहीं कर सकते। जंग से आज तक दुनिया का कोई मामला तय नहीं हुआ है। हिन्दुस्तान की एक रवायत है, शायद बहुत से बुजुर्गों को भूल गई होगी। लेकिन मैं नौजवान हूँ और बहुत कम पढ़ा लिखा हूँ इस लिये जितना पढ़ा है वह मुझे याद है। जो बुजुर्ग बहुत पढ़े लिखे हैं उन को सब भूल जाता है। जब इस मुल्क के ऊपर सिकन्दर आजम ने हमला किया और धोरस मगलूब को लोग उस से सामने ले आये तो सिकन्दर ने उस से पूछा कि बनलाओ, मैं तुम्हारे साथ क्या मुलूक करूँ तो उन्होंने कहा कि वही मुलूक कीजिये जो एक बादशाह को दूसरे बादशाह के साथ करना चाहिये। हम को भी बाहर के मुल्कों से, बावजूद उन की गलतियों के, अच्छा बर्ताव करना चाहिये, उन को समझने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये और उन को समझाने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये।

श्री वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : आप पहले शेख अब्दुल्ला को समझाइये।

श्री प्र० मु० तारिक : माफ कीजिये, शेख अब्दुल्ला को हम ने बहुत समझाने की कोशिश की, लेकिन इस का क्या करें कि वह आप के रास्ते पर पड़ गये, आप के चक्कर में आ गये और बुरी तरह उस चक्कर में फँस गये।

इस के अलावा मैं इस बात की तरफ भी आप की तवज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि पाकिस्तान के साथ, जिस का तजक़िरा सत्रे जम्हूरिया ने अपने ऐंजेंस में किया है, यकीनन हमारे ताल्लुकात बेहतर होने चाहियें। लेकिन बेहतर ताल्लुकात कामन डिफेन्स कहने से नहीं हो सकते। कामन डिफेन्स कहना तो बड़ा आसान है। लेकिन आप ने क्या यह भी सोचा है कि जिस तरह के कामन डिफेन्स का तजक़िरा आप फरमाते हैं उस

की तह में क्या है। एक तरफ तो यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान की एक-एक इंच जमीन के लिये हम लड़ना चाहते हैं, हम नारे बुलन्द करते हैं और लोगों को गलत रास्ते पर डालते हैं। कामन डिफेन्स की तहत आप हिन्दुस्तान के कुछ हिस्से को किसी की जागीर में देना चाहते हैं। हिन्दुस्तान की मिल्कियत है हिन्दुस्तान किसी खास आदमी की मिल्कियत नहीं है। उस का कोई भी हिस्सा किसी गवर्न्स को जागीर के तौर पर नहीं दिया जा सकता है। आज हमारे यहां इस लिये अफरा तफरी फैलाई जाती है कि यह कम्युनिस्ट हैं, यह कांग्रेस वाले नहीं हैं। अरे साहब, हम कांग्रेसी अपने आप को बखूबी जानते हैं, आप को भी पहचानते हैं। आखिर हम सब आप के साथ खेले हुए हैं।

श्री वाजपेयी : आप कब से कांग्रेसी हो गये ?

श्री प्र० मु० तारिक : आप के इंटरप्रेशन से मैं परेशान तो हूँगा नहीं क्योंकि एक मजबूत जमात का नुमाइन्दा हूँ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : खुद भी मजबूत हो भाई।

श्री प्र० मु० तारिक : इसके साथ ही मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान की मौजूदा जमाने में जो तरक्की है उस में तमाम जातियों को, तमाम लोगों को, इस मुल्क के तमाम रहने वालों को बिला लिहाज मजहब व मिल्लत के पनपने का मौका दिया जाय। हिन्दुस्तान में हम कम्युनिटी डेबेलपमेंट की तहत बहुत कुछ कर सकते थे। मैं इस बात से इतफाक नहीं करता कि कम्युनिटी डेबेलपमेंट बेकार चीज है। यह दूसरी चीज है कि हमारी मजबूरियाँ, हमारी नाअहलियत, हमारी नासमझी किसी अच्छी चीज को बुरी चीज में भी तब्दील कर सकती है। ज़रूरत इस चीज की है कि हम अहलियत का इस्तेमाल

[श्री० अ० मु० तारिक]

करें, हम समझ बूझ को अमल में लायें। हम जाती चीजों को भूल जायें अगर यकीनन हमें इस मुल्क को आगे ले जाना है। इस मुल्क में बहुत से लोग रहते हैं, बहुत से मजाहब के लोग हैं, बहुत सी जवानों के लोग हैं, बहुत सी रंगत के लोग हैं, लेकिन सब हिन्दुस्तानी हैं। हमारे सामने एक नजरिया होना चाहिये कि हम इस मुल्क के लोगों को, चाहे वह किसी मिलत से हों, किसी मजहब से हों किसी जात से हों, इकट्ठा ले चलें। अगर यहां के लोगों को हम एक साथ ले चलें तो हम हिन्दुस्तान की बहुत बड़ी खिदमत करेंगे। कम्यूनिटी डेवलपमेंट के जरिये हम लोगों में बहुत अह्मसा पैदा कर सकते हैं। मुझे इस बात का भी शिक्वा करना है

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member may now conclude.

श्री अ० मु० तारिक : अभी तो मैं ने शुरू किया है।

Mr. Chairman: He may take two minutes more.

Shri A. M. Tariq: Three minutes, Sir. Be generous to me.

मुझे इस बात का भी तजकरा करना कि हम अपने इन्फार्मेशन डिपार्टमेंट के तहत, इन्फार्मेशन के जरिये लोगों को मौजूदा तरक्की के बारे में बहुत कुछ बतला सकते हैं।

जब इंग्लैंड में लेबर गवर्नमेंट पावर में आई तो उस ने नेशनलाइजेशन का काम शुरू किया और काम शुरू करने के साथ-साथ उस ने वहां के लोगों को चूँकि इतनी समझ थी उन में इसलिये टेलिविजन के जरिये, अखबारों के जरिये, रेडियो के जरिये और दूसरी चीजों के जरिये आवाज में उसके बारे में प्रचार किया लोगों को उस के बारे में

जानकारी दी ताकि लोगों को मालूम हो जाये कि नेशनलाइजेशन का मकसद क्या है और लोगों को इस गलतफहमी में न डाला जाय कि उस के माने कुछ गोलमोल हैं। लेकिन मुझे यह अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि इस मामले में हमारा मुल्क पीछे रहा है और अब तक बहुत से लोगों को जिनमें किसी हद तक मैं भी शामिल हूँ, यह समझ में नहीं आया कि नेशनलाइजेशन के क्या मानी हैं। यह कौमी या स्टेट की मिलबयत है या किसी एक खास फर्म या शस्स की? इसलिये आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि यहां के लोगों को यह साफ तौर से समझाया जाये कि नेशनलाइजेशन के क्या मानी हैं?

आज करप्शन का भी जिक्र चला हुआ है। हमारा मुल्क बहुत बड़ा है, बहुत सी बातें चलती हैं और हमारे नेता की जवान में उन में बहुत सी अच्छी भी होती हैं और बुरी भी होती हैं। बहरहाल सब बातें साथ-साथ चलती हैं। लेकिन हम किसी भी सूरत में इस चीज को फरामोश नहीं कर सकते कि हमारे मुल्क में करप्शन आया है, मुल्क में करप्शन को लाया गया है, मुल्क में करप्शन को फैलाया जा रहा है और यकीनी तौर पर उस का तदारुक होना चाहिये।

एक माननीय सदस्य: करप्शन के लिये जिम्मेदार कौन है?

श्री अ० मु० तारिक : हम और आप दोनों।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप ज्यादा हैं।

श्री अ० मु० तारिक : खैर शुरू है आप अपनी जिम्मेदारी कबूल तो करते हैं भले ही वह आप के मुताबिक चाहे कम हो। बहरहाल,

ہمیں اس چیز کی طرف توجہ دینی چاہیے
اور ہم اپنے اڈمنسٹریشن کے لوگوں کو
اس کا خیال بنانا چاہیے تاکہ وہ تمام
لوگوں کا اہتمام حاصل کر سکیں اور لوگ
بہت سمجھنے لگیں کہ واقعی ہم لوگ جو کچھ
کر رہے ہیں وہ ملک کے لیے کر رہے ہیں۔

کارپشن کے بارے میں میں یہ کہنا ہے
کہ اسی عرصے میں جب ایک دفعہ اس کا جیک
چلا یا تو اس زمانے کے فائیننس مینسٹر
دشमुख ساہب نے کہا تھا کہ کارپشن نہیں
ہے اور اس پر ہمارے ہاؤس کے ایک ممبر
ممبر نے، جو کہ آج اس عرصے میں
ہے، میرا اشارہ کرتے ہوئے کہا کہ اس کی
کارپشن ہے تو دشमुख ساہب نے فرمایا تھا
کہ خالص اس طرح سے کہنے سے کہ کارپشن ہے،
کسی کے خلاف مقدمہ تو چل نہیں سکتا
ہے۔ آپ کوئی ٹیسٹ کیس لائیے، ایجنڈا
لائیے، لوگوں کے نام دیجیے تب ہی اس پر
کچھ سوچا جاسکتا ہو گا۔ واقعی پھر ملک
میں کچھ لوگوں کے پاس ایسا مبادیہ ہے اور
ایسے واقعات ہیں جس سے ہم کسی شخص کو
بڑا کتنا ہی بڑا کیوں نہ ہو یا چھوٹا کیوں
نہ ہو، یہ ثابت کر سکیں کہ وہ واقعی
کرپٹ ہے تو یقیناً مہجور ہوا ہوا اس کا
مقدمہ کرے گا لیکن ہوائے بات بنانا،
ہوائے کلمے بنانا ہی ان کی منشا ہے، تو
پھر اس بارے میں گورنمنٹ کی طرف سے کچھ
نہیں کیا جاسکتا ہے۔

ہمیں یقین ہے کہ مہجور ہوا ہوا اس کا
تمام باتوں کی طرف توجہ دے گا اور ملک
میں ایسے حالات پیدا کریں گے کہ یہاں
کے لوگوں میں سے اہتمام پیدا ہو جائے گا۔
اب بھگت سنگھ کے ساتھ میں صدر جمہوریہ
کی تقریر کا شکریہ ادا کرتا ہوں۔

شی اے - ایم - طارق (جموں اور

کشمیر): چیرمین صاحب - میں
آج کے دن صدر جمہوریہ کی اس تقریر
کی تعریف کرتا ہوں اور خوش آمدید
کہتا ہوں جو انہوں نے اس عرصے میں
دوسرے عرصے کے ممبران کے سامنے کی
اس بات میں کوئی شک نہیں ہے -
کوئی دو رائے نہیں ہو سکتی اس
میں - کہ ان کی پچھلی تقریر سے لے
کر اب تک ملک میں بہت سی ترقی
ہوئی ہے اور ملک ایک بہت بڑی حد
تک آگے چلا گیا ہے - اور ترقی کے زبانی
پر آہستہ آہستہ جا رہا ہے - انہوں نے
اپنی تقریر میں پچھلے سال جو ہم نے
مخصوصہ بلدی میں ترقی کی ہے اس
کا بھی ذکر کیا ہے - جہاں تک ہماری
مشہلی زندگی ہماری سماجی اور
اقتصادی حالت کا تعلق ہے - وہ ہم
سب کے سامنے ہے - ہندوستان نے
موجودہ حکومت کے قیام میں بہت
ترقی کی ہے - اور ہمیں اس بات کا
پورا پورا یقین ہے کہ آئندہ آنے والے سالوں
میں بھی ہندوستان ایک بہت بڑی
ترقی کرے گا - اس میں کوئی شک
نہیں ہے -

پچھلے سال میں چلنے والے
والی چمڑوں کا سامنا کرنا پڑا - ان

[شری اے - ایم - طارق]

میں ایک چیز تھی چوں کہ ہماری سرحدوں میں غیر دوستانہ طور پر گھس آنا - یقیناً ہندوستان کے تمام لوگ بلا لحاظ مذہب و ملت اس بات کے حق میں ہیں کہ اس علاقہ سے چھلپوں کو واپس جانا چاہیئے - اور ہم بڑے اچھے طریقہ سے سوا جنگ کے - جو کہ موجودہ دنیا میں ہماری روش رہی ہے - کہ تمام چیزوں کو - چاہے وہ اندرونی مسئلے ہوں یا بیرونی ممالک کے ساتھ متنازعہ امور ہم ان کو دوستانہ طریقہ پر حل کریں گے - ہم تمام مسئلوں کو بغیر کسی ہتھیار کے استعمال کئے ہوئے ختم کرائیں گے - پیچھے کئی ہزار سالوں سے ہندوستان کے اندر ہماری یہی روش رہی ہے اور یقیناً ہمیں اس بات کا فخر ہے اور اس بات کا پورا بھروسہ ہے کہ ہم اس میں کامیاب ہو جائیں گے -

ابھی چند دنوں کی بات ہے - بلکہ کل ہی اس ایوان میں ہمارے وزیر اعظم نے اس چیز کو ہمارے سامنے رکھا کہ انہوں نے چوں کہ وزیر اعظم کو ہندوستان آنے کی دعوت دی - یہ ایک بہت بڑا قدم ہے ہندوستانی شان اور ہندوستانی روایات کے مطابق - ہمارے وزیر اعظم نے یہ ہماری حکومت نے یہ کوئی نئی بات نہیں کی ہے جس کے بارے

میں ہمارے بہار کے کچھ رہنے والے احتجاج کریں - کوشش کریں جو اہرلال اور اس کی حکومت کو کمزور کرنے کی - ہمارے سامنے ایسی مثالیں ہیں - جو شاید اس ایوان کے ہر ممبر کے سامنے ہوں گی - اسی دہلی میں آج سے چند سال پہلے ہندوستان کے وزیر اعظم نے پاکستان کے وزیر اعظم کا بھی استقبال کیا تھا - ہماری یہ خواہش ہے - یہ دیانتدانہ کوشش ہے کہ ہمیں پاکستان کے ساتھ صلح کرنی چاہیئے - وہ ہمارا ہمسایہ ملک ہے - صرف پاکستان ہی نہیں بلکہ اور بھی جتنے ہمسایہ ملک ہیں - چاہے دور کے ہوں یا قریب کے - چاہے ہمارے مذاہب کے ہوں یا نہ ہوں - ہمیں سب لوگوں کے ساتھ دوستانہ تعلقات پیدا کرنے چاہئیں - یہ حقیقت ہے کہ جس وقت ہندوستان کے لوگوں نے ہندوستان کی حکومت نے جس وقت ہمارے وزیر اعظم نے پاکستان کے وزیر اعظم کا استقبال کیا اس وقت ہمارے سامنے ایک نقشہ تھا کہ وہ اس پاکستان کے وزیر اعظم ہیں جو بات بات پر ہر لہجہ اور ہر لمحہ ہمیں مکہ دکھاتا ہے - لہذاقت علی کی فسٹ دنیا کی ایک بات بن گئی تھی - پاکستان وہ پاکستان ہے جس نے کشمیر پر حملہ کیا ہے آگ لگائی ہے لوگوں کا قتل عام کیا ہے

عماری ماؤں اور بھلوں کو اٹھا لے گئے۔ لیکن صرف ہلدوستانی روایات کے تحت، ہلدوستانی شرافت کے تحت ہم نے وہاں کے وزیر اعظم کا بھی استقبال کیا، ان پر ملوں پھول نچھاور کئے۔ لیکن اگر آج اس ملک کے وزیر اعظم نے جہن کے وزیر اعظم کو بھی دعوت دی ہے۔ اس ملک میں آنے کی بغیر کسی شرط کے چھن کے وزیر اعظم نے بھی ہلدوستان کے وزیر اعظم کو بغیر کسی شرط کے آنے کی دعوت دی تھی۔ یہ تھیک ہے کہ انہوں نے اس بات کا تذکرہ نہیں کیا تھا کہ وہ جھگڑے کے کن کن پہلوؤں کا ذکر کریں گے۔ ہم نے وزیر اعظم جہن کو آنے کی دعوت دی۔ دنیا کا طریقہ ہے کہ اگر ایک دشمن آپ کے گھر پر آکر دعوت دے تو یقیناً اس دعوت پر پھر سے بلاؤ دیا جاتا ہے۔ یقیناً یہ چار ابن لائی سے نہیں کہا ہے کہ آپ یہاں تشریف لائیے اور ہم وہ حصہ آپ کو بطور جاگیر کے پیدھ کریں گے۔ اننا ہی کہا ہے کہ آپ آئیے۔ ہم آپ سے بات چیت کرنا چاہتے ہیں۔ بات چیت کے یہ معنی نہیں ہیں کہ ہم ہلدوستان کا کوئی حصہ کسی شخص کو، کسی بھی عظیم طاقت کو بطور جاگیر کے دینا چاہتے ہیں۔ لیکن آج کل کی دنیا میں ہم نے یہ ثابت کر دیا ہے کہ نئی دہلی موجودہ سیاست کا کلیہ ہو سکتا ہے۔ یہاں کرشنچھو بھی آئے ہیں۔ آنونہار بھی آئے ہیں۔

ناصر بھی آ رہے ہیں۔ لیکن ہماری ہی کوششوں کا نتیجہ تھا کہ آج کل دنیا اس کا فائدہ اٹھا رہی ہے۔ لیکن اس کا کیا کیا جائے کہ خود ہمارے کچھ دوست۔ خود کچھ ہمارے ساتھی اس ترکیب میں لگے ہوئے ہیں کہ ہماری کوششوں سے بیکار ہو جائیں۔ آج ہی میری نظروں کے سامنے سے ایک پوسٹر گزرا ہے۔ ہمارے ایک انجمن ہے اس کی کوشش ہے کہ چار ابن لائی اور جواہر لال کی ملاقات نہ ہونے پائے۔ اگر چار ابن لائی سے جواہر لال کی ملاقات نہیں ہوتی ہے تو ہلدوستان اور جہن کے تعلقات یقیناً اتنی جلدی طے نہیں ہوں گے۔ جتنی جلدی طے ہونے لے ہم خواہاں ہیں۔ ہلدوستان کو یہ دیکھنا ہے کہ کیا صرف جنگ سے ہم اس معاملے کو طے کر سکتے ہیں۔ یقیناً نہیں کر سکیں گے۔ جنگ سے آج تک دنیا کا کوئی معاملہ طے نہیں ہوا ہے۔ ہلدوستان کی ایک روایت ہے۔ شائد بہت سے بزرگوں کو بھول گئے۔ ہوگی۔ لیکن میں نوجوان ہوں اور بہت کم پڑھا لکھا ہوں اس لئے جتنا پڑھا ہے وہ مجھے یاد ہے۔ جو بزرگ بہت پڑھے لکھے ہیں ان کو سب بھول جاتا ہے۔ جب اس ملک کے اوپر سکندر اعظم نے حملہ کیا اور پورس مغلوب کو لوگ اس کے سامنے لے آئے تو سکندر نے ان سے پوچھا کہ بنگالو۔ میں تمہارے ساتھ کیا سلوک کروں تو انہوں نے کہا کہ وہی

[شری اے۔ ایم۔ طارق]

سلوک کھجئے جو ایک بادشاہ کو
دوسرے بادشاہ کے ساتھ کرنا چاہئے۔ ہم
کو بھی باہر کے ملکوں سے۔ باوجود ان
کی غلطوں کے۔ اچھا برتاؤ کرنا چاہئے۔
ان کو سمجھنے کی کوشش کرنی چاہئے
اور ان کو سمجھانے کی کوشش کرنی
چاہئے۔

شری واجپئی (بلرامپور)۔ آپ پہلے
شیخ عبدالہ کو سمجھئے۔

شری اے۔ ایم۔ طارق۔
معاف کیجئے۔ شیخ عبدالہ کو ہم نے
بہت سنبھالنے کی کوشش کی۔ لیکن
اس کا کہا کریں کہ وہ آپ کے راستہ پر
پڑ گئے۔ آپ کے چکر میں آگئے اور
بری طرح اس چکر میں پھنس
گئے۔

اس کے علاوہ میں اس بات کی
طرف بھی آپ کی توجہ دلانا چاہتا
ہوں کہ پاکستان کے ساتھ جس کا تذکرہ
صدر جمہوریہ نے اپنے ایڈرس میں کیا
ہے۔ یقیناً ہمارے تعلقات بہتر ہونے
چاہئے۔ لیکن بہتر تعلقات کامن
ویلفیئر کے لیے سے نہیں ہو سکتے۔
کامن ویلفیئر کہنا تو بڑا آسان ہے۔
لیکن کہا آپ نے یہ بھی سوچا ہے کہ
جس طرح سے کامن ویلفیئر کا تذکرہ
آپ فرماتے ہیں اس کی تہ میں کہا
ہے۔ ایک طرف تو یہ ہے کہ ہندوستان
ایک ایک انچ زمین کے لیے ہم لڑنا

چاہتے ہیں۔ ہم نعرے بلند کرتے ہیں
اور لوگوں کو غلط راستہ پر ڈالتے ہیں۔
کامن ویلفیئر کی تحت آپ ہندوستان
کے کچھ حصہ کو کسی کو جائیداد میں
دینا چاہتے ہیں۔ ہندوستان کی
ملکیت ہے ہندوستان۔ ہندوستان
کسی خاص آدمی کی ملکیت نہیں
ہے۔ اس کا کوئی بھی حصہ کسی
شخص کو جائیداد کے طور پر نہیں دیا
جا سکتا ہے۔ آج ہمارے یہاں اس لئے
انواء تفری پھلائی جاتی ہے کہ صاحب
یہ کمپوننٹ ہیں۔ یہ کانگریس والے
نہیں ہیں۔ ارے صاحب۔ ہم کانگریسی
اپنے کو یوبی سمجھتے ہیں۔ آپ کو
بھی پہنچاتے ہیں۔ آخر ہم آپ کے
ساتھ کے کھیلے ہوئے ہیں۔

شری واجپئی۔ آپ کب سے کانگریسی
ہو گئے۔

شری اے۔ ایم۔ طارق۔ آپ کے انٹرپرائز
سے میں پریشان تو ہوں گا نہیں کیونکہ
ایک مضبوط جماعت کا نمائندہ ہوں۔
ایک مانٹھ سدسہ۔ خود بھی
مضبوط ہو بھائی۔

شری اے۔ ایم۔ طارق۔ اس کے ساتھ
ہی میں یہ بھی چاہتا ہوں کہ
ہندوستان کی موجودہ زمانہ میں
جو ترقی ہے اس میں تمام جاتوں
کو۔ تمام لوگوں کو۔ اس ملک کے
تمام رہنے والوں کو بلا لحاظ مذہب

و ملت کے پلہنے کا موقع دیا جائے
ہندوستان میں ہم کمیونٹی ڈیولپمنٹ
کے تحت بہت کچھ کر سکتے تھے
میں اس بات سے اتفاق نہیں کرتا
کہ کمیونٹی ڈیولپمنٹ بیکار چیز ہے -
یہ دوسری چیز ہے کہ ہماری
منجھڑیاں - ہماری نا اہلیت - ہماری
نا سمجھی کسی اچھی چیز کو بری
چیز میں بھی تبدیل کر سکتے ہیں
ضرورت اس چیز کی ہے کہ ہم
اہلیت کا استعمال کریں - ہم سمجھ
بوجھ کر عمل میں لائیں - ہم ذاتی
چیزوں کو بھول جائیں اگر یقیناً
ہمیں اس ملک کو آگے لے جانا ہے
اس ملک میں بہت سے لوگ
ہیں - بہت سے مذاہب کے لوگ
ہیں - بہت سی زبانوں کے لوگ
ہیں - بہت سی رنگت کے لوگ رہتے
ہیں - لیکن سب ہندوستانی ہیں
ہمارے سامنے آیا ، نظریہ ہونا چاہئے
کہ ہم اس ملک کے لوگوں کو -
چاہے وہ کسی ملت سے ہوں -
کسی مذہب سے ہوں - کسی ذات
سے ہوں - اکٹھا لے چلیں - اگر یہاں
کے لوگوں کو ہم ایک ساتھ لے
چلیں تو ہم ہندوستان کی بہت
بڑی خدمت کریں گے - کمیونٹی
ڈیولپمنٹ کے ذریعہ ہم لوگوں میں
احساس پیدا کر سکتے ہیں - مجھے
اس بات کا بھی شکوک ہے ۔

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member
may now conclude.

شری - اے - ایم - ضاریق - ابھی تو
میں نے شروع کیا ہے -

Mr. Chairman: He may take two
minutes more.

Shri A. M. Tariq: Three minues, Sir.
Be generous to-me.

مجھے اس بات کا بھی تذکرہ کرنا ہے کہ
ہم اپنے انفارمیشن ڈیپارٹمنٹ کی تحت
انفارمیشن کے ذریعہ لوگوں کو موجودہ
ترقی کے بارے میں بہت کچھ بتا
سکتے ہیں -

جب انگلینڈ میں لیبر گورنمنٹ
پاور میں آئی تو اس نے نیشنلائزیشن کا
کام شروع کیا اور کام شروع کرنے کے ساتھ
اس نے وہاں کے لوگوں کو چونکہ اتنی
سمجھ تھی ان میں اس لئے ٹیلہوزن
کے ذریعہ - اخباروں کے ذریعہ - ریڈیو
کے ذریعہ اور دوسری چیزوں کے ذریعہ
عوام میں اس کے بارے میں پرجار
کیا لوگوں کو اس کے بارے میں
جانکاری دی تاکہ لوگوں کو اس
غلط فہمی میں نہ ڈالا جائے کہ اس
کے معنی کچھ گول مول ہیں -
لیکن مجھے یہ افسوس ہے کہ ساتھ
کہنا پڑتا ہے کہ اس معاملے میں
ہمارا ملک پیچھے رہا ہے اور اب
تک بہت سے لوگوں کو جن میں
کسی حد تک میں شامل
ہوں یہ سمجھ میں نہیں آیا کہ
نیشنلائزیشن کے کیا معنی ہیں - یہ
قومی یا استہیت کی ملکیت ہے یا

[شری اے۔ ایم۔ طارق]

کسی ایک خاص قوم یا شخص کی - اس لئے آج ضرورت اس بات کی ہے کہ یہاں کے لوگوں کو یہ صاف طور سے سمجھایا جائے کہ نیشنلائزیشن کے کیا معنی ہیں - آج کویشن کا بھی ذکر چلا ہوا ہے - ہمارا ملک بہت بڑا ہے بہت سی باتیں چلتی ہیں اور ہمارے ہتھ کی زبان میں ان میں بہت سی اچھی بھی ہوتی ہیں اور بری بھی ہوتی ہیں - بہر حال سب باتیں ساتھ ساتھ چلتی ہیں لیکن ہم کسی بھی صورت میں اس چوڑے کو فراموش نہیں کر سکتے کہ ہمارے ملک میں کرپشن آیا ہے - ملک میں کرپشن کو لایا گیا ہے - ملک میں کرپشن کو بھڑایا جا رہا ہے اور یقینی طور پر اس کا تدارک ہونا چاہئے

ایک مان نہیہ سدسیہ - کرپشن نے
لئے ذمہ دار کون ہے -

شری اے۔ ایم۔ طارق - ہم اور آپ
دونوں -

ایک مان نہیہ سدسیہ - آپ زیادہ
ہیں -

شری اے۔ ایم۔ طارق - خیر شکر ہے
آپ اپنی ذمہ داری قبول تو کہتے ہیں
بھلے ہی وہ آپ کے مطابق چاہے کم ہو -
بہر حال ہمیں اس چیز کی طرف
توجہ دینی چاہیئے اور ہمیں اپنے اپنے
مستدریشن کے لوگوں کو اس قابل بنانا

چاہئے تاکہ وہ عام لوگوں کا اعتماد
حاصل کر سکیں اور لوگ یہ سمجھنے
لگیں کہ واقعی ہم لوگ جو کچھ کر
رہے ہیں وہ ملک کے لئے کر رہے ہیں -
کرپشن نے بارے میں مجھے یہ کہنا
ہے کہ اسی ایوان میں جب ایک دفعہ
اس کا ذکر چلا تھا تو اس زمانے نے
فائلڈولفس ماسٹر دیس مکہ صاحب
نے کہا تھا کہ کرپشن نہیں ہے اور اس
پر ہمارے ہاؤس کے ایک ممبر نے
جو کہ آج اس ایوان میں موجود
ہیں میرا اشارہ شری مہاراج تھاکر
کی طرف ہے اور تھاکر جی نے اس
وقت کہا تھا کہ کرپشن ہے تو دیس
مکہ صاحب نے فرمایا تھا کہ خالی
ویگلی اس طرح کہنے سے کہ کرپشن
ہے کسی کے خلاف مقدمہ تو چل
نہیں سکتا ہے - آپ کونکریٹ کہتے
لائیہ - الزامات لائیہ لوگوں کے نام دیئے
تبھی اس پر کچھ سوچ و بچار ہو سکتا
ہے - واقعی اگر ملک میں کچھ لوگوں
کے پاس ایسا مواد ہے اور ایسے واقعات
ہیں جن سے ہم کسی شخص کو
چاہے وہ کتنا ہی بڑا کیوں نہ ہو یا
چھوٹا کیوں نہ ہو - یہ ثابت کر سکیں
کہ وہ واقعی کرپٹ ہے - تو یقیناً
موجودہ حکومت اس کا خیر مقدم کریگی
لیکن ہوائی باتیں بنانا؟ ہوائی قلم
بدانا ہی ان کی مشق ہے تو پھر اس
پارے میں گورنمنٹ کی طرف سے کچھ
نہیں کیا جا سکتا ہے -

ہمیں یقین ہے کہ موجودہ حکومت
ان تمام باتوں کی طرف توجہ دے گی
اور ملک میں ایسے حالات پیدا ہو جائیں گے
کہ جس سے یہاں کے لوگوں میں پھر
بے اعتماد پیدا ہو جائے۔ ان چلند
الفاظ کے ساتھ میں صدر جمہوریہ کی
تقریر کا شکریہ ادا کرتا ہوں۔

Shri Bhanja Deo (Keonjhar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank the President for the excellent Address which he has made to us, particularly for the firm foreign policy regarding China which he has asked his Government to follow. It was very forcefully put before the House yesterday by my hon. friend Shri Masani and today by Acharyaji as to what should be our policy with China. I do not want to deal at length on this particular issue because many hon. Members have already spoken about it forcefully and elaborately.

I will now digress to the Third Five Year Plan about which the President has given an indication as to what should be our targets and what should be our achievements. In this regard, Sir, I will try to deal first with the shortfall which our Second Five Year Plan has gone through and which should make us wiser while formulating the next Plan, which according to the President should be such as would generate results in an economy which should be conducive to the growth of our country.

In this connection, it is expected to be published for public comments shortly. The official thinking on the Plan as available from various official and non-official sources suggests an outlay of the order of about Rs. 9,900 crores to about Rs. 10,000 crores. This outline as suggested by the Planning Commission was also discussed by the All-Parties Committee of the Members of Parliament which met on 22nd December, 1959.

First of all, I would like to emphasise here the acute shortage of power that our country is going through at present. This is probably not confined to any particular State, though one of the States from where I come due to acute shortage of this power cannot go ahead with a ferro-alloy plant and a ferro-chrome plant which the private sector has been very keen to put up in that State.

Then I will come to coal. The target for coal in this current Five Year Plan was put at 60 million tons. The indications are based on the output during the preceding year, that the output might be about 47 million tons during the year 1959, at the most 50 tons by the end of the current Plan period. Probably this is due to the fact that too much emphasis was given on the public sector which the public sector could not fulfil because they had to raise coal from new fields which were virgin and they did not have the proper technical assistance and know-how to assist them in this matter. That is why I say they should be particularly wise while formulating the target of, I understand, 110 million tons for the next Plan period.

Another disturbing factor is that our export of coal has fallen down considerably and we are gradually losing the markets to which our coal used to go before. Apart from the loss of foreign exchange which will do harm to our industries from the long-term point of view, because once the foreign market is lost it may be extremely difficult to win it back for Indian coal, this development brings into focus the situation of shortage created by the Government's attitude to rely on the production of collieries in the public sector only.

Now I come to industrial machinery. The objective is that by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan the requirements of the main categories of the

[Shri Bhanja Deo]

plant and equipments under mining, power and transport should be produced within the country. It was very gratifying to note that today while presenting the Railway Budget, the hon. Railway Minister has assured us that as far as transport facilities in the railways are concerned, the production of plants necessary for the Third Five Year Plan will be undertaken in the country.

But, Sir, together with the heavy industries, I would like to draw your attention to the small-scale industries for which we have recently invited a team of Japanese experts. They have given their opinion as to what our line should be to encourage these industries. With your permission, Sir, I would like to quote a few of their remarks. The delegation, it is stated, has made a number of recommendations, the most important of which relate to the organisation of credit for small-scale industries. It is suggested that in the recommendations while the Government's policy has been to make available financial assistance, the agencies which have been entrusted with this task still follow cautious and conservative policy, which in short does not fulfil the aims and objects of the Government. They have, therefore, suggested certain measures to overcome this handicap including the adoption of a credit guarantee system whereby a credit guarantee fund under the State financial corporations would be established for guaranteeing the applications of small-scale units. They have also suggested the creation of a credit insurance system whereby a Credit Insurance Fund mainly contributed by the Central Government would be established in the Reserve Bank of India. Under this proposal, the sole insurer of the credit insurance scheme would pay to credit guarantee fund, and the scheme would be applicable only when the credit guarantee fund, after repaying the money on behalf of the borrower, can collect it from him. Establishment of a State co-operative bank or banks and the utilisation of the branch offices of the

State Bank of India as agencies of the State Financial Corporation has been recommended.

While the Japanese experts have nothing but praise for industrial estates, they have suggested the setting up of small industries corporation at all State levels to provide machinery and equipment on easy instalments to the small and medium sized units. Improvements and promotion of the ancillary industries, unified control over supply of raw materials, spares and accessories of national standard are the other points in their proposals.

15 hrs.

It is understood and generally appreciated that in order to maintain the present rate of investment, the country will have to go for planning on a bigger scale than previously till a stage is reached when the economy can be described to be self-generating, the basic essential of the Plan should also take into consideration the capacity and the resources available. Self-sufficiency in food is essential and saving of foreign exchange which is at present incurred in importing foodgrains will be a single big item which can contribute effectively to releasing foreign exchange for other essential projects. This will require greater attention to agricultural production, price stabilization and improvement of warehousing capacity. A reordering of the priorities in the Community Development programme will also be necessary to channelise expenditure borne in productive channels and less in social services. Because from our experience in the development projects, we find that to give our agricultural sector a very high priority, we will have to spend a considerable amount of our foreign exchange to import foodgrains which in a self-generating economy, it will not be compatible and will not be possible for our country to continue to do so.

The estimates of Rs. 10,000 crores has been based on the price level of 1952-53 and since then the prices have

gone up with no prospect of their coming down. It would be legitimate to assume that the financial target of Rs. 10,000 crores will mean a plan less than or equal to the second Five Year Plan in terms of physical targets.

The second important fact which has got to be faced is the gap in the resources and the estimated outlay, and it has been estimated that foreign aid to the extent of Rs. 2,000 crores will have to be secured for successful implementation of the third Plan. The Government of India have signed a credit arrangement with the Soviet Union which may make available Rs. 180 crores for various projects in the third Five Year Plan, prominent among them being the expansion in the capacity of Bhilai,...

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Bhanja Deo: At least five more minutes may be given to me.

Mr. Chairman: Two minutes.

Shri Bhanja Deo: It would, therefore, mean that foreign aid on a much larger scale than ever before from western powers will have to be enlisted for the success of the third Plan. India, will, therefore, have to rely mainly on the World Bank and the D.L.F. loans for this purpose. D.L.F. loans will make credit available only on the condition that 80 to 90 per cent. of the purchases are made in U.S.A. Since the prices of machinery and capital equipment in the U.S.A. are stated to be 25 to 30 per cent. higher than those of similar plant and machinery elsewhere, it will add to the cost of the Plan and reduce it in terms of physical targets.

Now, I shall come to another factor which is very important and which is connected with the Plan. It is about the price structure. A firm policy towards price stabilisation is essential. This brings into scope a discussion on the adverse effects of deficit financing especially in the second Five Year Plan on the economy of the country.

Formerly, it was stated that the deficit financing would be limited to Rs. 900 crores but now it looks that the deficit financing in the second Plan will be of the order of 1,200 crores. This has set in motion inflationary tendencies with the whole-sale and the consumer price index going up. The Finance Minister feels that high prices are the result of shortage but the figures will show that it is a factor not so much of shortage but of the money in circulation chasing goods which are not adequate.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Bhanja Deo: I shall finish now. This, therefore, calls for a target for price level and the cost of living during the third Plan period.

The President has mentioned that during the third Five Year Plan, our national income will be doubled. But I am sorry that I cannot be happy with it, because doubling of national income does not necessarily mean doubling of the per capita income. If it had meant doubling of the per capita income, it would have surely benefited the country, and I would have congratulated the Government on that score. But only saying that the national income will be doubled does not mean anything, because the national income of the country consists of income from different groups like the rural population and the population in the cities. The per capita income in the cities will vary when compared to that of the rural population. I would again draw the attention of the Government to the very high prices, the soaring prices, that prevail in the country and it will be gratifying if particular attention is paid to that aspect.

Shri T. Subramanyam (Bellary): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the President's Address is a restrained and a dignified statement of the main events and achievements of last year and a call to the nation to bear its burdens and responsibilities. It is, at the same time, an appeal to the people to show co-operation and understanding for the implementation of the socio-economic

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plans in the defence of the country and ultimately to achieve success in the cause of world peace. There is no note of despondency or defeatism in the Address. Nor is there a note of overstatement or complacency.

15.08 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Criticism has been made, firstly, about the description by the President as breach of faith in regard to the incursions by the Chinese into our territory, and it is said to be improper and objection is sought to be taken to it. Our Government and our leaders have made it abundantly clear that the borders between China and India have been long established by usage, tradition, custom and by international agreements. In the face of this clear-cut attitude of the Government, why should there be any objection? It is also regretted that the Chinese incursions are a definite and distinct violation of the principles involved in *Panchsheel*. Non-aggression and promotion of conditions for achieving peaceful co-existence are a vital part of *Panchsheel* and the Chinese, by their incursion, by committing a glaring aggression, have violated the principles. Therefore, the description of the President is absolutely warranted and justified and my hon. friends on the other side need not have taken any objection to this.

Another hon. friend has said that this has come as a god-send. It is rather unfortunate and uncharitable, because we have laid very great stress on achieving friendly relations with China and on establishing cordial relations. Any diversion of our resources, either in man power or material, to strengthen our defences on the border would mean a great stress and strain on our implementation of the Plan. Therefore, it is not at all a god-send. On the other hand, it is an event which has come as a saddening and a most disquietening thing to the Government and the people of India.

Our Prime Minister has written a letter to the Chinese Premier asking him to come here. I shall very briefly deal with this. I do not think there is anything wonderful in this. To those of us who have been accustomed to Gandhian way of life and technique, this should be very natural. Gandhiji extended his invitation to his worst opponents. My hon. friend said yesterday that if the Chinese Premier comes here, we will be in a war of nerves. The first principle of the Gandhian way was to practise absolute fearlessness, while at the same time trying to be friendly to one's opponents....

Shri M. R. Masani (Ranchi—East): That caused the experience of the Rajkot fast.

Shri T. Subramanyam: But it was not a negation of Gandhiji's principles of being fearless and friendly to our opponents. Gandhiji wrote a letter to Lord Wellington after his return from the Round Table Conference. The nervousness was on the other side. So, our leader, Shri Nehru, drew his inspiration from Gandhiji and was trying to reinforce that way of life in his own experience. So, I do not think we should have any apprehension or nervousness if Mr. Chou En-lai comes here. Let the Prime Ministers discuss and come to an agreement. (*Interruption*).

The President's Address deals with industrial and agricultural production. We celebrated the tenth anniversary of our Republic recently. During the last 10 years, from an agricultural economy, we are trying to forge ahead into an industrial economy and we are well on the way to it. What Europe took nearly 150 to 200 years during its history of industrial revolution, we have tried to compress in the last decade, full of events of utmost importance and significance.

In the agricultural sector, there has been fairly good improvement, but not much. The President himself strikes a note of caution and says that our

annual import of foodgrains to the tune of crores of rupees is distressing and a strain on our foreign exchange; also our per-acre yield of crops is the lowest in the world. So, there is no question of any complacency at all in this matter. It is a frank appraisal of the actual situation. The crux in the agricultural sector is to use improved processes, better seeds, better implements, better manure, etc. The World Agriculture Fair is being held and farmers from various States have visited it. It is a very good thing and I am sure both the departmental officers and private farmers will be benefited by it. I met some young farmers when they were about to take leave of us. They informed me that there is a lack of agricultural implements like plough-shares, bund-farmers, buck-scrapers, bullock-cart tyres, etc. Some of these were being sold in the black market. It is really an unfortunate thing that even some of the multi-purpose co-operative societies at the taluk level have not been able to supply these iron and steel implements. It has been stated that the position has now improved.

I do not want to go into the past. It is futile. Let us take care of the present and the future. Our three steel plants have gone into production. We have doubled our production of pig iron. Production of steel also has substantially increased. So, first priority must now be given to the manufacture of agricultural implements. We should see that the various small-scale industries at the district level produce these implements. It is not necessary to have large-scale factories for this purpose. I have seen some industries at the district level and they are very good. This will partly solve the unemployment problem and the transport difficulties also will be overcome. Centralism also will be avoided.

In the matter of distribution of iron and steel, I feel there is excess of centralism. The Iron and Steel Controller at Calcutta has got the power to distribute licences to various multi-purpose co-operative societies at taluk

level. They have to struggle hard; they are told that in the present position of inadequacy of iron and steel, they cannot get those licences. I am sure Government will do something about it. There should be greater co-ordination between the Ministries of Industry and Steel, Mines and Fuel and the Agriculture Ministry, so that these rudimentary and primary requirements of the agriculturists may be fully met.

We are talking of integrating the results of research in the various agricultural research institutions, so that modern practices may be fully utilised by the farmer for more production. I must frankly confess that the agriculture department is not attracting first rate men. There are some brilliant people in some research stations, but by and large, first rate men are not attracted to it. Recently one brilliant boy came to me for advice after passing the intermediate examination. I asked him to join some agricultural college. But he said "there are no promotions and prospects in that line and so I shall go for some other technical course". That sort of feeling is there in the country. We should try to overcome it as far as possible and see that a healthy feeling prevails, so that brilliant young men may be attracted to the agriculture department.

In para 19, the President himself has said:

"Measures are being taken to step up progressively the output in these cadres and to provide increasingly better career opportunities and a higher status for the old and new entrants."

I am sure that this will be implemented as early as possible.

Let me make a brief reference to industrial production. The index rose from 138 to 149. The steel plants have gone into production. Machine tools have gone into production to a larger extent and we are achieving very good progress. Our object, of course,

[Shri T. Subramanyam]

is to achieve a self-sustaining and self-generating economy. We can achieve that only when we are able to finance our own projects, iron and steel plants, big machine-building plants, etc. with our own resources and at the same time produce technicians, and technologists who will draw up designs, manufacture equipment instal the factories and see that they start working. If all that is done by our own people with our own resources, we can say that we have achieved a self-sustaining and self-generating economy. It is our object to see that this position is achieved by the third Five Year Plan. As the President has stated, before this, our administrative system should be geared in such a way that delays are avoided. At present the rules of procedure and departmentalism are such that instead of expediting matters, they operated as obstacles. This should be avoided. I do not say that a particular individual is responsible for this. We have got very good officers in various departments. Some of the new IAS men are very good and they take a constructive, earnest and sincere attitude in implementing our plans. Still, so far as the procedures and the rules of departmentalism are concerned, we should try to radically modify them in such a way that they do not become hurdles or obstacles but they enable us to see that the work is expedited and completed as early as possible.

Then, we must achieve a balanced regional development of all parts of the country. There is a feeling in the South—I must give expression to it—that as much attention as ought to be given has not been given. For instance, steel factories are sought to be started. Let them be started. We require as much steel as possible; it may be ten million tons or even more. In South India there are places where pilot plants could be started. For instance, in my own district of Bellary we have got iron ore of the most precious variety. I am not saying this because it is in my district. Russian scientists and technologists have stated that the

iron ore of Bellary district is of the most precious variety in the world, and it is available in abundant quantities. It is not an exaggeration. We can utilize that. With regard to the cost of the actual product, we can take into consideration various factors like freight, distance to be covered and the transport facilities.

Coming to transport, in the Third Five Year Plan we are going to be short of railway capacity, and the other modes of transport will not be able to cope up with the increasing demands from our economy. Therefore, we must try to decentralise, whether it is steel, or fertilizer, or other products. I am mentioning steel only as an example. We must try to decentralise the industries so that the problem of transport could be overcome, freight could be minimized and people could get these things as early as possible.

Oil is playing a very important part in our economy. We had been hoping that oil research will forge ahead and make progress. We hope that the Ministry of Oil, Mines and Fuel will get more support from Government and they will expedite the drilling and other processes to make our country self-sufficient, or at least meet a substantial proportion of our requirements.

I was saying that we must forge ahead with regard to the integration of the various modes of transport—rail, road and waterways. There should be more of extension of railways in South India. We want railway lines should be extended from Kottur to Harihar, from Rayadurg to Chitaldurg in Mysore and other places in South India. All these years it could not be done because of the non-availability of iron girders, rails and such things. Now that three steel factories are going to produce steel, this sort of excuse should not come in, and they must see that South India also has more railway lines under the Third Plan.

Water transport has been neglected all these years, and I am sure Government will pay greater attention to it. We must try to link up all the various river systems in India, as it is very necessary for a developing economy like ours. The CWPC are now seized of the matter and they have been trying to have a plan for this purpose. I am sure that Government will try to get it as early as possible.

श्री वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रधान मंत्री ने श्री चाऊ एन-लाई को जो पत्र भेजा है और जिस में उन्हें दिल्ली आने की दावत दी गई है, उस से एक नई परिस्थिति पैदा हो गई है। यह पत्र ५ तारीख को भेज गया और उस के बाद ८ तारीख को संसद की बैठक आरम्भ हुई। ईमानदारी का तकाजा था कि राष्ट्रपति के भाषण में कुछ ऐसे संकेत दिये जाते जिन से यह पता लगता कि सरकार ने चीन के सम्बन्ध में अपनी नीति को बदलने का फैसला कर लिया है।

राष्ट्रपति हमारे राष्ट्र के अधिष्ठाता हैं। वर्ष में एक बार वह संसद के सामने भाषण देते हैं। उन के भाषण से कम से कम शासन की नीति में परिवर्तन का संकेत मिलना चाहिये था। किन्तु राष्ट्रपति जी से कहलवाया गया कि चीन ने हमारी सामान्य सीमा पर एकतरफा कार्य किया है। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि चीन ने हमारे साथ विवाद किया है और यह भी कि मेरी सरकार उचित शर्तों के साथ और उचित अवसर पर शान्तिपूर्ण बातचीत और इस के साथ ही दृढ़ता से देश की प्रतिरक्षा की तैयारी की नीति का अनुसरण कर रही है। जब राष्ट्रपति जी संसद के सदस्यों के सामने यह भाषण कर रहे थे उस से पहले हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने चीनी प्रधान मंत्री को दिल्ली आने का निमंत्रण दे दिया था। मुझे अर्थ है कि राष्ट्रपति जी को गलत स्थिति में डाल दिया गया है। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने संसद के प्रति ईमानदारी से काम नहीं लिया है। श्री चाऊ एन-लाई को उन का निमंत्रण

361 (A) LSD-7.

सरकार की अब तक की उद्घोषित तथा संसद द्वारा पृष्ठ नीतियों के सर्वथा प्रतिकूल है। बम के घड़ाके की तरह से यह नीति का परिवर्तन सर्वथा अप्रत्याशित, अनावश्यक और असम्मानजनक है।

कल जब यहाँ स्थगन प्रस्ताव रखा गया तो हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा कि हमारी हर दम यह नीति रही है कि हम रास्ता निकालने के लिये हर किसी से मिलने के लिये तैयार रहते हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने पिछले चालीस साल का भी हवाला दिया। मैं इतने पुराने घरसे में नहीं जाना चाहता। मैं तो सिर्फ उन से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने श्री चाऊ एन-लाई को रंगून आने का निमंत्रण क्यों ठुकराया था। उन्होंने ने उस समय यह कहा था :

"How can we reach agreement on principles when there is such complete disagreement about facts."

उन्होंने ने यह भी कहा था अपने १६ नवम्बर के पत्र में :

"While I am ready to meet at a suitable time and place, I feel that we should concentrate our immediate efforts on reaching interim understanding which will help in easing the present tension and will prevent the situation getting worse. Thereafter, the necessary preliminary steps might be taken and the time and place of meeting could be fixed."

उन्होंने ने यह भी लिखा था :

"It is necessary that some preliminary steps are taken and the foundations of our discussion laid."

मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि २६ दिसम्बर और ५ फरवरी के बीच में कौन से प्रमुख कदम उठाये गये हैं कौन सा अन्तरिम

[श्री वाजपेयी]

समझौता किया गया है, क्या बातचीत के लिये कोई आधार निश्चित किया गया है ? मैं उन लोगों में से नहीं हूँ जो समझते हैं कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री अगर रंगून जाते और चीन के प्रधान मंत्री अगर दिल्ली आते हैं तो इस में कोई फर्क पड़ता है। एक राष्ट्र के नाते हम प्रतिष्ठा की इतनी छोटी बातों को ले कर नहीं चल सकते। सबाल यह है कि अगर उस समय यह शर्त लगायी गयी थी कि प्रेलिमिनरी स्टेप लिये जाने चाहियें, अन्तरिम एग्रीमेंट होना चाहिये, तब बात होगी, और अगर उस समय यह शर्त ठीक थी और इसलिये प्रधान मंत्री रंगून नहीं गये, तो आज भी वह शर्त ठीक है। और अगर प्रधान मंत्री जो समझते हैं कि हमारी यह शर्त गलत थी तो वह साफ शब्दों में यह बात कहें। वह नीति बदल सकते हैं, उन के साथ सदन का बहुमत है, देश की जनता भी उन से प्यार करती है। अगर उन को परिवर्तन करना था तो वह सदन को और देश की जनता को भंधेरे में न रखते। राष्ट्रपति जी के भाषण से इस बात के संकेत मिलने चाहियें थे कि सरकार की नीति में परिवर्तन हो रहा है। लेकिन मुझे यह देख कर दुःख हुआ कि इस प्रकार के परिवर्तन का कोई संकेत नहीं दिया गया। मैं उन से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस बीच में क्या उन्हें कोई संकेत मिले हैं, क्या श्री पारथा-सारथी पीकिंग से कोई संदेश ले कर आये हैं, क्या सोवियत नेताओं ने उन्हें कोई आश्वासन दिया है, वह कौन सा दबाव है, वह किस का प्रभाव है जिस में आ कर प्रधान मंत्री ने श्री चाऊ एन-लाई को दिल्ली आने का निमंत्रण दिया है। मुझे लगता है कि सारे तथ्य हमारे सामने नहीं रखे गये और हो सकता है उसी कारण हम चाऊ एन-लाई को दिल्ली बुलाने के निमंत्रण का विरोध करते हैं, प्रधान मंत्री जी को इस सदन को विश्वास में लेना चाहिये। जो ५ फरवरी को उन्होंने ने पत्र लिखा है उस में भी उन्होंने ने कहा है :

"I do not see any common ground between our respective viewpoints."

उन्होंने ने यह भी कहा है :

"Although any negotiations on the basis you have suggested are not possible, still I think it might be helpful for us to meet."

पहले उन्होंने ने कहा था कि जब तक इन्टेरिम एग्रीमेंट नहीं होगा, मिलना यूजफुल ही रहेगा। अब वह कहते हैं कि मिलना हैल्फुल हो सकता है। किस आधार पर कहते हैं ? हमें बताया जाये समझाया जाये। हम समझने के लिये तैयार हैं। लेकिन मालूम होता है कि कोई आधार नहीं है, क्योंकि एक्सटर्नल एफेयर्स मिनिस्ट्री के एक प्रवक्ता ने समाचारपत्रों के संवाददाताओं से कहा कि हम ने इस लिये बुलाने का निमंत्रण दिया है क्योंकि दुनिया हमें कह रही थी कि तुम मिलने तक के लिये तैयार नहीं, वर्ल्ड प्रोपोनियन हमारे खिलाफ हो रही थी। मुझे बड़े दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि एक्सटर्नल एफेयर्स मिनिस्ट्री दुनिया की राय की चिन्ता करती है, मगर इस निमंत्रण का देश का चालीस करोड़ जनता पर क्या मनोवैज्ञानिक असर होगा, इस की चिन्ता नहीं की गई। दुनिया की चिन्ता करने से पहले देश का विचार करना चाहिये और मुझे दुःख है कि यह निमंत्रण जनता की भावनाओं के अनुकूल नहीं है। मेरा निवेदन है कि सरकार की चीन सम्बन्धी नीति धीरे धीरे बदलत जा रही है और हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी अपने ऊंचे आसन से फिसलते जा रहे हैं। इस सदन के सामने उन के दो रूप आये हैं। एक दिन सदन में खड़े हो कर उन्होंने ने नेशन इन आम्ब्रज की चर्चा की थी। राज्य सभा में उन्होंने ने चर्चिल के ब्लड, टायल एंड टियर्ज के शब्दों को दोहराया था। दो स्वरूप हैं। एक स्वरूप ऐसे राष्ट्र नायक का है, जो स्वाभिमान से भर कर आत्म-सम्मान के साथ आक्रमण का मुकाबला करना चाहता है और एक ऐसे दुर्बल व्यक्ति का चित्र है, जो देश के स्वाभिमान की रक्षा नहीं कर पा रहा है। एक चित्र

के ऊपर ब्रिटेन को विजय दिलाने वाले चर्चिल की छाया है तो दूसरे चित्र के ऊपर संतुष्टीकरण की नीति अपना कर हिटलर का हौसला बढ़ाने वाले चैम्बरलेन की छाया है। मैं जब ये शब्द कहता हूँ तो मुझे बड़ा दुःख होता है, लेकिन ये दोनों चित्र हमारे सामने धाये हैं। ऐसा लगता है कि एक विभक्त व्यक्तित्व—एक डिवाइडिड पर्सनेलिटी हमारे सामने है।

जब प्रधान मंत्री ने नेशन इन थ्राम्ज की चर्चा की थी तो मैंने उन्हें बधाई दी थी। मैंने कहा था कि मुझे विश्वास है कि देश का सम्मान आप के हाथों में सुरक्षित है। मगर उन के नये पत्र से यह विश्वास हिल गया है और मैं चाहता हूँ कि वह इस विश्वास को फिर से प्रतिष्ठापित करें। इसके लिए उनको यह स्पष्टीकरण करना चाहिये कि आखिर वह श्री चाऊ-एन लार्ड से किस आधार पर बात करने जा रहे हैं। पहले कहा जाता था कि मिलने में तो हमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है, लेकिन किस आधार पर मिलना होगा? अब कहा जाता है कि हम मिल सकते हैं और बात भी करेंगे, मगर समझौते की बात नहीं करेंगे। मैं यन् समझने में असमर्थ हूँ कि बात कहां खत्म होगी और समझौते की बात कहां शुरू होगी। अगर श्री चाऊ-एन-लार्ड नई दिल्ली आ रहे हैं तो दिल्ली के मौसम पर चर्चा करने नहीं आ रहे हैं। धान पैदा करने की चीनी पद्धति क्या है इसको समझाने के लिए भी वह नहीं आ रहे हैं। इसके लिये तो एग्जिक्यूटिव फ्रेयर में चाइनीज पैबिलियन काफ़ी है। इसके लिए श्री चाऊ-एन-लार्ड को पेकिंग से नई दिल्ली आने का कष्ट देने की आवश्यकता क्या है? हमें अपने को धोखे में नहीं रखना चाहिए। स्पष्ट है कि चीन से सीमा सम्बन्धी विवाद के बारे में बात होगी। किस आधार पर बात होगी? मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह इस मसले पर कहां तक जाने के लिए तयार हैं। मेरे हृदय में आशंका है कि शायद

हम अक्सार्ड-चिन के इलाके को चीन को सौंप कर शान्ति को खरीदना चाहते हैं।

श्री च० इ० पाण्डे (नैनीताल) : बिल्कुल नहीं।

श्री बाजपेयी : अगर यह बात नहीं है तो मैं चाहूंगा कि प्रधान मंत्री जी एक बार फिर से, उनके पत्र के कारण संसद के सदस्यों और देश की जनता के मन में जो भ्रम उत्पन्न हो गया है, सन्देह पैदा हो गए हैं, उन का निराकरण करें।

होना तो यह चाहिए था कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री और सरकार शीत ऋतु का लाम उठा कर चीनी आक्रमणकारियों को भारत की भूमि से खदेड़ने की कोशिश करते, लेकिन यहां तो समर्पण की सामग्री संजोई जा रही है। उन्होंने भाषण देते हुए कहा कि हम भारत की भूमि पर विदेशी सेना को बर्दाश्त न करेंगे। मैं उनकी इस घोषणा का स्वागत करता हूँ लेकिन काश्मीर की ४२ हजार वर्ग मील भूमि पाकिस्तान के कब्जे में है। काश्मीर भारत का अभिन्न अंग है, मगर गुलाम काश्मीर में जिस देश की सेना है, वह भारत नहीं है। काश्मीर में विदेशी सेना मौजूद है और लद्दाख और लौंगजू में भी विदेशी सेना मौजूद है। अगर देश में पाकिस्तान के साथ सैनिक गठबन्धन करने की बातें होती हैं—मैं उनका समर्थक नहीं हूँ, लेकिन अगर होती हैं—तो उसके मूल में यह भावना है कि भारत सरकार की सुरक्षा नीति और विदेश नीति अपने राष्ट्र के हितों का संवर्द्धन करने में असफल साबित हो गई है। जब हमें अपनी कमजोरी का अहसास होता है, तो हम इधर उधर भाँखें फैलाते हैं। दूसरों के साथ गठबन्धन करने की बातें बन्द हो जायेंगी, अगर सरकार शक्ति के साथ, साहस के साथ, जो भारत की भूमि विदेशियों के कब्जे में है, उसे मुक्त करने के लिये कदम उठायेगी। लेकिन मालूम ऐसा पड़ता है कि देश के सामने जो परिस्थितियाँ हैं उसका दृढ़तापूर्वक सामना करने का सामर्थ्य

[श्री बाजपेयी:]

श्री साहस सरकार के भीतर नहीं है। अगर प्रधान मन्त्री चीनी सेना को लड़ाख और लांगजू के क्षेत्र से निकाल कर बाहर नहीं कर सकते, तो कम से कम वह उनके साथ कोई ऐसा समझौता तो मत करे, जो राष्ट्र के लिए अपमानजनक हो और जिससे राष्ट्र की जनता का मनोबल टूट जाये।

प्रधान मन्त्री जी ने श्री चाऊ एन-लाई को लिखा है कि अगर वह आयेंगे तो उनका सरकारी स्वागत होगा। सरकार स्वागत कर सकती है और अगर आवश्यकता हो तो फ़ौज के जवान हवाई अड्डे पर इकट्ठे किए जा सकते हैं, दिल्ली के स्कूलों के छोटे छोटे बच्चों को सड़कों पर खड़ा किया जा सकता है मगर यह जनता का स्वागत नहीं होगा। जहाँ तक मेरी पार्टी का सवाल है—छोटी सी पार्टी है—हम श्री चाऊ एन-लाई को नई दिल्ली बुलाने का विरोध करते हैं और अगर आवश्यकता पड़ेगी तो इस विरोध को प्रकट भी करेंगे।

एक माननीय सदस्य : ब्लैक फ्लैग ?

श्री बाजपेयी : इस सम्बन्ध में मैं एक बात और कह दूँ। हमारे यहाँ बहुत से विदेशी महमान आते हैं। उनके स्वागत का हमने एक तरीका बना रखा है। समय आ गया है कि उस तरीके में परिवर्तन किया जाये। किसी के स्वागत के लिए कितनी भीड़ आती है ? मानो यह मापदण्ड हो गया है इस बात का कि हम तटस्थता की नीति पर कितना चलते हैं और चलना चाहते हैं कि नहीं। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बात ठीक नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूँ और देश की बहुसंख्यक जनता यह चाहती है कि हम किसी गुट के साथ शामिल न हों, मगर जो विदेशी महमान आते हैं उनके स्वागत का हमने ऐसा तरीका अपना रखा है कि लोगों की जो भीड़ जमा होती है, उसको देख कर विदेशी समाचारपत्र और सम्वाददाता और उस देश के रहने वाले इस बात का अनुमान लगाते हैं कि भारत किधर झुक रहा है,

मानो हम कोई टाइट रोप डॉसिंग कर रहे हैं। और अगर छुट्टी का दिन नहीं है, भीड़ अगर नहीं भाई, भले ही हम दफ़तर की छुट्टी कर दें और स्कूलों के लड़कों को भी लाने की कोशिश करें, अगर फिर भी लोग नहीं आए, तो यह समझा जाता है कि हम किसी गुट की तरफ़ झुक रहे हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि समय आ गया है जब विदेशी महमानों के स्वागत की पद्धति में परिवर्तन किया जाना चाहिए। कितने लोग आते हैं, यह हमारी विदेश नीति की तटस्थता का मापदण्ड नहीं हो सकता। होना भी नहीं चाहिए और मैं चाहूँगा कि इस पद्धति को बदलने के बारे में विचार किया जाये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय इस विवाद में भ्रष्टाचार की भी चर्चा हुई है। मैं समझता हूँ कि भ्रष्टाचार का नाम सुनते ही अगर हम बिगड़ जायें, तो इससे कोई परिस्थिति सुधरने वाली नहीं है। अगर हम बिगड़ते हैं, तो लोग समझते हैं कि भ्रष्टाचार जरूर है, जिससे हमें गुस्सा आता है। शेष कोपेन पूरे त। संस्कृत की एक कहावत है कि जब तक काम नहीं देता, तो व्यक्ति गुस्सा हो जाता है।

पंडित कृ० च० शर्मा (हापुड़) : और जोर जोर से बोलता है।

श्री बाजपेयी : यह क्रोध, यह गुस्सा तक का स्थान नहीं ले सकता है। भ्रष्टाचार की अगर चर्चा है, तो समझना चाहिए कि भ्रष्टाचार जरूर है। यत्र तत्र धूमः तत्र तत्र बन्धिः अगर घुंघ्रा है, तो भाग होनी चाहिए। प्रश्न यह है कि हम भ्रष्टाचार के सवाल को यहां पर कानून के चश्मे से न देखें। हो सकता है कि बहुत सी चीजें कानून की पकड़ में न आयें, मगर उचित अनुचित और भले बुरे के अन्तर्गत आ जायें। अब कहा जाता है कि हर एक का प्रमाण लाइये। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह प्रश्न तो श्री सी० डी० देशमुख से किया जाना चाहिए, जिन्होंने कतिपय आरोप लगाये हैं और मैं

प्रधान मन्त्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि श्री सी० डी० देशमुख के साथ उनका जो पत्र-व्यवहार हो रहा है उसको वह प्रकाशित कर दें, उसे सदन की मेज पर रख दें। मैं भ्रष्टाचार के आरोपों की जांच के लिए एक आयोग नियुक्त करने के पक्ष में हूँ। लेकिन मेरा एक सुझाव है कि वह आयोग इलैक्शन कमीशन जैसा नहीं होना चाहिए। उस आयोग के साथ उस की प्रासीक्यूटिंग मशीनरी भी अलग होनी चाहिए। अगर इलैक्शन कमीशन जैसा वह आयोग हुआ और नीचे मामलों की जांच पड़ताल करने और प्रमाण इकट्ठा करने, गवाह जुटाने के लिये कोई अलग व्यवस्था नहीं हुई तो वही बात होगी जो राजस्थान में नाथद्वारा काण्ड में हुई थी केवल ऊपर आयोग नियुक्त कर देने से काम नहीं चलेगा। राज्यों और केन्द्र के प्रशासन की मशीनरी से अलग उस आयोग की एक प्रासीक्यूटिंग मशीनरी भी होनी चाहिये जो उन आरोपों की जांच करे, तथ्य इकट्ठा करे, तथा प्रमाण लाए। मैं समझता हूँ कि ऐसे एक आयोग को नियुक्त करने की आज आवश्यकता है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक और बात कह कर मैं समाप्त कर दूंगा। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने बम्बई प्रान्त के विभाजन का जो निर्णय किया है, सब ने उसका स्वागत किया है। अच्छा होता अगर यह निर्णय पहले लिया जाता और जो कटुता उत्पन्न हो गई है वह होने न पाती। लेकिन देर आयद दुस्त आयद। हम ठीक राह पर आ गए हैं। लेकिन हमारा निवेदन है कि जिस ढंग से यह काम किया जा रहा है उससे मालूम पड़ता है कि बम्बई को बांटने का मामला केवल कांग्रेस पार्टी का घरेलू मसला है और इसको इस ढंग से हल किया जा रहा है कि जो और भी लोग हैं उनके मन में भी कुछ नए प्रश्न, कुछ नई शक्यायें खड़ी हो रही हैं। अभी बम्बई और मैसूर का सीमा सम्बन्धी विवाद ठीक तरह से हल नहीं हुआ। गुजरात को सहायता मिलना आवश्यक है मगर वह किस रूप में दी जाए,

इसका विचार होना चाहिए। अगर महाराष्ट्र को यह भावना हो कि गुजरात को सहायता देने के लिए उससे चौथ बसूल की जा रही है जिसे मराठी में खंडनी कहते हैं, कि गुजरात का अलग प्रान्त बन रहा है इसलिए महाराष्ट्र को चौथ देनी होगी तो यह ठीक नहीं है। जो कुछ सहायता देनी है वह केन्द्रीय सरकार को देनी चाहिए और महाराष्ट्र की जनता को और विरोधी दलों को भी विश्वास में लेकर बम्बई को बांटने के सम्बन्ध में निर्णय करना चाहिए।

लेकिन बम्बई के साथ-साथ अब पंजाब के बटवारे की भी धावाज उठाई जा रही है। कल दिल्ली के एक सदस्य बोले थे जिन्होंने महा दिल्ली की बात कही और साथ ही साथ यह भी कहा कि दिल्ली में कोई रिसर्पासिबिल गवर्नमेंट नहीं है। मैं तो उन्हें जिम्मेदार भादवी समझता था लेकिन उन्होंने बात तो बिल्कुल गैर जिम्मेदारी की कही। अगर देश में सभी विधान सभायें भंग कर दी जायें और केवल संसद् ही उनका शासन चलाये और देश में यूनिटरी फर्म ऑफ गवर्नमेंट हो जाय तो भी मैं समझता हूँ कि लोकतंत्र रहेगा। यह आवश्यक नहीं है कि हर जगह विधान सभायें होनी चाहियें। और दिल्ली में तो इसकी बिल्कुल आवश्यकता नहीं है। लेकिन कुछ राजनीतिज्ञ हैं जो अपना विचार करते हैं, जो जनता की भलाई और देश के कल्याण की विंता नहीं करते, वे कहते हैं कि उत्तर प्रदेश को बांट दो, मले ही उत्तर प्रदेश बांटने के लिए तैयार न हो, हरियाणा को भी अलग कर दो और महा दिल्ली बना दो और बाद में उस के सिंहासन पर हम को प्रतिष्ठित कर दो। मैं समझता हूँ कि महा दिल्ली के निर्माण की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। हरियाणा की जो समस्या है, हरियाणा की जो उद्देशा की जा रही है, उस पर विचार होना चाहिये पंजाब को बांटने की आवश्यकता नहीं है, बड़ा बनाने की आवश्यकता है हिमाचल

[श्री वाजपेयी]

को पंजाब में मिलाया जा सकता है। जो भाषा की समस्या है उस का हल पंजाब के बटवारे से नहीं निकलेगा। छोटे-छोटे राज्य हमारे देश की आर्थिक प्रगति में सहायक नहीं हो सकते। जैसे-जैसे हम विकास करते जा रहे हैं और जैसे-जैसे देश में औद्योगीकरण हो रहा है, ये जो राज्यों की सीमायें हैं, ये अपना महत्व खोती जा रही हैं। और प्लानिंग तो एक ऐसा केन्द्रीय विषय है जिस में अधिकाधिक अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार के हाथ में जा रहे हैं। आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि किसी भी भाषा भाषी वर्ग को इस बात का अनुभव नहीं होना चाहिये कि उस की भाषा को दबाने की कोशिश की जा रही है, उस की भाषा को मिटाने की कोशिश की जा रही है और अगर ऐसी भावना पंजाब में है तो मैं समझता हूँ कि गलत है। पंजाबी भी हमारी भाषा है, पंजाबी भी हमें पढ़नी चाहिये, पंजाबी हम बोलते हैं, पंजाबी को सीखने में हमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिये और पंजाबी के साथ-साथ पंजाब में हिन्दी का भी बराबर का स्थान होना चाहिये। मैं नहीं समझता कि भाषा के विवाद को राजनीतिक क्षेत्र में लाने की आवश्यकता है और इसलिए महादिल्ली के निर्माण का सवाल ही पैदा नहीं होता। राजनीतिक क्षेत्र में जो असन्तुष्ट नेता हैं, वे महादिल्ली का नारा लगा रहे हैं और मुझे विश्वास है कि उस नारे का कोई महत्व नहीं होगा। पंजाब की परिस्थिति और बम्बई की परिस्थिति भ्रम है। पंजाब की परिस्थिति में बम्बई की परिस्थिति को लागू करना ठीक नहीं होगा। पंजाब की भ्रम समस्या है। उस के निराकरण के लिए प्रयत्न होना चाहिये, लेकिन बम्बई के साथ जोड़ कर उस को देखने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। जब हमारे सामने विदेशी आक्रमण का संकट है, जब हमें निर्धनता के विरुद्ध संघर्ष करना है तब हम छोटे-छोटे राज्यों की मांग ले कर खड़े नहीं हो सकते और मैं समझता हूँ कि इस प्रकार की मांगों

के प्रति सरकार ठीक प्रकार का रवैया अपनायेगी।

श्री खादीबाला (इंदौर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, राष्ट्रपति जी का भाषण हमारे पिछले एक साल के कार्यों का लेखा जोखा है। अपने भाषण के प्रारम्भ में ही उन्होंने ने चीन की चर्चा की है और चीन की कारंवाई को उन्होंने ने विश्वासघात की संज्ञा दी है। चीन के सम्बन्ध में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो बातचीत करने के लिए अपनी रजामन्दी प्रकट की है, वह हमारी तरफ से प्रारम्भ नहीं हुई, पहले चीन ने ही मुलाकात के लिए उन को लिखा था और उस ने रंगून में इस बातचीत को करने का सुझाव दिया था। वह बात खत्म हुई और बहुत दिन तक इस पर चर्चा होती रही। उस के बाद जो कुछ भी वातावरण बना उस को देखते हुए ही हमारे लीडर जो हैं, हमारे जो प्रधान मंत्री हैं, उन्होंने ने मुलाकात के लिए चीन के प्रधान मंत्री को हिन्दुस्तान आने का निमंत्रण दिया है। इस से अधिक इस विषय में मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है।

हमारे राष्ट्रपति जी ने तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना का जिक्र किया है। पहली तथा दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के दौरान में काफी काम हुए हैं। इन दस बारह बरसों में कोई भी गांव या कसबा ऐसा नहीं बचा है जहां कुछ न कुछ काम न हुआ हो। चाहे वहां सड़क बनी हो, स्कूल खुले हों, अस्पताल खुले हों, कुएं बने हों, तालाब बने हों, बांध बने हों या कुछ और बना हो, कुछ न कुछ जरूर वहां बना है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इन दस बारह बरसों में काफी फर्क पड़ गया है, देश में काफी जागृति पैदा हुई है, और हम यह कह सकते हैं कि पिछले बारह बरसों में उत्पादन भी दुगुना हो गया है। आज से दस पंद्रह बरस पहले जो चीजें विदेशों से आती थीं वे सब

की सब या तो आज हिन्दुस्तान में बनने लग गई हैं या उन के बनाने का आज यहां प्रयत्न हो रहा है ।

राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने भाषण में अनाज का भी जिक्र किया है और कहा है कि अनाज के आयात पर आज भी हमारे देश का काफी पैसा बाहर जाता है । वैसे तो अनाज में भी हम ने देखा कि पिछले वर्षों में उस का उत्पादन काफी बढ़ा है । उस उत्पादन को देखते हुए हम यह कह सकते हैं कि उस के इतने बढ़ने के बाद कमी क्यों है ? मैं तो यही कहूंगा कि आज से पहले हम यह देखें कि हमारे देश में अनाज की खपत कितनी थी । अनाज की खपत हमें मालूम है । हम यह जानते हैं कि पहले करोड़ों आदमियों को एक वक्त पेट भर खाना नहीं मिलता था और बहुत कम लोग अच्छी तरह खा पी सकते थे । यहां करोड़ों आदमी ऐसे थे जो ज्वार की रोटी, चटनी और कांटा से अपना पेट भरते थे और बहुत मुश्किल से अपना पालन पोषण करते थे । लेकिन आज हम देखते हैं कि अनाज की जरूरत पहले से कई गुना ज्यादा बढ़ी है, और उसके साथ हमारी पापुलेशन भी दिन-प्रति-दिन बढ़ती जा रही है, और यही कारण है कि जिस की वजह से हमारे देश में अनाज की काफी कमी है । मैं उस प्रदेश से आता हूं जिस में काफी अनाज पैदा होता है—यानी मध्य प्रदेश । मध्य प्रदेश में जोन बनने के सम्बन्ध में पिछले समय हमारे पाटिल साहब ने कहा था कि मध्य प्रदेश और बम्बई का जोन बनाया जाये । और बम्बई और मध्य प्रदेश का जोन इसलिये बनाया जाये कि अब सारा देश एक है । उस में कोई फर्क नहीं होना चाहिये । उन की यह बात ठीक है । मैं भी इस बात को मानता हूं, लेकिन जब एक बार पहले जोन बना था तो उस के बनने से वहां की हालत यह हो गई थी कि तमाम अनाज जहां वह महंगा बिकता था वहां चला जाता था । उस के बाद जो

अनाज पहले १४, १५ या १६ रु० मन बिकता था वह ३४, ३५ रु० मन बिकने लगा । समानता का मतलब यह है कि हर प्रदेश में समानता हो । आज बम्बई को हम लें । जोन बनने के बाद वह के आदमियों, किसानों की आमदनी, वांके मजदूरों की आमदनी, वहां के एम्पलीज की आमदनी को लें और मध्य प्रदेश के लोगों की आमदनी को लें तो दुगना और तिगुना फर्क मालूम होगा । अभी हमारे प्रांश के एम्पलीज की हड़ताल हुई थी क्योंकि उन की पे बहुत कम रखी गई है । इस लिये हड़ताल हुई थी कि चीजों के भाव ज्यादा महँगे होते जाते हैं । यह भी एक कारण है जिस की वजह से आज हमारे मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार इस बात को कह रही है कि जोन एक नहीं बनाया जाना चाहिये, हाँ, अगर ज्यादा अनाज हो तो जरूर उसे बाहर भेजना चाहिये । होता यह है कि पोर्ट पर अनाज विदेशों से आता है । यहां का अनाज दूसरी जगह को जाता है और वहां का अनाज जो उतरता है वह आकर यहां बिकता है । उस पर काफी खर्च होता है । अनाज के सम्बन्ध में मैं यह बताऊं कि आज भी हमारी सरकार द्वारा काफी प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है कि उस का उत्पादन काफी हो ।

मध्य प्रदेश तीन प्रदेशों और एक कमिश्नरी को मिला कर बनाया गया है । अभी राष्ट्रपति जी ने बम्बई के दो विभाग करने की बात कही है । हमारे मध्य प्रदेश के बनने के बारे में जब आयोग की रिपोर्ट निकली तो स्वयम् प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने यह कहा था कि यह प्रदेश बड़ा बेडौल बनाया गया है । आप तीन वर्षों के आंकड़ों को देखिये । अभी तक तीनों प्रदेशों में अलग अलग कायदे कानून चलते हैं । इन प्रदेशों के ४६८ कानून कायदे अभी तक उस में चलते हैं । उन का एकीकरण नहीं हुआ । जमीन का एकीकरण नहीं हुआ, वहां की शिक्षा का एकीकरण नहीं हुआ, वहां की पे का एकीकरण नहीं

[श्री खादीवाला]

हुआ। हर एक बात में काफी मुश्किलें हमारे सामने आती हैं। आयोग ने लिखा था कि यह प्रदेश जो होगा उस में आने जाने के साधन—रोड्स और रेलवेज—ज्यादा से ज्यादा बनाये जायेंगे। उस में खनिज पदार्थ काफी हैं। यह सब बातें उस वक्त लोगों को बताई गई थीं और यही समझ कर हम लोगों ने यह बात मानी थी कि यह जो प्रदेश बन रहा है उस में जिन साधनों की कमी हो वे पूरे किये जायें। लेकिन आज हम क्या देखते हैं। मैं अनुभव से कह सकता हूँ कि छोटे प्रदेश ज्यादा अच्छी तरह चल सकते हैं। छोटे प्रदेशों में अगर कहीं भी कोई कठिनाई हो, तकलीफ हो तो वहां जल्दी से जल्दी पहुंचा जा सकता है, उसको कोई रोक नहीं होती। आज हम देखते हैं कि बावजूद इस के कि हमारे यहां की हुकूमत इस बात की कीशिश कर रही है कि हम अपने प्रदेश को अच्छा कर सकें, परन्तु आज भी हमारे प्रदेश में क्षेत्रीय भावना मौजूद है। वहां महाकौशल के, विध्य प्रदेश के, मध्य भारत के और भोपाल राज्य के जितने भी कर्मचारी हैं, सेक्रेटरी हैं, वहां के कार्यकर्ता हैं, उन में भी अपनी-अपनी तरफ खींचने की भावना आज भी मौजूद है। अगर एक कर्मचारी है और एक सेक्रेटरी है जो कि दोनों एक क्षेत्र के हैं, तो सेक्रेटरी यह देखेगा कि उस कर्मचारी की तरक्की कैसे हो और दूसरे जिस आदमी को तरक्की का हक है उस की तरक्की का हक किसी तरह से पीछे ढकेल कर अपने आदमी को उस की जगह पर पहुंचा दिया जाये। पिछले समय में कर्मचारियों की इतनी बड़ी हड़ताल होने का कारण सिर्फ यही नहीं था। हमारा जो एकीकरण हुआ उस में एकता की जो भावना पैदा होनी चाहिये थी नीचे से ऊपर तक, वह नहीं हो पाई। इस की वजह से उस समय असंतोष पैदा हुआ। इस लिये मैं आप के द्वारा कहना चाहता हूँ कि या तो यह एकीकरण ठीक से हो और

जिस तरह से अन्य प्रदेशों को लाभ पहुंच रहा है वैसे ही इस प्रदेश को भी पहुंचे और उन की भ्रामदनी के साधन काफी हों, नहीं तो मैं कहूंगा कि जिस तरह से बम्बई के सम्बन्ध में दुबारा विचार हो रहा है उसी तरह से मध्य प्रदेश के लिये भी विचार किया जाय। जैसा प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा “हमारा प्रदेश काफी बेडौल है।” आज हम बम्बई और कलकत्ता बहुत जल्दी पहुंच सकते हैं लेकिन अगर हमें अपने प्रदेश में श्रद्धा से बस्तर को जाना हो तो काफी समय लगता है। तीन चार रोज लगते हैं क्योंकि वहां पर आने जाने के साधन काफी नहीं हैं। काफी बड़ा प्रदेश है। उस की सरहद उड़ीसा की सरहद से मिलती है, बम्बई की सरहद, उत्तर प्रदेश की सरहद और मद्रास की सरहद से मिलती है।

एक माननीय सदस्य आखिर आप चाहते क्या हैं ?

श्री खादीवाला : राष्ट्रपति जी ने बम्बई के लिये दो प्रदेशों की बात कही है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस बात के ऊपर भी विचार किया जाना चाहिये, नहीं तो आगे जा कर हमारे प्रदेश का सवाल भी सामने आ सकता है। हम नहीं चाहते कि बम्बई की जो हालत हो गई, वहां प्रदेशों को बनाने के लिये जो कुछ हुआ वह हमारे यहां हो। हमारी बिल्कुल इच्छा नहीं है, लेकिन यह भावना जरूर है हर एक के दिमाग में, हर एक के मन में, जो मैं आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ।

श्री राजेन्द्र सिंह (छपरा) : आप की राय क्या है इस को तो स्पष्ट कीजिये। आप के प्रदेश का भी पुनः विभाजन हो ?

श्री खादीवाला : मैं ने जो कुछ कहा है उसी से समझ लीजिये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सभी जानते हैं, वह जो कुछ कहना चाहते हैं।

श्री लादीबाला : आज भी कहीं कहीं शक्कर पर राशनिंग की बात कही जाती है। शक्कर के बारे में आज हम देखते हैं कि आज वह १ रु० ४ आ० और १ रु० ६ आ० सेर के भाव से बिकती है। उस की खास कठिनाई हमारे यहां है जिसका भी एक कारण है। हम ने यह देखा है कि आज भी मिलों के भीतर शक्कर की हजारों बोरियां पड़ी हुई हैं, और जिस तरह से हम पहले उसका वितरण करते थे उस तरह से अब नहीं कर रहे हैं। हम ने कुछ कोटा बांध दिया है और उस कोटे के बंधने की वजह से आज देश में शक्कर की कमी है। यही वजह है कि जब भी यहां कोई बात उठती है तो हम कहने लगते हैं कि शक्कर की कमी है।

जब शक्कर की कमी हम बतलाते हैं तो सारे देश में उसका असर होता है और जो ब्लैक मार्केट करने वाले लोग होते हैं वह उस शक्कर को दबाते हैं और उसके बाद में उसका भाव बढ़ता है। जहां तक चीनी के उत्पादन का सवाल है वह पहले से कहीं ज्यादा बढ़ा हुआ है। सन् ४१, ४२ में चीनी का भाव रुपये में पांच सेर था। १ रुपये में ५ सेर चीनी मिलती थी और यह तब था जब कि आज से आधी चीनी भी इस देश में पैदा नहीं होती थी लेकिन उस वक्त उसकी खपत अधिक नहीं थी। उस वक्त उसको कोई नहीं लेता था, कोई नहीं खाता था, उसकी बिक्री कम होती थी और उसका कारण यह है कि पहले हमारे लोगों का जीवन स्तर इतना ऊंचा उठा हुआ नहीं था जितना कि आज वह उठा हुआ है। आज हालत यह है कि हर किसान और मजदूर के घर में चीनी का इस्तेमाल होता है और चीनी और चाय का उनके बीच में इतना प्रचार हो गया है कि जिस किसान के घर में मैं पहुँच जाऊंगा तो वह कहेगा कि भरे दादा लादीबाला चाय तो पिये चाओ। वैसे देखा जाय तो आज चीनी की कमी नहीं है लेकिन आज पहले की अपेक्षा हमारा स्टैंडर्ड आफ लिविंग ऊंचा हो गया है

और चीनी, कपड़े और करीब-करीब हर चीज के बारे में हमारा स्तर ऊंचा हो गया है और आज हर एक को वह चीजें चाहिएं और इसलिए उनकी माँग काफी है। आज चीनी की कमी नहीं है लेकिन उसकी व्यवस्था की तरफ अगर ध्यान दिया जाय तो ठीक होगा।

16 hrs.

पशुधन के सम्बन्ध में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि करीब १६ करोड़ रुपये की खली हमारे यहां की विदेशों में जाती है। चापड़ा भेजा जाता है। मकई जो होती है उसका स्टार्च बनाते हैं। अगर हमें अपने पशुधन की उन्नति करनी है और जैसा कि हम प्रदर्शनी आदि में दर्शाते हैं तो इसके लिये मेरा यह कहना है कि यह जो खली और घास इत्यादि पशुओं के लिये खिलाने की चीजें हैं और जिन से दूध का उत्पादन होता है यह देश के बाहर नहीं भेजी जानी चाहिए।

एक बात मैं और आप की सेवा में कहना चाहता हूँ और उसके लिए हर दफे मैं कहता हूँ कि हमारे यहां पर इस लोक-सभा में कई ऐसे हमारे भाई हैं, प्रतिनिधि हैं, मेम्बर हैं, जिनको कि यह देखकर दुःख होता है कि यहां पर हिन्दी में इतना कम काम होता है कि मैं ने पहले भी कहा कि क्वेश्चन (प्रश्न) जो भेजे जाते हैं वह अंग्रेजी में तो सारे क्वेश्चन आते हैं लेकिन उनका हिन्दी में तर्जुमा नहीं होता है। यहां भी जब हिन्दी में अगर कोई प्रश्न पूछते हैं और उसका हिन्दी में जबाब होता है तो कहते हैं कि उस की अंग्रेजी करो लेकिन अगर हिन्दी वाले यह कहना शुरू कर देंगे कि आप इसकी हिन्दी करो तो आप कहेंगे कि यह अच्छी बात नहीं है। हालांकि इसका उनको हक है। मैं अंग्रेजी का विरोधी नहीं हूँ लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि हर कार्यवाही अंग्रेजी समझने वालों का भी और हिन्दी समझने वालों की भी समझ में आ जाये। मैं यह नहीं चाहता कि यहां पर

[श्री खादीवाला]

खाली हिन्दी में कार्यवाही हो और जो हिन्दी नहीं जानते हैं उनकी वह समझ में न आये लेकिन इतना जरूर चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दी वाले और अंग्रेजी वाले कम से कम बराबरी से समझ सकें, ऐसी कार्यवाही तो कम से कम अभी शुरू होनी चाहिये। जो क्वेश्चन पूछे जाते हैं वह क्वेश्चन जितने अंग्रेजी में निकलते हैं उतने हिन्दी में निकलने चाहिए ताकि हिन्दी वाले भी समझें और उनके बारे में सवालात कर सकें। इसलिए यह दिक्कत हमारे सामने बहुत बड़ी है। मैं आपके द्वारा निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दी में भी क्वेश्चन हों और हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में ही उसकी कार्यवाही हो और हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में बराबरी से कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अब तो बस कीजिये, आपका समय खत्म हो गया है।

श्री खादीवाला : बस आध मिनट में समाप्त किये देता हूँ। हमारे देश में खनिज पदार्थों—तेल, पेट्रोल आदि के सम्बन्ध में बहुत हो-हल्ला है। इसका बहुत प्रचार हुआ है कि हमारे देश में पेट्रोल बहुत जल्दी निकल रहा है तो यह बड़ी प्रसन्नता की बात है और स्वागत योग्य है कि पेट्रोल देश में ही निकलने से देश की काफी सम्पत्ति हम बचा सकेंगे और इस वास्ते पेट्रोल को जल्दी से जल्दी निकालने का प्रयत्न होना चाहिए।

श्रीमती मिनीमाता (बलोदा बाजार—रक्षित—अनुसूचित जातियाँ) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण पर धन्यवाद देने खड़ी हुई हूँ और उसके लिए आपने जो मुझे समय दिया उसके लिए आपका आभार मानती हूँ।

राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने अपने अभिभाषण में तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में भिलाई में इस्पात उत्पादन को दुगुना करने की चर्चा की है। इसमें कोई संदेह नहीं कि इससे देश के उद्योग की उन्नति होगी तथा जनता

की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने में मदद मिलेगी। किन्तु यह दुःख की बात है कि उत्पादन में वृद्धि की व्यवस्था करते समय, मजदूरों की दशा को ध्यान में नहीं रक्खा गया है। मैं इस बात की ओर ध्यान आकृष्ट कराना चाहती हूँ कि भिलाई में इस समय भी स्थानीय मजदूरों से अधिक महत्व, बाहरी मजदूरों को दिया जा रहा है। बाहरी लोग ठेकेदार बन कर मजदूरों को धोखा देते हैं। यह तो ठीक है कि भिलाई से हमारे देश में लोहे का उत्पादन दुगुना होगा और उसका लाभ राष्ट्र को होगा लेकिन मजदूरों का आज जो शोषण हो रहा है, और मजदूरों की जो भुखमरी है वह भयंकर रूप से सामने खड़ी है। यह खेद का विषय है कि छत्तीसगढ़ में बेकारों और मजदूरों की संख्या बहुत बड़ी होने के बाद भी, मजदूर बाहर से लाकर भरती किये जा रहे हैं। इससे प्रदेश की बेकारी की समस्या और भी बढ़ गयी है और इसको लेकर प्रदेश की जनता में गहरा असन्तोष है। समय रहते, यदि इस समस्या का हल नहीं किया गया तो यह एक भयंकर रूप धारण कर लेगी। यह भी ध्यान देने की बात है कि भिलाई के अधिकारियों का व्यवहार मजदूरों के साथ बहुत बुरा है और मजदूर जानवरों से भी बदतर हालत में रह रहे हैं।

हमारे वहां का जो स्थानीय पुलिस विभाग है वह तो बिल्कुल जनता और मजदूरों के प्रति उपेक्षा बरतता है और उनका कोई खयाल नहीं करता। अफ़्ताचार वहां पुलिस डिपार्टमेंट में इतना बढ़ गया है जिसकी कोई हद नहीं है। भिलाई हमारे छत्तीसगढ़ वालों के लिए उस एरिया में बसने वालों के लिए पाकिस्तान के बराबर हो गया है। वहां के स्थानीय लोगों को जो सुविधा मिलनी चाहिए, वह नहीं मिल रही है इस बात का हमको दुःख है।

राष्ट्रपति महोदय के भाषण में खाद्य उत्पादन में वृद्धि की चर्चा हुई है तथा राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने खाद्यान्न की पैदावार और अधिक बढ़ाने की अपील की है पर यह ध्यान देने की बात है कि पैदावार बढ़ने के बाद भी चीजों की कीमतें कम नहीं हुई हैं। महंगाई की समस्या समूचे देश में फैली हुई है। राष्ट्र के हित के लिए उपज बढ़ाने वाला किसान आज भी बुरी हालत में रह रहा है क्योंकि उसे हर क्षेत्र में महंगाई का सामना करना पड़ रहा है।

किसानों को सरकार जो तकाबी वितरित करती है उसमें भी अंधेरगद्दी चल रही है और उसमें भी दलाल, घूसखोर और कई ऐसे लोग मिल जाते हैं कि आधा पैसा काश्तकारों का आने-जाने में खर्च हो जाता है और केवल आधा पैसा ही किसानों को मिल पाता है। इसके अतिरिक्त पैसा जिस काम के लिए उसे मिलता भी है वह उस काम को नहीं कर पाता है और वे दलाल लोग पटवारी से मिल-जुल कर उनको ऐसा सिखना देते हैं कि वे अपने उस पैसे को दूसरे काम में भी ले सकते हैं और वे उससे कोई या तो जेवर बना लेंगे या लड़के लड़कियों की शादी कर देंगे और वह पैसा खेती के काम में नहीं लायेंगे। बैल और भैंस के खरीदने के लिए जो पैसा उनको मिलता है वह उससे बैल और भैंस न खरीद कर दूसरे कामों में खर्च कर डालते हैं और पटवारी लिख देता है कि बैल और भैंस लिया गया। पटवारी इस तरह से रिपोर्ट देकर उनको समझा देता है। उनको इतना गड़बड़ करने का अधिकार मिल गया है कि जिसका कोई कहना नहीं। यह हमें अच्छी तरह समझ लेना चाहिए कि किसान नंगे और भूखे रह कर उत्पादन में वृद्धि नहीं कर सकते, देश की उन्नति नहीं कर सकते। इसलिए पहली कोशिश यह होनी चाहिए कि चीजों की

कीमतों को बढ़ने से रोका जाय। छोटी सिंचाई योजनाओं को और अधिक बढ़ाया जाय और सहकारी बैंकों से उन्हें दो बार कर्ज दिया जाये।

अनुसूचित तथा आदिम जातियों की छात्राओं और छात्रों की शिक्षा की प्रगति के विषय में राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने संतोष प्रकट किया है। पर सच्चाई यह है कि जब तक इन छात्राओं को प्रतिवार्थ शिक्षा के लिए छात्रवृत्ति नहीं दी जाती तब तक इस जाति का उत्थान नहीं हो सकता। यह ध्यान में रखने की बात है कि स्वाधीनता के इतने वर्षों के बाद भी ये जातियाँ अभी भी अशिक्षित हैं। यह आम शिकायत है कि छात्रों को छात्रवृत्तियाँ समय पर नहीं मिलती हैं।

दूसरी बात नौकरशाही की है। आप देखेंगे कि नौकरशाही में हम लोगों की तो उपेक्षा होती ही है। पांच बरस पहले जब हम जनरल इलेक्शन लड़े थे उन पांच बरसों में हम लोगों की उतनी उपेक्षा नहीं होती थी। अभी नौकरशाही के बीच में हमारी उपेक्षा होती है, यहां तक कि मंत्री महोदय की बात भी नहीं सुनी जाती। हम समझते हैं कि मंत्री महोदय को लिखें और यदि मंत्री महोदय लिखेंगे तो काम जल्द हो जाएगा। लेकिन मंत्री महोदय लिखकर उनके पास भेजते हैं, तो वह नाक भी सिकोड़ते हैं और जनता के काम की उपेक्षा करते हैं। इसकी भी कोई हद नहीं है। कहां तक हम हम दुःख को रोयें।

दूसरी बात है ग्राम पंचायत की। यह बात मैं अपने अनुभव से कहती हूँ। आप ग्राम पंचायतों का निर्माण तो हर जगह कर रहे हैं। पर ग्राम पंचायत में जिन लोगों को उचित न्याय मिलना चाहिए उनको उचित न्याय नहीं मिलता और जिनको नहीं मिलना चाहिए उनको मिल जाता है। जिसके पास पांच दम रुपया होता है वह ग्राम पंचायत के मेम्बरों

[श्रीमती मिनीमाता]

को थमा देता है और उसको न्याय मिल जाता है। लेकिन जिसके पास खाने को रोटी नहीं है और जिसको न्याय मिलना चाहिए उनको न्याय नहीं मिल पाता।

अब मैं कुछ ग्राम उद्योगों, छोटे उद्योगों के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहती हूँ। हर एक प्रान्त में शायद आपने ट्रेनिंग सेंटर खोले हैं जहाँ विद्यार्थियों को साबुन बनाना, जूता बनाना आदि काम सिखाए जाते हैं। यह काम सीखने के बाद उद्योग को बढ़ाने के लिए उन लड़कों को ग्रांट मिलने का जो कायदा है, उसमें लड़के लिखते-लिखते थक जाते हैं मगर उनको ग्रांट नहीं मिल पाता। उनको पता नहीं कि कहां जाएं किससे उनको पैसा मिलेगा जिससे कि वह उद्योग को बढ़ावें। वह परीक्षा पास करने के बाद निठले बैठे रहते हैं, उनको सविन में नहीं लिया जाता। उनसे कहा जाता है कि ग्रांट ले लीजिये और उद्योग को बढ़ाइए। लेकिन वह उद्योग को बढ़ावें कैसे? हमारे यहां ऐसे बच्चे हैं जो छः-छः महीने तक शहर में उद्योग कार्यालय को जाते रहे हैं यहां तक कि उनके जूते फट गए, पर उनको कुछ नहीं मिला। यह तो छोटे उद्योगों का हाल है।

इसके बाद मैं छोटी सिंचाई योजनाओं के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहती हूँ। हमारी सरकार बड़ी बड़ी सिंचाई योजनाओं का निर्माण कर रही है। लेकिन देहात में यह महसूस किया जाता है कि जब तक छोटी सिंचाई योजनाओं को प्राथमिकता नहीं दी जाएगी और उनको ज्यादा नहीं बनाएंगे तब तक खाने के उत्पादन में बहुत कमी रहेगी। छोटी सिंचाई योजनाओं को ज्यादा बनाया जाए ताकि किसानों को सुविधा हो।

Shri Jamal Khwaja (Aligarh): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, before I say

something on the President's Address, I would like to make a humble submission about the time-limit for speakers. I submit that every Member of Parliament should be given a minimum quota of time for the whole five year period because there are many of us who have spoken only very few times. We do not get an opportunity. Not that I am anxious to speak on every occasion but there are certain occasions when I would like to have a full say and I submit that there should be a minimum quota of time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If he is not a Member of any particular party, then I can allot him, not the minimum but something more than the minimum. But if he is a member of some regular party, he should consult his own whips. He should not have any reason for complaining against the Speaker. Now, he is losing time out of the fifteen minutes minimum that he has.

Shri Jamal Khwaja: In this brief time that is allowed it is naturally impossible for me or anybody else to cover the whole field much as I would like to. Therefore, I would confine myself to a very few topics. After hearing the brilliant speech of Shri Vajpayee who is indeed a very fine and eloquent speaker, I would like to say something about the India-China situation, and about Shri Vajpayee's distrust of the ability and the split personality of the Prime Minister etc., but I am afraid I have to pass over all those questions because I am one of the large number of people, the majority of this House as well as of the country, who have full faith and confidence, implicit faith and confidence in the ability, sincerity and the wisdom of the Prime Minister and of the Government as a whole to carry us towards success.

Coming to the internal situation, I would like to summarise my analysis of the situation as follows, and this

may be regarded as my main thesis. On the one hand, in the quantitative sphere, and I use it in a very broad sense, we are progressing and going ahead. There can be no two opinions about it. I have no time nor ability to give facts and figures, but anyone who goes through the President's Address or the relevant statistical information that is furnished from time to time by the Government would have to admit that statistically we are going ahead, industrially we are going ahead and making progress.

But the interesting thing is that side by side with that there is a sort of, what I might call, lethargy. We as a nation are not working so hard. I think there can be no two opinions about it. It is significant that the Prime Minister and our top leaders make this appeal to the country from time to time at various occasions, at such special occasions as the Independence Day or the Republic Day and many other occasions. This appeal is made to the country from time to time. Shall we not be just? Are we as a nation working so hard as the Germans, the Japanese or the Americans have done? Are we? I think we have not and we are not. And all of us recognise it.

The question arises, why is it so? Why is it that we lack that creative spirit, that urge, that enthusiasm? There must be some reason. It is no use my speaking like a Member of the Congress Party just to praise or a Member of the Opposition speaking like a Member of the Opposition Party just to discredit, blame or find fault. We must seriously, in all humility and earnestness, with intellectual honesty and impartiality probe into this question. Why is it we are not so? It would be the height of rashness to suppose that this by itself proves that there is something basically wrong with the policy of the Government. It is not so simple as that.

Hard and creative work follows from very many factors, and one of the most important is the attitude of the people, of the vast masses of people. We, as a nation, have certain atti-

tudes for the last 2000 to 3000 years, and those attitudes have shaped our actions. I need hardly say that an individual or a group of people who suppose that everything is done by the will of God or everything is determined by God, or that poverty, disease or ignorance, or storms and such calamities are the results of the divine Providence, they are either a test of the patience of man or a divine visitation for his punishment, it is natural that individual or that group of people would never be able to work as hard as a man or a group of persons or a nation who believe in the scientific attitude, who hold that all these events are determined by natural causes which can be studied and the laws of which can be applied for controlling these physical factors. It is natural that these European countries adopt the scientific attitude and therefore, they work hard. They know that everything depends upon their individual efforts. A farmer there knows it, the common man knows it and he gets his things done; but not we. This is a very important factor, and I am sure that any thinking man who gives serious attention to this problem realises it, but I beg to submit that apart from this basic factor there is something else and that is what I wish to speak about in a very brief way.

Sir, in all humility, with all sincerity and without any desire to praise anybody, to praise the Government or to blame the Government, I would say—there can be no two opinions about it—that the basic policies, the first level policies of the Government are sound. We are forging ahead. By basic policies, I mean the basic ideology, the vision, which inspire the Government and most of all the head of the Government. That is a vision of which we can be proud. There are people who criticise him; there are people and many other intellectuals also and a group of brilliant people, well-meaning people, who are coming up and criticising the Government. They say—I am referring to the Swatantra party—that planning and socialism have been proved out-of-date,

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that in England the British Labour party has shifted from the concept of socialism. Such statements are made. The doyen of politicians, who resides in the South, recently said that planning and democracy are incompatible or some such thing. In all earnestness, I would say that all these criticisms reflect not a sound judgment, not a fluid or dynamic thinking. Some of the leaders of the Swatantra party have said that the Prime Minister himself is a quarter of a century out-of-date. They have been so angered by the criticism which the Prime Minister made that the Swatantra party's thinking is governed by 19th century logic, that they came out with the retort that much change has been seen during the last 25 years or so and that the Prime Minister himself is out-of-date.

I would very humbly beg to state that this shows a lack of dynamic thinking, a lack of the fundamentals of planning, of democracy, and I would refer them to some of the top intellectuals, American and German, and others in whose writings the arguments that these people make are met and more than amply met. So, I have no doubt that the basic policies of the Government, our secular approach, our internationalism, our concept of planned economy as a combination of socialism and democracy, both, are sound. I mean to say that all the important things are all sound. But, Sir, what is wrong is that in our enthusiasm for progress, for a speedy realisation of our dreams, for a quick ushering in of the welfare State, and in our concentration upon the big things which are certainly being done in a big way, in a magnificent way, and which rightly draws the attention of the world, small things are neglected. People from other countries who come here and visit those places, those places of pilgrimage—the plants and all that—have rightly praised us. There is no question of just courtesy. They are sincerely convinced, and so am I. But in our great concern for these big things, the small things, the

insignificant and apparently trivial things are being neglected.

I say this is natural. Anyone who is doing a big task will not have the time and the energy to attend to the smaller details. That is natural. Whatever the task, whether it is religion, whether it is philosophy, this is natural. For example a philosopher will deal with the broad problems of religion. He will not go into those detailed theories, for that would become theology. A statesman has to deal with certain broad issues and not go into the details. So, this is natural. But, at the same time, I would submit that this is not wise for us, because we must not forget the fact that the people, the common people, do not realise the significance of these big things. They do not realise what is meant by the essential strength of the economy and self-sufficiency in these heavy industries and such things. They do not have the patience and they do not have the vision. For example, from the point of view of economy and self-sufficiency, say self-sufficiency in making steel is much more important. Or, self-sufficiency in the manufacture of locomotives is much important. From the point of view of the traveller and the ordinary passenger, a cushion seat or a fan and provision of running water in the train are far more important; he does not understand all the details, the mechanics, the foundation of the economy and all these things. Therefore, it becomes important from the point of view of the common man that attention should be paid to these things. This would be important in any country anywhere, but especially in a democracy it is very important, because what is called 'endurance threshold' in a democracy is lower than in a dictatorship. In a country like Russia, on account of the great respect in which their leaders like Stalin and others were held and also on account of its being a totalitarian country, it could be imposed. But in a democracy, the endurance threshold

is low. So, in the interest of our own country and in the interest of democracy, we should pay greater attention to this fact.

What should we do about it? What does it boil down to? I do not want this remark of mine to be interpreted as favouring consumer industry and opposed to heavy industry. That is an economic question. I think our planners and the Government have very rightly arrived at a compromise, a middle path. That problem has been solved for us. We are not following the way of Russia or any other country. We are following the Indian way of the golden mean. So, it is not an ideological difficulty I am raising, but a practical difficulty. In spite of the soundness of our vision and approach, because here are difficulties in administration and a number of other things, because the minor difficulties of the common man are not met, he is frustrated. Therefore, it is necessary for our top leaders to raise this problem, to appeal to them to work hard and they have to give the example of Germany, Japan or Russia.

I do not know how much time has been left to me. But in the limited time I have to.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may take two minutes more.

Shri Jamal Khwaja: I am not eager to speak. There are other ways of being heard. I propose to write on these matters. Apart from the streamlining of the administrative machinery, I have got a few suggestions. It is useless to appeal to our clerks and other junior officers unless the scientific approach is adopted. The conditions of work in some of the Government offices are very undesirable. I have seen offices which are very dark with only a 25 watts bulb burning. I was surprised the people working there for a number of years did not lose their eye-sight, become blind. These things can be rectified without much expenditure. The Pay Commission went into the question of better

salaries, etc. Our resources are limited and we may not be able to do much in those respects. But steps which do not require any great expenditure of money should certainly be carried out.

We cannot increase the salary of the clerks or other subordinate officers, but here again, we can give psychological awards. We might have a clerk's medal for the most efficient clerk, just like the police medal, so that he will be encouraged. It does not cost anything to the exchequer. The most important thing in this connection is the question of human touch. The Home Minister has spoken on this several times, but do we understand what is meant by 'human touch'? I would have liked to go into this subject, because it is connected with psychology and I am a student of psychology. I would suggest that our officers and those who have to deal with men should be required to study the principles of social psychology. Just as our officers are asked to study languages—they are required to study the languages of the region in which they work and in the military also there are departmental tests and so on—all of them, whether it is a petty clerk or Secretary, (An Hon. Member: or a Minister) yes, certainly, or a Minister, should be asked to learn social psychology.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): They have no text-books.

Shri Jamal Khwaja: Sir, if you will permit me, I will skip over a large number of things and refer . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: As he took time on big things, so he could not attend to smaller things.

Shri Jamal Khwaja: If you give me two minutes, I will finish.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right.

Shri Jamal Khwaja: I will, very briefly, make a few observations about

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the problem of corruption, which was discussed in the other House and which is also being mentioned here. There is hardly any need of evidence for the conclusion that there is corruption, so far as the lower levels are concerned. As for the corruption alleged at the higher levels, it is obvious that we are not perfect. But I feel one thing, and that is, we are normal as compared to other countries of the world, barring a few countries like UK, and Sweden etc. Of course, there is room for improvement and it should be done, but it should be done in the proper way.

I do not think it is wise to cut an apple by a sword. If you want to cut an apple, you have to use a knife. But the knife must be sharp. I think the machinery which we have in the country at the moment is quite sufficient, provided it is put to use. There are some difficulties and there are delays. I have enough personal experience, and I would have liked to refer to them without mentioning names, but there is no time. So, I would submit: let us not take the sword to cut an apple; let us take a knife. But let us sharpen it and put it to proper use. But it cannot be done unless we first believe and remember and say that we shall not tackle the problem: by the spoon of love; we shall tackle it by the knife of justice. For that, the inspiration must come from the person sitting on that bench. It is only one man who can do the job; no one else can do it.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: He is not prepared to do it.

Shri Jamal Khwaja: He is. It is the knife of justice that will solve our problems, and I am sure they will be tackled in the right way.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I could accommodate only one person—either Shri Patnaik or Shri Brajesh.

Shri U. C. Patnaik (Ganjam): I am leaving Delhi tomorrow.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right, Shri Patnaik.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, in moving my amendments Nos. 172 to 180 and 208 I beg to state that certain matters of importance raised or omitted in the President's Address disclose differences in approach between the *de jure* head of Government and the *de facto* head and I feel that there should be some clarification relating to article 53 of the Constitution. Although it is ten years since the Constitution came into force, I have to raise this constitutional question today because of those possible differences. Before I proceed with the points at issue, I would just read certain portions from article 53, wherein it is laid down that the President is the head of the civil administration as well as the supreme commander of the defence forces. It is stated:

"Nothing in this article shall—
....prevent Parliament from conferring by law functions on authorities other than the President."

The powers of Supreme Command of the Defence Forces are vested in the President and are to be exercised by him as shall be regulated by law. I submit that during the last ten years there has been nothing in our legislative proceedings to clarify either aspects of the President's power and there has been no law to regulate his powers as Supreme Commander, nor any law to take away some of his powers and vest them on other authorities. I bring this point to the notice of the House because certain differences of approach have been noticed during recent days.

Firstly, there have been reports in the Press which have not been contradicted either by the President's Secretariat or by the Cabinet Secretariat. The President, according to those reports has been very much worried about the existence of corruption in the country and has written

to the hon. Prime Minister to see that measures are taken to prevent the same or to put it down. There has been no contradiction of this Press statement which has been very widely publicised. So we have to take it that the President must have made some such request to the Hon. Prime Minister. But then while preparing the "brief" that has been omitted so that there is no reference in his Address to the existing corruption and to the paramount necessity of checking it. That is a very important point because any suggestion from the President should be treated with greater respect than a scrap of paper. It having been publicised in the Press that the President has made such an appeal to the hon. Prime Minister, the absence of a reference to that corruption and to the necessity of checking it from the Address shows that that portion has been omitted for some reason or other.

Shri Achar (Mangalore): On a point of order, Sir.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I am not yielding because the time at my disposal.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But if there is a point of order, I have to hear that first.

Shri Achar: I would like to submit that the hon. Member is criticising the President.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I am not.

Shri Achar: He is saying that the President has written a letter to the hon. Prime Minister stating that there is corruption and he is feeling that there is corruption, but still in his Address he has not mentioned it. That is to say, he is actually criticising the President by saying that he has not mentioned things which he ought to mention.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But when he says that something has not been mentioned, he only means that the Government has not advised the

President to mention that. It is the Address which has been prepared by the Government. The President has nothing to do with it.

Shri Achar: I would submit with all respect that it would amount to finding fault with the President for not mentioning things he ought to have mentioned. That is the nature of his remarks.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No, I do not think so.....(*Interruption*). Should these rulings come from all sides or should I give it? When it is said that such-and-such thing has been said in the Address or when it is said that such-and-such thing has not been mentioned in the Address, we mean to criticise the Government which has advised or prepared that Address or has asked the President to put in this thing or omit that thing. It is really the preparation of the Government. The President is only to act on that advice. Therefore it should not be taken so technically when he says that in the Address the President has not mentioned it. He means to say that the Government has not advised the President to enter such-and-such thing. It is always like that.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: In the context of corruption I would refer this House to the report which one Shri Gorwala, a senior officer of the Government, was asked to make to the Planning Commission in 1950.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is one thing that struck me. How did he get this information that the President has written to the hon. Prime Minister?

Shri U. C. Patnaik: That is the newspaper report.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It may not be true.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I do concede that it may not be true.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the Press makes a conjecture or a guess, we

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should not rely on that. Ordinarily if something has been written by the President that would remain a secret.

Shri Khadilkar: rose—

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I submit that that allegation was made in the Press and has not been contradicted. It was very widely reported and it has not been contradicted so far.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member would kindly resume his seat.

Shri Khadilkar (Ahmednagar): On a point of information. As you have rightly observed, the authenticity of the letter was not directly established, but it is indirectly, by implication, established when the hon. Prime Minister answered questions based on that news. I was one of the questioners. So, by implication the authenticity of the letter is established.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What did the Prime Minister say, that he had received it?

Shri Khadilkar: No.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He might be receiving any number of letters from the President, there might be correspondence going on. He might have admitted that he received a letter from the President. That might contain many things, that we do not know. If the Prime Minister had said that the President had mentioned that fact, or was of that opinion, then that is a different thing. He has not said that. Therefore, we cannot refer to it or draw from it and argue upon it that the President had written a letter to the Prime Minister in which he had given that information. That should be avoided. Why should we use that?

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I submit to your ruling, Sir, but I would only submit in addition that there has been no contradiction of that report.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not necessary.

Shri Kalika Singh (Azamgarh): His reference to the President's letter may be expunged.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: Then I proceed to another point, that is to Shri Gorwala's report of 1950. It was not a private report, but a report made at the instance of the Planning Commission to ensure greater efficiency in the services. In that report from page 12 onwards there is a chapter which shows how corruption creates an adverse effect on the popular mind and how it is to be checked. He has referred to various reports, various committees and various countries, and the steps to be taken to check corruption. One of them was appointment of a tribunal. I need not go into details because it is all there in the report, but what has happened to the report? It has been consigned to oblivion. Though it was made as early as 1950 no action was taken on it. He became a *persona non grata*. In these times when every retired officer is going to cushy job as an Ambassador or Governor,....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is this a representation on his behalf then?

Shri U. C. Patnaik: No, Sir. I am simply referring to his report to the Planning Commission.

There was a report in the newspapers last year from London about a high dignitary of India being involved in certain deals, in the purchase of defence material. You will remember, Sir, that for the last so many years the Auditor-General has been complaining about the expenditure of hundreds of crores every year in the purchase of derelict stores from the U.K. and other countries, in the purchase of obsolete and obsolescent material, dud ammunition and other things. There have been criticisms not from private individuals, but from the Auditor-General under his statutory powers and from the

Public Accounts Committee of Parliament. We are told that out of deference to public opinion, certain suits were filed in London against these bogus firms with £1 or £100 share capital. We were told more than a year ago in an article that appeared in the press from London that a certain defendant in that suit who had become insolvent had pleaded that a very high dignitary of India was also involved, was one of the shareholders, was one of the partners in that firm.

Shri Tyagi: Where is that article?

Shri U. C. Patnalk: I do not know whether any such dignitary was involved or not, but that is the news given by Shri Kabadi in the press, and it has not been contradicted. I do not mean X or Y or Z. The public is confused because we do not know whether he is a senior officer, a politician or one of the other great men in the country, who he is? Such an allegation appeared in the press, and it seems it is not a bogus allegation because some defendant in the suit we filed against Sir James Marshal Corwall & Co., Lee, Shearle and others, made an assertion in court that a "high dignitary" of India was his partner.

We do not know whether it is true, but we would expect Government to make enquiries and to find out who that high dignitary is. Shri C. D. Deshmukh has been asked for names. I am submitting with what little we have done, with what little we had studied of these transactions in England and other countries, with what little we in certain committees had found out about bogus transactions whereby India purchased dud weapons, whereby India purchased bad material, obsolete and obsolescent, that those things were reported, cases have been lodged, and after the cases have been lodged, a defendant makes an assertion in a court of law that some high dignitary of India was a partner. We want Government and the Prime Minister to try to find out who that high dignitary is.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What has the court said about that statement?

Shri U. C. Patnalk: We do not know. That was the only report that came out in the papers. But, whatever that may be, my submission is this. Has it been enquired into?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the court had said that that was a lie, then should Government institute another proceedings?

Shri U. C. Patnalk: I do not know. I do not go so far. The case is going on, and the report in that newspaper was that some sort of averment or some sort of allegation was made that the Government of India were prepared to withdraw their claim. We do not know at what stage it is. We put questions in this House, but we could not get a definite reply.

Shri Tyagi: The Government of India were never wanting to withdraw the case.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: With what authority does Shri Tyagi say all this?

Shri Narayanankutty Menon (Mukandapuram): He is perfectly justified in saying so, because there is no Cabinet Minister present here now during the discussion.

Shri U. C. Patnalk: According to Government Conduct Rules, it has been laid down that every Government servant shall disclose the property standing in his own name and in the names of his near relations and dependants, property in his possession or in his relations' possession, property in the banklockers or in any other form. Every Government servant has to submit a statement of his assets and properties. I leave it to the consideration of the Government of India whether they would like to enforce some such rule in relation to the Ministers and other high dignitaries also, with a view to prevent people from making any such remarks.

[Shri U. C. Patnaik]

Then, there is another thing that was reported in the press recently. We have in the President's address a statement to the effect that a Bill is being introduced shortly for the abolition of double-member constituencies. I do not go into the correctness or otherwise of that proposal, but what I would submit is that shortly after the President's Address, I think, two or three days thereafter, there appeared a news item that at a meeting of the ruling party, a statement was made by certain high dignitaries that there would not be any such Bill forthcoming.

Shri Tyagi: I hope he was not a partner.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: No, no.

If that be so, then I would only submit that the President was not properly briefed when he drafted the Address, for, you know the circumstances in which the Address is given, and the briefing and checking up by the Ministries, and the President had been put in an embarrassing position.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Would the hon. Member depend entirely on something that was said by a witness in a case that was pending elsewhere, for one of his statements, on what happened at the meeting of a political party, for a second statement of his, and on what appeared in the press, for a third statement of his, or has he anything more with which to satisfy us?

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I have nothing more. But these circumstances make us feel that there should be some sort of definition of article 53.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If I am not disclosing anything secret, it should not be taken as if the President had not been properly briefed. The only news item that has appeared is that during this Session, this Bill might not be taken up. That does not mean that it will never be taken up, or that it has been stopped altogether.

It is for Government to allot priorities and see what legislation they can bring forward during this Session or they might like to bring forward. Why should we attach so much importance to it that it can be criticised afterwards?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: It was given out in the Press that the Bill 'shall be taken up in this session'.

Shri Tyagi: With your permission, may I clarify the position of the Party? The question was raised in the Party. (Interruptions). My hon. friend has referred to the ruling Party. It was explained that this Bill was only mentioned in the list of Bills going to be considered and that it would be open to Parliament and the Members to decide as to whether they agreed with it or not. It was only casually mentioned in the Address to give the public an idea of the bills that were going to be discussed. That is all.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: In conclusion, I have only one point, and that is about our position regarding China. I would submit that when people say that 'not a blade of grass will grow' or that there are 'administered areas and non-administered areas', there is a sort of suspicion growing in the country that we are likely to surrender certain positions or certain claims. Therefore, in view of the strong position taken up by the President in his Address, I would submit that we should take advantage of the short space of time that we have before the weather clears up, and re-organise our defences, build up our civilian defences and keep up the morale of the civilian population to see that we strengthen ourselves in every way.

श्री रामम (नरसापुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने अपने अभि-
भाषण में दो बातों की ओर विशेष कर देश-
वासियों का ध्यान दिलाया है। उन्होंने अभि-
भाषण के पेज ५ के पैरा २५ में अनार्रों

के उत्पादन में वृद्धि की आवश्यकता के बारे में जो कहा है मैं उसे सदन में पढ़ देना चाहता हूँ :—

“हर वर्ष हमें खाने के लिये और संचय के लिये भारी मात्रा में अनाज विदेशों से मंगाना पड़ता है, जिससे विदेशी मुद्रा के हमारे क्षीण साधनों पर बहुत दबाव पड़ता है और जो हमारे आत्मनिर्भरता के लक्ष्य के प्रतिकूल है।”

ऐसा उन्होंने कहा है लेकिन इसके पीछे हमारी कितनी खराब हालत हो रही है और कितना नुकसान हो रहा है उसको सदन के सामने नहीं रखा गया है। मैं उस सम्बन्ध में कुछ आंकड़े सदन के समक्ष प्रस्तुत करना चाहता हूँ। सन् १९४८ से १९५८ तक यानी दस साल में हम को ११६० करोड़ रुपये का खाद्यान्न इम्पोर्ट करना पड़ा। हर साल औन एन एशज ११५ करोड़ रुपये का आनज इम्पोर्ट करना पड़ता है। हर साल २६ लाख टन अनाज इम्पोर्ट करना पड़ता है। दस साल के बाद भी हमारी हालत ऐसी है। इसकी और जहां राष्ट्रपति ने अपने भाषण में संकेत किया है वहां इस बुरी हालत में से हम कैसे बाहर निकलें इसके वास्ते सदन को कोई राह नहीं दिखलाई है।

हम को हर साल २६ लाख की यानी ५० मिलियन टन की जरूरत पड़ती है उसमें २६ लाख माने केवल ढाई परसेंट की कमी पड़ती है दस साल में। यह कमी ऐसी चली आती है। ५ परसेंट की कमी को पूरा करने की कोशिश करते हुए भी हम उस कमी को पूरा नहीं कर सके, आखिर इसका क्या कारण है ?

राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने अपने भाषण को समाप्त करते हुए इस बात की आवश्यकता को स्वीकार किया है कि प्रशासन की योग्यता भी उसी कोटि की हो, उसमें बराबर बढ़ती हुई शीघ्रता की भावना लाई जाये ताकि सभी

वर्गों और श्रेणियों के लोगों का विश्वास बढ़ता जाये और जनशक्ति तथा समय का उपयोग न हो। ऐसा उन्होंने बतलाया। लेकिन मुझे खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि हम इसी बात की कमी अपने प्रशासन में देख रहे हैं। आज भी जो हमारे ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में बुराईयां हैं उनसे हम ऊपर निकल नहीं पा रहे हैं। हम अपने देश में खाद्यान्न का उत्पादन बढ़ाना चाहते हैं तो इसके लिये यह बहुत जरूरी है कि लैंड रिफार्मस किये जायें। इसके अलावा कुछ प्रोजेक्ट्स बनाये जायें और किसानों को फर्टिलाइजर्स दिये जायें वह सब तो ठीक है लेकिन आज जो हमारे ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में बुराई और भ्रष्टाचार है उसके कारण हालत यह है कि हालांकि सिंदरी फैक्टरी से अमोनियम सल्फेट का एक बोरा ३६ रुपये का मिलना चाहिये लेकिन हर साल हर मौसम में आंध्र प्रदेश में हमारे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में हमको कोटा सीधा गवर्नमेंट से नहीं मिलता है हालांकि उसकी कोई कमी नहीं है। तो भी वह ३२६ रुपये का बोरा ६०, ७० रुपये पर कलकत्ते से चोर बाजार में आ रहा है। सैकड़ों टन हमको हमेशा मिलता है लेकिन किसानों को वह उचित दाम पर और सीलिंग प्राइस पर नहीं मिलता है। आखिर यह जो करप्शन और गड़बड़ इस सिलमिल में चल रही है और अन्य क्षेत्रों में चल रही है उसको रोकने के लिये हम क्या कारगर उपाय कर रहे हैं ? इन खराबियों के रहते हम किसानों को कैसे जोश दिला सकते हैं कि वह जी जान से अनाज की पैदावार बढ़ाने में जुट जायें। आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि इन खराबियों को मिटाने की हमें कोशिश करनी चाहिये।

हम देखते हैं कि कांग्रेस द्वारा अपने हर वार्षिक सत्रों में और खान्दी नागपुर कांग्रेस में ही नहीं, लैंड रिफार्मस करने की बात की जाती है लेकिन केरल राज्य के अलावा कहीं दूसरी जगह लैंड रिफार्मस के लिये कानून नहीं पास किया गया और अगर कहीं उनके लिये

[श्री रामम]

कानून बनाया भी गया तो वह कानून किसी स्टेट में अमल में नहीं आया ।

हम इतनी गैर जिम्मेदारी से काम लेते हैं कि ११६० करोड़ के फौरेन एक्सचेंज का दस साल में नुकसान करते हुए हम इम्पोर्ट करते हैं लेकिन हम अपनी जमीन को खेती योग्य बनाने और मनुष्य शक्ति को अस्तेमाल में लाने के लिये काफी कोशिश नहीं करते हैं । यह बहुत दुःख की बात है और इस ओर सरकार का तुरन्त ध्यान जाना चाहिये । मेरे कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने कुछ इस तरह से यहां पर भाषण किये जिससे प्रकट होता था कि हिन्दुस्तान की बड़ी तरक्की हो रही है और वह हर दिशा में उन्नतिशील है । मैं भी मानता हूँ कि बड़ी बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज बनाने में, बड़े बड़े प्राजेक्ट्स बनाने में थोड़ी तरक्की हुई लेकिन उसी के साथ साथ मैं यह कहे बगैर नहीं रह सकता कि हमारे अन्य उत्पादन के काम में इतना कुछ काम नहीं हो रहा है । इंडस्ट्रीज जरूर हमने खोली हैं लेकिन हम मेजोरिटी लोगों को नेशनल प्रीडिक्शन में नहीं ला सके इसका कारण यह है कि काफी तादाद में हमारे देश में लोग बेकार बैठे हैं । देहातों में करोड़ों आदमी ऐसे हैं जिनको कि काम नहीं मिलता है और यह हालत तब है जब कि देश में लाखों एकड़ जमीन बंजर पड़ी हुई है और उसको तोड़ कर खेती योग्य बनाया जा सकता है और उनको काम दिया जा सकता है और कृषि की पैदावार को बढ़ाया जा सकता है । यह तो ठीक है कि सरकार पालिसी बनाती है कि बेकारों को काम दिया जाये, भूमिहीनों को जमीन दी

जाये लेकिन ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में जिन लोगों पर इन पालिसियों को अमल में लाने की जिम्मेदारी है वह उसको निवाहते नहीं हैं बल्कि उसके विरुद्ध आचरण करते हैं और इसी का कारण यह है कि आज हमारी खराब हालत बनी हुई है । यह हम सभी स्टेट्स में देखते हैं । वहां एग्रीकल्चर का काम बहुत हो रहा है । लेकिन हमारे सामने एक ही सहारा है । कोआपरेटिव फार्मिंग के अलावा हम उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ा सकते लेकिन उसको अभी देश में शुरू नहीं किया गया और उसका फायदा नहीं हो रहा है । आज हम ऐसे नारे सुनते हैं कि अगर गहकरी खेती बढ़ेगी तो भारत में किसानों की स्लेवरी हो जायेगी ।

17 hrs.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य दो तीन मिनट में खत्म करना चाहेंगे या कल जारी रखना चाहेंगे ।

श्री रामम : मैं कल को जारी रखना चाहूंगा ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may continue tomorrow. The House now stands adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday the 18th February, 1960.

17.1 hrs.

The Lok Sabha, then, adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday February 18, 1960/Magha 29, 1881 (Saka).

[Wednesday, February 17 1960/Magha 28 1881 (Saka)]

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237.	Beryl bearing ores in Madhya Pradesh . .	1393
239.	Tea Factories in Punjab	1394-95
240.	Newsprint for newspapers in Jammu and Kashmir	1395
241.	Central Aid to Rajasthan	1395-96
242.	Small Scale Handloom Industries in Rajasthan .	1396

CORRECTION OF REPLY
TO UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 218 RE SMALL
SCALE HANDLOOM INDUSTRIES IN PUNJAB . . .

1396-97

MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT

1397-1403

The Speaker withheld his consent to the moving of four adjournment motions given notice of by the following members regarding the reported news of radio-active cloud, occasioned by the recent nuclear explosion by France in Sahara, passing over India :

Sarvashri Narayan Ganesh Goray, Yadav Narayan Jadhav, Hem Barua, R.K. Khadilkar and S.M. Banerjee.

PAPERS LAID ON THE
TABLE

1403

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission for the year 1958-59, under subsection (3) of Section 24 of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956.

PAPERS LAID ON THE
TABLE—contd.

COLUMNS

A copy copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 147 dated the 6th February, 1960, under Sub-section (2) of Section 7, of the Employees Provident Funds Act, 1952, making certain amendment to the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952.

REPORT OF JOINT COM-
MITTEE LAID ON THE
TABLE

1403

Shri Narasimhan laid on the Table a copy of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Bill, 1959.

CALLING ATTENTION TO
MATTER OF URGENT
PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

1404-05

Shri P.G. Deb called the attention of the Minister of Labour and Employment to the sudden flooding of Colliery at Damua in Madhya Pradesh on the 5th January, 1960.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri L.N. Mishra) made a statement in regard thereto.

STATEMENT BY MINIS-
TER

1405-06

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo) made a statement correcting the reply given on the 7th December, 1959 to a Supplementary by Shri S.M. Banerjee on Starred Question No. 617 regarding Mundhra Concerns.

PRESENTATION OF RAIL-
WAY BUDGET

1406-41

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram) presented a statement of estimated receipts and expenditure of the Government of India for the year 1960-61 in respect of Railways.

MOTION ON ADDRESS BY
THE PRESIDENT

1441-1538

Further discussion on the motion of Thanks on the President's Address and amendments thereto was resumed. The discussion was not concluded.

AGENDA FOR THURS-
DAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1960/
MAGHA 29, 1881 (SAKA)—

Further discussion on the motion on Address by the President and amendments thereto.