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Tuesday, November 19, 1963
Kartika 28, 1885 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

**Sixth Session
(Third Lok Sabha)**



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

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N.B.—The sign + marked above the name of a member on Questions, which were orally answered indicate that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, November 19, 1963/Kartika
28, 1885 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Soil Survey

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- *31. { Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Warior:
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri Koya:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri D. N. Tiwary:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has approved and finalised any programme for a comprehensive soil survey of the country; and

(b) if so, the outlines of the programme, organisational pattern and financial outlay thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Soil Survey Organisations already exist in the Centre and some of the States. The Committee on Natural Resources set up by the Planning Commission has recently recommended the strengthening of these Organisations and the setting up of such Organisations in the States where they do not exist at present with a view to carrying out survey of

1400 (Ai) LSD—1.

soil resources within a period of 20 years under a phased programme.

(b) A note giving the necessary information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1826/63].

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know whether it is not a fact that the need for comprehensive soil surveys was first realised by the Government only during the second Five Year Plan period and whether it is not a fact that this delay in completing these soil surveys is largely responsible for the deficiencies of planning in the field of agriculture?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Yes, Sir; that is the statement that we have laid on the Table of the House.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know whether the Government consider that they would be able to complete comprehensive soil surveys in the country by the end of the fourth Five Year Plan with the outlay that is at present proposed to be made for it and if not whether the Government are taking steps to strengthen the soil survey organisation and find more money for completing the soil surveys by the end of the fourth Plan?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: According to the present allocation, it would not be possible to complete the survey by the end of the fourth Plan period. But the effort will be to increase the allocation. As the hon. Member might have noticed, a provision of Rs. 64.67 lakhs has already been made in the third Plan. We have asked for further allocation.

Shri Warior: May I know what are the steps suggested by the Centre to strengthen this organisation in the States?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: There are four main centres. At present the whole work is being co-ordinated by the Indian Agricultural Research Institute and it is functioning under I.A.R.I. Director. There is also a Central Cartographic Laboratory, which is attached to the headquarters of the soil survey organisation. We have besides asked the State Governments to set up their own centres. As I said in my main reply, many of them have set up their own centres.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Since this organisation has come into existence at the Centre and State levels, may I know what portion of the country Government have been able to bring under soil survey?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The main work is at present mainly confined to the big river valley projects—10 river valley projects: 1. DVC, 2. Bhakra-Sutlej Project, 3 & 4. Machkund Project, 5. & 6. Hirakud Project and catchment area of Hirakud Project, 7. & 8. Chambal, 9. Kosi and 10. Mayurakshi, wherefrom my hon. friend comes.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know what kind of collaboration exists between the central organisation and the State organisations and whether the State organisations are independent or they are to carry out some of the directives of the central organisation?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Actually the work includes coordination, because in Bhakra, Rajasthan or Chambal area, it would not be possible for any State organisation to work independently of the central organisation and so, with a view to activating their work, they have to work in close co-ordination.

Shri Koya: May I know whether the States have asked for more aid from the Centre for carrying out their schemes?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: No, not yet; but as the programme will extend, naturally they will ask for aid. But so far we have not received any request.

Pak-China Air Agreement

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*32. { **Shri Hem Barua:**
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Dhaon:
Shri J. B. S. Bist:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the statement made by Mr. Z. A. Bhutto, Foreign Minister of Pakistan to the effect that Pakistan would start the air-services under its agreement with China even if India did not give permission to fly the planes over its territory; and

(b) if so, the actual position and India's reaction to the above statement?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) Yes, Sir. According to Press Reports, the Pakistan Foreign Minister stated on the 12th September, 1963 that Pakistan would start air services under its agreement with China even if India did not give permission to fly the planes over its territory.

(b) We have no information what route Pakistan Airlines will follow for operating Dacca to Canton flight.

Shri Hem Barua: If this Pakistani threat materialises and Pakistan actually flies her aircraft over our territory, may I know whether Government are prepared to interpret this as a violation of our air space; if so, may I also know what steps Government have contemplated to take against this Pakistani intransigence?

Shri Mohiuddin: The hon. Member knows that the area of Lushai Hills, Mizo Hills and Manipur Taluqas are prohibited areas for flight by any aircraft without permission by the Defence Ministry. Under those circumstances, the question asked by the hon. Member is only hypothetical.

Shri Hem Barua: No, Sir. May I submit . . .

Mr. Speaker: I will explain. He may resume his seat. If they fly over the prohibited area or our area, would it be a violation of our air space?

Shri Mohiuddin: Of course, it will be a violation.

Mr. Speaker: Then the other question as to what action would be taken is hypothetical.

Shri Hem Barua: What are the basic reasons for refusing permission to Pakistan to fly their aircraft over our territory? If the basic reasons are political, do Government propose or contemplate any sterner measures?

Shri Mohiuddin: The reasons, of course, are security reasons. Just as on account of reasons of security we have prohibited areas in NEFA for flight by any aircraft—it is not only for Pakistan services, it applies to every aircraft—similarly, for security reasons these areas have been prohibited for flight by any aircraft.

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, I rise to a point of order. This is not the reply to my question. I am not concerned whether these areas are prohibited or not. I know that these areas in Assam are prohibited areas. The fundamental question is, when we do not allow or permit any foreign country to fly their aircraft over our country and they do so in spite of our refusal to allow them, whether that would be taken up seriously or not? That is my question. The replies are all vague as moon-light.

Shri Mohiuddin: It is a violation. It is a serious question.

Mr. Speaker: He wants an answer in those words, whether that would be taken up seriously or not.

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): It would be taken up seriously.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री: क्या मैं यह जान सकता हूँ कि मिस्टर भट्टी के समाचारपत्रों में

इस वक्तव्य के प्रकाशित होने के बाद, अथवा चीन और पाकिस्तान का यह समझौता होने के बाद, भारत सरकार ने पाकिस्तान सरकार को कोई विरोध पत्र आदि भेजे हैं? यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में उनकी क्या प्रतिक्रिया है, क्या उत्तर प्राप्त हुआ है?

श्री मुहीउद्दीन: कोई जरूरत विरोधपत्र भेजने की नहीं है, इसलिए कि कोई मुल्क किसी दूसरे मुल्क से कोई भी एग्रीमेंट कर सकता है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह: क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि भारत सरकार ने पड़ोसी देशों को इस मामले में लिखा है, जापान को, बर्मा को, और दूसरे देशों को, कि वह अपने आसमान के ऊपर से पाकिस्तान को इजाजत न दें जिससे कि हम लोग अपनी रक्षा कर सकें?

श्री मुहीउद्दीन: मेरे ख्याल में इसकी कोई जरूरत नहीं है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह: क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know whether China has written to our Government asking for permission to fly over our air space, whether prohibited area or not, and if after the refusal of landing rights they are persisting in opening up this route? May I know whether the Government has any information on this?

Shri Mohiuddin: We have not received any such request.

Shri Basumatari: May I know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the fact that recently one Pakistani aircraft flew over our territory in NEFA and Mizo Hills; if so, what steps have Government taken in this connection?

Mr. Speaker: That would be a different thing.

Shri J. B. S. Bist: Is it a fact that the Government of Japan have not

provided landing facilities for Pakistan?

Shri Mohiuddin: Yes, Sir; that is according to the newspaper reports.

Shri Joachim Alva: Is there any clause in the Indo-Pakistan agreement by which we can prevent Pakistan flights to India altogether even though the International Civil Aviation Organisation has laid down rules to the contrary?

Shri Mohiuddin: Under the ICAO there is, what is called, the transit agreement under which every member of the ICAO provides the other members transit rights over its territories for scheduled airlines, except in those areas where it is prohibited for security reasons. This is an agreement which has been signed by all ICAO members.

Shri Shyam Lal Saraf: Is there any likelihood of Pakistan flying its aircraft over Ladakh? What precautions have been taken with regard to that part of the country?

Shri Mohiuddin: That is a security aspect for the Defence Ministry to consider.

Shri Hem Barua: He has taken shelter under the Defence Ministry all through.

Mr. Speaker: That is a different question.

Development of Tourism

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- *33. { **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri B. K. Das:
Shri Pottekkatt:
Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri M. G. Thengounder:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to

form a Corporation for development of tourism;

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

(c) when it is likely to start functioning?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). The Ad Hoc Committee on Tourism have recommended the formation of a Corporation for handling activities of a commercial nature connected with tourism. This recommendation is under examination.

श्री यशपाल सिंह: इसको सरकार ने अपने दो हाथ में रक्खा है या ग्रीर पार्टीज को भी शामिल किया है?

श्री राज बहादुर: अभी सिफारिशें ही हुई हैं। अभी इसको हम लोग देख रहे हैं ग्रीर जैसा कुछ फैसला होगा मैं बतलाऊंगा।

श्री यशपाल सिंह: सरकार को इसमें कितना खर्चा करना पड़ेगा।

श्री राज बहादुर: यह सब सवालगत हैं जो कि इस वक्त ज़रूरी हैं।

Shri Daji: Is it a fact that Government has decided that for tourists permits for liquor consumption in prohibition areas would be granted by our Embassies in the respective countries along with the visas instead of their first having to come to India and then apply for a permit? This was one of the recommendations of the ad hoc committee. The formation of the corporation was another recommendation.

Shri Raj Bahadur: As a matter of fact, this is a step which we have already taken. I do not think this is one of the recommendations the ad hoc committee has made. Certain difficulties which the foreign tourists were facing in obtaining permits for liquor consumption were brought to our notice. So, in order to obviate the difficulties and inconvenience caused to the tourists and to make it

easy for them to get their liquor, we decided that our Embassies and diplomatic missions should be authorised to issue all-India liquor permits along with the visas so that the tourists may not have to go from pillar to post to get a permit.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Daji should realise that this particular question relates to only one recommendation of the *ad hoc* committee. All the other recommendations cannot be brought in here during question hour.

श्री मोहन स्वल्प : अर्भो बतलाया गया कि सिफारिशें सरकार के विचारधीन हैं तो क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि इन को फाइनेलाइज करने में कितना समय लगेगा?

श्री राज बहादुर : बात यह है कि टूरिज्म का ताल्लूक न सिर्फ सेंटर से है बल्कि स्टेट्स से भी है। हम को उन से मशविरा करना पड़ता है और उनको वक्त देना पड़ता है। यह सिफारिशें राज्य सरकारों को भेजी गई हैं। जैसा ही उन से कुछ सूचना उपलब्ध होगी, उन की राय मालूम होगी हम लोग फैसला कर लेंगे। दिसम्बर तक इन पर फैसला हो जायेगा।

Shri Ranga: What are the functions of this Corporation? Is it a profit-earning Corporation or one working on the basis of "no-profit no-loss"?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It has been observed as a result of the examination made by the Committee that there are certain deficiencies in regard to various facilities that are to be provided for tourists, particularly from the point of view of promotion of tourism, e.g. in the matter of hotel accommodation, restaurants, road transport facilities etc. So, in order to fill up the gap, the Committee recommended that Government should do something in the public sector. That is the idea behind the Corporation.

Shri B. K. Das: In view of the fact that this will be of a commercial nature, is it contemplated to register it under the Companies Act?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The idea is that it should be run on commercial lines. We shall do so.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that long before there was a proposal to give more powers to the Directorate of Tourism? Was that tried before venturing on this proposal?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Even if we have the powers, we cannot create a hotel. We have to put it up. We cannot order anybody to put up a hotel.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि बड़े बड़े शहरों में सस्ते होटल खोलने की व्यवस्था भी इस कारपोरेशन के अंदर होगी या नहीं?

श्री राज बहादुर : यह भी बात ध्यान में रखी जायगी।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : यह कारपोरेशन जो बन रही है, तो कौन सी जगह ऐतिहासिक महत्व की है, कौन सी जगह धार्मिक महत्व की है और किस जगह जाने में व्यापारिक दृष्टि से फायदेमंद होगा, इन सब चीजों को वह कारपोरेशन तय करेगी या सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट तय करेगी?

श्री राज बहादुर : यह काम कारपोरेशन का होगा। जाहिर है कि जहाँ टूरिस्ट्स ज्यादा जाते हैं वहाँ वह अपने काम को बढ़ायेगी।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether States' representatives will also be taken on this corporation and whether any representative of the corporation will be taken by the State Governments in their Tourist Departments?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The shape, form, scope and extent of functions have yet to be determined.

Agricultural Production

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 *34. { Shri Vishram Prasad:
 Shri R. G. Dubey:
 Shri Hem Barua:
 Shri Bhakt Darshan:
 Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah.
 Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
 Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
 Shri A. N. Vidyalankar:
 Shri Mohan Swarup:
 Shri Sham Lal Saraf:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Working Group appointed to bring about closer integration of agriculture, community development and co-operation programmes has recommended unified control of all departments and agencies concerned with agricultural production from the State to the village level;

(b) other main recommendations made by Working Group for increasing agricultural production; and

(c) Government's reaction to the recommendations?

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

(b) A statement, giving the main recommendations bearing on agricultural production, is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library, See No. 27-1827/63].

(c) Action on the report is to be taken by the State Governments. Copies of the Report of the Working Group have been sent to the Chief Ministers for consideration and implementation of the recommendations.

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो सिफारिशें कमेटी की हैं वे कब तक लागू की जायेंगी।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : अभी १८ अक्टूबर को इस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट मुख्य मंत्रियों के पास भजी गई है, उनमें से ८ मुख्य मंत्रियों ने अपनी इत्तिला भेजी है और बाकी लोगों से भी बातचीत चल रही है। उन लोगों का कहना है कि वह इस पर अभी अपने साथियों से काफी विचार करके अपनी राय भेजेंगे।

Shri Vishram Prasad: How far hindrances like economic position of the cultivators, lack of irrigation, fragmentation of holdings and defective land tenure system have played their part in not increasing the agricultural production in India?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: This question does not directly relate to this report. This report is in regard to co-ordinating the activities of different Ministries which are concerned with agricultural production. But I am prepared to reply to this question also if you so permit.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Hem Barua.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if the attention of Government has been drawn to a recent statement made by our President to the effect that the retardation in agricultural progress is due to "lack of true, wise leadership and administrative inefficiency"; if so,..... (Interruption).

Shri D. C. Sharma: On a point of order, Sir. Can the President's statement be discussed on the floor of the House?

Some Hon. Members: Why not?

Shri Hem Barua: It can be quoted verbatim.

Shri Daji: It can be quoted and unquoted.

Mr. Speaker: Now he does not want my decision, I suppose, because others have given it.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know what steps Government have proposed to take to improve matters on this score or whether this committee has made any recommendation towards the improvement of matters relating to these facts?

Mr. Speaker: He asked his supplementary in a very beautiful manner; now he is trying to spoil it.

Shri Hem Barua: Because of your witty remark I was made to laugh.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I have not only seen the statement but I was there when the President delivered that speech. How can the Government disown what he said? Anything coming from the mouth of the President shall have to be accepted by the Government.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : इस कमेटी ने जो सिफारिशें की हैं उन के अनुसार राज्य स्तर पर स्टेट लेवल पर तो आपस में सहयोग स्थापित करके व्यवस्था की जायगी लेकिन केन्द्र में किस तरीके से सहयोग स्थापित हो रहा है क्योंकि कहानियां प्रचलित हैं कि बहुत बड़ा गम्भीर मतभेद चल रहा है ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : कहानियां तो मुझे सुनने को नहीं मिली हैं लेकिन केन्द्र में अभी एक कृषि उत्पादन बोर्ड की स्थापना की गई है जिसमें उन तमाम मंत्रालयों के मंत्री सम्मिलित हैं जिन मंत्रालयों के सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकारों को भी उस कमेटी द्वारा इतिला दी गई है कि सचिवों के स्तर पर वहां एक समन्वय स्थापित किया जाय ।

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: From the statement it is not clear whether the financial assistance that has to be given to the agriculturists for increasing agricultural production is to be routed through the cooperatives. I want to know whether it is the desire of the Government that all the assistance is to be routed through the co-operatives.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Government have accepted that in principle and we are also trying that it should be implemented expeditiously.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि सहकारी कृषि कार्यक्रम जब ऊंचे स्तर पर आयागा, तो क्या मनुष्य की व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता नष्ट तो नहीं हो जायगी, जिस से प्रजातंत्र पर आघात पहुंचे ।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : जहां तक मेरी समझ है, अगर खेती में काम करने वाले

लोगों को पूरी स्वतंत्रतापूर्वक और उन की इच्छा के अनुकूल काम करने का मौका मिले, तो स्वतंत्रता और अधिक बढ़ जायगी ।

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: From the statement I find that it has been decided that at the district level there will be agricultural production committees formed by the zila parishads or independently of the zila parishad if it is not there. I would like to know whether these committees have already been set up throughout India and whether they are only of an advisory character or will they really have any connection with the Cabinet level committee which is also being set up and also whether the work can continue expeditiously.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: It will have the effect on the Cabinet-level committee also because already a sub-committee of the Cabinet has been constituted in different States and there is the secretarial committee presided over by the Chief Secretary. According to this report, it has been recommended that under the zila parishads, wherever zila parishads have been set up, there should be agricultural production committees under the chairmanship of the District Magistrate or the Deputy Commissioner, whatever may be the system. The Secretary will be the agricultural officer or the horticultural officer or the animal husbandry officer depending on the work which might be predominant in that area. The entire thing will be very effectively linked institutionally from the Secretary level upto the village level because at the village level also there is an idea to constitute such a committee.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I also wanted to know whether it will be of an advisory character.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: This will plan its activities and also have the full powers to implement them.

Shri Tyagi: As I could understand from the question, the recommendation was for a unified control and

that, of course, did not mean any coordinating committees here and there. I want a clarification as to what advice the Government have given to the State Governments with regard to obtaining unified control, a sort of unified control over the agricultural departments, community development and cooperation. Have the Government got unified control at the Centre, for I thought charity began always at home?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: As my hon. friend knows, the work is chiefly done at the State level and the district level, and what he says is acceptable to me that charity must begin at home. But the Committee was entrusted with the task of making recommendations from the State level point of view because it was the State Agriculture Ministers and Community Development Ministers' Conference who jointly set up this Committee to suggest how best to coordinate their activities and the Committee recommended that not only the activities should be coordinated but also one apparatus should be created and that apparatus would be that there will be one Secretary and all the departments should be merged together.

Shri Tyagi: There are a number of Ministries at the Centre dealing with this work. I wanted to know if they are just having a unified control. There are so many different Ministries. The joint responsibility is there of the whole Cabinet. I want to know whether these departments are coming under one Ministry so that they can have a unified control.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: That Committee, as I said, made recommendations only with regard to the Government machinery, and what my hon. friend says concerns the political issue. The Committee recommended about the creation of one apparatus.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Evidently, this is another experiment at coordination. May I know whether any

time-limit has been fixed to determine its failure?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Should I reply to this question?

Mr Speaker: Shri Sonavane.

Shri Tyagi: The previous question has not been replied to yet.

Shri Sonavane: In addition to this unified control of the departments, may I know whether any actual machinery has been set up at the State level to see that whatever targets are fixed are actually fulfilled?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Actually, this does not relate to any target. It is only in regard to the apparatus, but the apparatus is going to be set up with a view to achieving the targets.

चीनी मिलों को गन्ने का संभरण

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- श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
- श्री रामसेदक यादव :
- श्री बी० च० शर्मा :
- * ३५. { श्री प्र० च० बरुआ :
- श्री रामेश्वर टाटिया :
- श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त :
- श्री अंजनप्पा :

क्या साख तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चीनी मिलों को गन्ने के संभरण के लिए इस वर्ष भी कोई विशेष कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(ख) क्या इस व्यवस्था का गन्ना पेरने के उद्योग पर विपरीत प्रभाव पड़ने की संभावना है ; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने गन्ने के मूल्य और बढ़ाने का सुझाव दिया है और यदि हां, तो उस पर भारत सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

साध तथा कृषि मंत्री के सहा-
सचिव (श्री शिन्हे) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) ६ प्रतिशत या इससे कम उपलब्धि पर शर्करा कारखानों द्वारा गन्ने का देय मूल न्यूनतम मूल्य रु० ४.०२ से बढ़ाकर रु० ४.५० प्रति क्विंटल कर दिया गया है । सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों की सिफारिशों पर गुड़ उत्पादन करने वाले क्षेत्रों में स्थित शर्करा कारखानों को गन्ने का मूल्य रु० २.०० प्रति मन या रु० ५.३६ प्रति क्विंटल देने की अनुमति दे दी गयी है । सरकार का विचार है कि अन्य नियमन/प्रयत्नों के साथ साथ भावों में इस वृद्धि से शर्करा कारखानों को पर्याप्त मात्रा में गन्ना मिल जायेगा ।

[(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir. The basic minimum cane price payable by sugar factories has been increased from Rs. 4.02 to Rs. 4.50 per quintal related to a recovery of 9 per cent. or below. Sugar factories in gur producing areas have also been permitted on the recommendations of the State Governments concerned to pay a cane price of Rs. 2.00 per maund or Rs. 5.36 per quintal. Government consider that along with other regulatory measures, this increase should be sufficient to attract adequate quantities of cane to the factories.]

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि एक ही प्रान्त की चीनी बनाने वाली मिलों में जो भिन्न-भिन्न भाव नियत किये गए हैं, जैसे उत्तर प्रदेश में किन्हीं मिलों के लिए दो रुपये मन और किन्हीं मिलों के लिये एक रुपया बारह आने मन, उसके कारण क्या है ?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): As far as the mini-

mum price of sugarcane is concerned, it is uniform throughout the country, that is, Rs. 1.68 per maund of cane supplied to the factories. As far as the other price is concerned, that is, as far as enabling the sugar factories to pay up to Rs. 2 per maund is concerned, that has been stipulated so that the factories can pay that amount where there is competition from gur and khandsari. It is part of the incentives to attract more cane for the production of additional crystal sugar.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : श्रीमन्, चीनी के बाजार-भाव को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस समय जो गन्ने का मूल्य सरकार ने निर्धारित किया है, वह अत्यधिक कम है और इसी आधार पर कुछ क्षेत्रों में किसानों की ओर से इस प्रकार की चुनौती दी गई है कि यदि सरकार ने हमको गन्ने का उचित मूल्य न दिया, तो हम मिलों को गन्ना देना बन्द कर देंगे । चूंकि इससे चीनी के उत्पादन-लक्ष्य पर प्रभाव पड़ेगा, इसलिये उस स्थिति का सामना करने के लिये क्या सरकार कुछ बुद्धिमत्तापूर्ण निर्णय लेने का विचार कर रही है ; यदि हां, तो वे निर्णय क्या है ?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It has not been the case, as far as I have been able to understand from the representations made by Members of Parliament and also from what has appeared in the press, that the present price that has been fixed is inadequate. Now, the case is that some factories can pay up to Rs. 2 whereas other factories cannot pay up to Rs. 2. But as far as the sugarcane price is concerned, it has not been uniform throughout the country. And it is part of the incentives to produce more crystal sugar in areas where there is competition from gur and khandsari that the other price has been stipulated.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस समय गन्ने के दाम के सम्बन्ध में भेद-भाव की नीति बरती जा रही है, खास तौर से पूर्वी और पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में । मंत्री

महोदय ने कहा है कि गन्ने के दाम रिकवरी के आधार पर निश्चित किये जायेंगे। क्या मंत्री महोदय जानते हैं कि रिकवरी को ध्यान में न रखते हुए कुछ चीनी-मिलों ने दो रुपये मन के हिसाब से किसानों का गन्ना खरीदा है; यदि हां, तो सब के लिए ऐसा क्यों नहीं किया जा रहा है और दूसरों के रास्ते में यह बाधा क्यों डाली जा रही है?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The linking of the price with recovery is there. That basic plan has not been disturbed at all. As far as the factories in Western U.P. are concerned, since there is keen competition with gur, all the factories there have been enabled to pay up to Rs. 2, whereas in Eastern U.P. only some factories have been enabled to pay at the rate of Rs. 2 per maund where there is competition with gur.

An Hon. Member: What about Bihar?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The question was regarding U.P. Only some factories have been enabled to pay at the rate of Rs. 2 because that is inherent in the very system itself. As I have already said, as far as the minimum price is concerned, it is applicable throughout the country.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मेरा प्रश्न यह नहीं था। मेरा प्रश्न यह था कि मिलों ने रिकवरी को आधार नहीं माना और उन्होंने अपनी तरफ से दो रुपये कर दिया। जब रिकवरी ही आधार नहीं रहा तो एक ही राज्य में दो तरह की व्यवस्थाएँ क्यों लागू हों, भेदभाव क्यों हो?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Even according to the scheme, the minimum price is Rs. 1.68 upto 9 points recovery and less, and for every point of recovery beyond 9 there will be a corresponding increase at the rate of 1.5 nP. per 0.1 point recovery, so that that basis has not been given up at all.

Mr. Speaker: The Member says that some of the mills have disregarded

that element of recovery altogether and agreed to pay Rs. 2. If that is the case, why should not there be a uniform rate for all the mills?

Shri A. M. Thomas: With regard to those factories, it is up to them to pay at the rate of Rs. 2 because there are other incentives, for example, rebate in excise duties, rebate in transport and other things, so that they can give to the growers an additional amount. Those incentives are intended to be passed on to the growers, a substantial part of them. Depending upon those incentives, if some factories pay much more, it has to be welcomed rather than discouraged.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Are Government aware of the fact that the so-called incentives they are giving to the producers have to be disincentives and that in some of the States, specially Punjab, the sugarcane producers are refusing to bring cane to the factories?

Shri A. M. Thomas: As far as Punjab is concerned, all those sugarcane factories have started crushing much earlier than they used to do in previous years, so that the assumption of the hon. Member is wrong. I am sorry also that an experienced Member like him should say that the 'so-called incentives are disincentives'.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Can the hon. Minister produce a list of those factories which have started working? He is ignorant of what is happening in the Punjab....

Mr. Speaker: Shri P. C. Borooah

Shri P. C. Borooah: Is the target of 33 lakh tons of sugar this year likely to be achieved with the introduction of these two measures?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The trend of production is encouraging. So far, about 87 factories have started crushing, and compared to the number that started crushing during this period last year, it is much larger in number. The trend of production is

such that we would perhaps be in a position to achieve the target.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Is it a fact that because the millowners are known to be opposed to even these minimum prices for sugarcane, which are admittedly inadequate, as a compensation to them, the Government have announced, as I read in the papers this morning, a still further rise in the price of sugar, although it is already practically unavailable in the country except at black market rates?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I may humbly submit that a person cannot have the cake and eat it too. (*Interruptions*). Any rise in the price of cane will immediately reflect on the ex-factory price of sugar. It is quite natural (*Interruption*). The cost of production has been gone into more than once by a competent body like the Tariff Commission and we have based our cost structure on their recommendations.

Shri D. C. Sharma: It is very strange that an experienced Minister like him should give such an unsatisfying answer.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: For the present, I am trying to call those hon. Members whose names are here.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: The next question is also a similar one.

श्री मोहन स्वरूप : सरकार की तरफ से यह प्रतिबन्ध लगाया गया है कि तीन चौथाई किसान की गन्ने की यैल्ड का मिल को उसे देना होगा । अब यह भी हो सकता है कि किसी मिल की कृशिंग कैपेसिटी कम हो । मसलन छः लाख मन मान लीजिये उसकी कृशिंग कैपेसिटी है और यैल्ड वहाँ की बहुत ज्यादा है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस एरिया में जो गन्ना बचेगा, उसका क्या होगा ? यह जो प्रश्न है, यह क्या सरकार के विचार-धर्म हैं ?

Shri Shinde: There is no likelihood of surplus cane, and moreover, the restrictions are not complete. Part of the cane is allowed to be used for the manufacture of gur and khandseri.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Of course, this is a very important question, but it is going to be raised immediately after the Question Hour, and a statement is going to be made by the Minister. Then probably the House might demand a detailed discussion also. Therefore, I pass on to the next question.

Shri A. M. Thomas: With your kind permission, I wish to correct a statement which I made. In reply to the hon. Member's question, I said that in Punjab all the factories had started crushing. The rate of Rs. 2 is applicable to all the factories in Punjab but all the factories have not started crushing.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Now, who is right, I or he?

Some Hon. Members: Both.

Sugar

†
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:
*36. Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Gulshan:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri Bishwanath Roy:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri D. N. Tiwary:
Shrimati Renu
Chakravartty:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the latest position in regard to the stocks of sugar with the mills, its availability in various parts of the

country and the price position at different places, particularly in Assam as on the 31st October, 1963;

(b) whether the prices of sugar rose high during the last six months; and

(c) whether supply of sugar has been rationed/controlled in some parts of the country and if so, where and the broad features of this control system?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shinde): (a) Position of stocks and availability of sugar with factories in different parts of the country on 31st October, 1963 and the price position at different places including Assam (Gauhati market) are given in two Statements which are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1828/63].

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Supply of sugar is regulated throughout the country. Sugar is distributed on cards in some of the States, viz., Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Rajasthan, Kerala and Goa.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Is it a fact that soon after the promulgation of the Government orders restricting inter-State movement of sugar and raising the minimum cane prices, the stock of sugar went underground and found its way into the black market at Rs. 18 to Rs. 20 over and above the actual price per maund, and that it happened even in this capital town? What steps have Government taken to curb this menace?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): The stocks with the factories could never have gone underground, because the releases are all regulated by the Government of India. In fact, quotas are fixed for the various State Governments, and the State Government nominees alone can lift the quotas, so that, if at all the stocks go underground, it is only after it

reaches the wholesale or retail trade. In fact, we have given specific instructions to the State Governments as to how to regulate this and other allied matters.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Is it a fact that the price of gur also rose by 100 per cent. soon after the promulgation of the Government orders restricting inter-State movement of Gur and khandsari?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I think the hon. Member is referring to the Sugar Control Order of 17th April, 1963. In that case, the sugar which had already been released and was with the trade, it is true—that a substantial portion went underground, but that could not be helped.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: From the statement it appears that in U.P. the availability was 57,354 tonnes on 31st October. I would like to know whether it has been brought to the notice of the hon. Minister that Diwali went without sugar in U.P. except at black market price, and whether any action has been taken to guide the State Government not to distribute sugar on income basis, as poor people will then not get any sugar?

Mr. Speaker: He should not make a statement. He has put the question.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether the Government have issued any directive to check this.

Shri A. M. Thomas: I shall be referring to this aspect also in my statement, which, with your kind permission, I shall be making. With regard to the distribution on income basis, as far as the Government of India is concerned, it has not issued any direction at all. The arrangements for distribution within a particular State have been left entirely to the State Governments concerned, and it is up to the State Governments to adopt such measures as they deem fit for distribution.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर रैज करना चाहता हूँ ।

मंत्री जी ने अभी बतलाया कि चीनी के वितरण का प्रबन्ध करना उनका काम है, यदि कोई पांच रुपये की चीनी का २५ रुपए लेता है तो उसके खिलाफ सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट कार्रवाई करेगी । लेकिन आज तक हमने आमदनी के आधार पर चीनी के वितरण का कायदा कभी नहीं देखा । मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि इस बारे में राज्य सरकार को अधिकार है । इस बारे में मैं आपका निर्णय चाहता हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरा निर्णय तो इस बारे में कुछ नहीं हो सकता । आप सवाल कीजिए और जवाब लीजिए । आप दो तीन दफ्ता खड़े हुए पर आपको मौका नहीं मिला । तो इस तरह से आपने सप्लीमेंटरी कर लिया । इसमें मैं क्या निर्णय दे सकता हूँ । इसका जवाब तो मिनिस्टर को देना है ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I request you to appreciate this point. My question was about the distribution of sugar. The Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh was here, and it was learnt that this question was discussed with the Centre and it was stated that this system was entirely wrong.

Mr. Speaker: The Minister says that no directive has been given by the Centre, and that this subject would also be covered in the statement which he is going to make.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Previously there was no direction, but recently when the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh came here—this came out in the newspapers also—this question was discussed.

Mr. Speaker: I do not know whether discussion and the issue of directives are the same. The Minister says there was no directive issued. Shri Banerjee should take that word when the Minister says that the Centre has

given no directions. What further thing does he want me to put to the Minister and elicit an answer?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: From the statement, I find that again the unfortunate city of Calcutta has got the highest price of sugar. This is mentioned in the table showing the retail price of average quality sugar. May I know why it is that in Gauhati the price is Rs. 1.24 per kg, while in Calcutta it is Rs. 1.26, and whether it is also fixed by the State Government?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The prices have been based on the ex-factory price plus transport charges and also a margin to the wholesale trader. The maximum has been fixed at Rs. 2.68 per quintal. Calculating all these things, this price has been arrived at.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: But the transport charges are more to Calcutta than to Assam?

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार को यह पता है कि अगर उत्तर प्रदेश के ५२ जिलों में अगर चीनी का भाव ढाई रुपये सेर कर दिया जाए तो आज ही मिल मालिकान लाखों मन चीनी सप्लाय कर सकते हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर । आपने पता दिया है, पूछा तो नहीं है ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि ब्लैक मारकेट में चीनी मिल रही है ?

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सन् १९४७-४८ में जब कि चीनी का भाव २७ या २८ रुपये मन था उस समय गन्ने का मूल्य दो रुपये होता था । लेकिन अब जब कि चीनी के भाव इतने बढ़ गये हैं, फिर भी गन्ने के मूल्य को कम किया जा रहा है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस अन्याय को दूर करने के लिये सरकार क्या उपाय सोच रही है ?

Shri A. M. Thomas: From that base, we have proceeded much further, because the excise duty has been doubled in certain cases and the cane cess also has increased.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर हिन्दी में दिया जाए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह इसका तरजुमा नहीं कर सकते । उन्होंने कहा है कि एक्साइज ड्यूटी बढ़ गई है ।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Keeping in view the scarcity, the blackmarketing and maldistribution of sugar which is prevailing in all the markets, may I know if the Government is thinking of channelising the distribution through voluntary agencies as had been done in the past?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Wherever co-operatives have come into existence, that machinery is being used by the State Governments for distributing. We have also advised the State Governments that in case the co-operatives come in, they should be utilised in the matter of distribution.

Several Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: It is for the hon. Members to decide if they want to stick on to this question and I should continue. We are going to have a statement on this matter and probably a discussion over it. (*Interruptions*).

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : इस प्रश्न पर विशेष रूप से विचार होना चाहिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं भी यही कह रहा था । लेकिन वह तो इसके बाद ही होगा । मैं यह कह रहा था कि सबालों में तो मतलब पूरा होगा नहीं और न सारे मेम्बर साहिबानों, जो कि सबाल पूछना चाहते हैं, मैं बुला । इसलिये अभी जो एक बयान स पर हम डिस्कशन रखेंगे और उसके लिये हाउस वक्त मुकर्रर करेगा । उस वक्त इसका फैसला हो सकता है ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : कांग्रेस के जयपुर अधिवेशन के लिये दो लाख मन चीनी भेजी गई थी । क्या दूसरी संस्थाओं को भी इस प्रकार की मुविधा दी जाएगी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उस वक्त मैं आपको यह सवाल करने की भी इजाजत दे दूंगा ।

Shri Bade: Question No. 53 about the escape of Mr. Walcott may be taken up just now, because there will be some elucidation and it will throw more light for the discussion at 2:30 P.M.

Mr. Speaker: Unless the House agrees, I cannot take it up.

Shri Bade: The House will agree, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Unless all the hon. Members who are in between agree, I cannot take it up.

Agriculture in Asia and Far East

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- *37. { **Shri B. P. Yadava:**
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Chattar Singh:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that experts connected with framing agricultural projects in Asia and the Far East held a meeting in New Delhi on 30th September, 1963;

(b) if so, the number of countries participated in the meeting;

(c) the subjects discussed; and

(d) whether any proposal was put forward by the Indian delegation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Under the aegis of FAO., a Meeting of Experts on Agricultural Projections, i.e. forecast of requirements and production of agricultural commodities, and not of experts connected with farming agri-

cultural projects, was held from September 30 to October 11, 1963.

(b) Experts from six countries participated in the meeting.

(c) The Agenda of the Meeting was as under:

Agenda

1. Opening of the meeting and selection of Chairman and Vice-Chairman.

2. Adoption of the Agenda.

3. Brief Statements by the participants on their work.

4. Framework of economic growth.

5. Demand projections.

6. Production projections.

7. Trade projections.

8. Overall consistency of the projections and their policy implications.

9. Recommendations for future work.

10. Adoption of the report.

(d) No proposal was expected to be put forward and none was made. The discussion was technical and related to possible improvements in the techniques of framing projections, on which various views were expressed.

श्री भी० प्र० यादव : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि जो विदेशों से विशेषज्ञ आये थे वे किन देशों से आये थे, उन्होंने किन किन क्षेत्रों का सर्वेक्षण किया और क्या सर्वेक्षण के बाद उन्होंने कोई प्रस्ताव भी रखा जो कृषि सुधार के लिए लाभदायक सिद्ध हो सकता हो ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : ये विशेषज्ञ आये थे सं लोन से, जापान से, मलेशिया से, पाकिस्तान से और यूनाइटेड स्टेट्स आफ अमेरिका से। और अपने देश के भी विशेषज्ञ थे। ये केवल २२ आदमी थे जिन्होंने इस सम्मेलन में भाग लिया। और जैसा कि मैंने मूल प्रश्न के जवाब में कहा, उस सम्मेलन ने कोई प्रस्ताव पास नहीं किया।

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Item No. 6 of the agenda says "Production projections." May I know whether in this conference under this item or any other item, any discussion was held and any improvement suggested for to show a production as 2.15 per cent in our country?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: As I said, it might have been discussed, but no resolution was adopted because it was their internal meeting for exchange of opinion between experts. Unless and until we get any report or any resolution from them.....

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Does he mean to say Government have no information?

Mr. Speaker: That is what he says.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: That is exactly the reply.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : मिले, खाए और बिखर गए ।

Shri Vishram Prasad: In the agenda it is said, "Opening of the meeting and selection of Chairman and Vice-Chairman, Adoption of the Agenda, Brief Statements by the participants on their work, Framework of economic growth" etc. But nothing is said about what work was done and what points were discussed. May I know how much money was spent for this discussion which lasted for 11 days?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: As I said in the beginning, this was a meeting held under the aegis of FAO.

Mr. Speaker: Was any expenditure incurred?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The Government of India was the host for that conference and it is a fact that money was spent.

Shri Vishram Prasad: How much money was spent?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I would require notice.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या इस बैठक में इस चीज पर गौर किया गया था कि भारत में किसान की मर्जी के खिलाफ कंसालिडेशन करने से ३५ फी मदी तक प्रोडक्शन कम हो गया है ?

डॉ० राम सुभग सिंह : इन सारी चीजों को हम लोग अलग से विचार कर सकते हैं । उस सम्मेलन के मुंह से न उन सारी चीजों को हम कहलाना चाहते हैं और न उस सम्मेलन ने उन पर विचार किया है । वह सम्मेलन अलग से अपनी रिपोर्ट बाद में लिखेगा ।

Shri Ranga: Are we to understand that the Government knew that there was no agenda, there were no problems to be discussed or resolutions to be passed and yet they sent their officers there to this "joy conference" or whatever it is, or another South-East-Asian Diwali Conference or something like that?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. No inferences are to be made.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I wonder, Sir, because Dr. Deshmukh and Prof. Ranga, both of them, are in the habit of passing insinuations and they see the entire universe with their own jaundiced eye.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order....

Shri Ranga: May I make this protest, Sir, that he is not entitled to make this remarks in regard to me.

Mr. Speaker: That is exactly what I am telling him. I have already taken notice, of it, but I had also taken notice of the inference and innuendo that the hon. Member also made. (Interruption). In questions these things are not be brought into; only the facts are to be asked and the answers given. When hon. Members go astray and tread into paths that are forbidden certainly difficulties arise for themselves also, but more for me.

Shri Ranga: You would see, Sir I gave them an alternative. It would have been open to them to say that it was not so.

Mr. Speaker: What about the "Diwali festival" and all those things? (Interruption).

Shri Ranga: What conference was it then? Did they know anything?

Shri P. R. Patel: I want to know who took part in the meeting and in that respect I would like further to know whether the representatives of the farmers' organisations in the country were included in this delegation; if not, may I know whether the Government is of the view that these farmers' organisations are not necessary for the improvement of agriculture in the country?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: As I said, this was a conference of experts and some of our experts participated in this conference. Along with the experts the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture was elected Chairman and he presided over it. So the question of giving representation to any voluntary organisation or farmers' organisation does not arise.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The statement laid on the table refers to recommendations for future work and adoption of the report—9 and 10—but the Minister said earlier that there were no proceedings, no reports or anything of that sort. Here, Sir, what does it stand for? What does it mean? What recommendations were made then? What report was adopted?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The meeting was held from 30th September to 11th October. That was their internal meeting and they exchanged opinions regarding all this agenda. But they did not adopt any resolution, and as they did not adopt any resolution we have not yet received any report of the nature of decisions of the conference asking us to implement them in

India as recommended by that conference.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Sir, we want a ruling from you. The meeting lasted for 12 days and so much amount was spent on it. Still the Government, after two months, have not got any report. What is this (*Interruption*).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: A mountain in labour did not bring forth even a mouse.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Hon. Members put the whole burden on me.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: You are the final authority.

Mr. Speaker: No.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: How can the Government . . .

Mr. Speaker: In a democracy it is the House that has to take action, if the Government fails to discharge its duties.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Here it is a dispute between the Minister and the Members.

Mr. Speaker: I am only a referee between the two parties playing the game, only watching and ensuring that the game is played according to the rules of the game.

Shri Tyagi: You have to whistle when there is foul play.

Shri Hem Barua: You are the custodian of our rights.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shri Chaturvedi.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: May I know what benefits Government derived, or expected to derive, by playing host to these eminent experts on agriculture who have made no recommendation?

1400 (A) LSD—2.

Shri Tyagi: Publicity.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: When such a conference meets, it proves to be of immense value to the Government inasmuch as it contributes towards formulating certain programmes:

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: But no real work was done here.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Those hon. Members who feel agitated on this question, if only they go into the working of that conference, it will allay all their misgivings and anxiety. The conference has expressed its opinion on various subjects which will be percolating to the countries concerned. Also, those representatives who have participated in that conference, will naturally write about their reactions which will be of immense help to the countries concerned.

Mr. Speaker: Really, I am surprised that Members should feel so concerned that a meeting has been held, it was convened at our request, we played the host, so much money has been spent and nothing has come out of it, or at least Government does not know anything about it. Hon. Members must remember that they have their own remedies. Any hon. Member can give notice of a motion to discuss this question. Why should this be brought up again and again, every Member repeating the same question?

Shri Hem Barua: After twelve days of labour they should produce something.

Mr. Speaker: He can help them in that production. Next question.

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कमी इधर भी देख लिया करें ।

Shri Tyagi: How is it that you always have a kindly eye on him? This is something which encourages him.

Mr. Speaker: That does not satisfy him. Next question.

Village Volunteer Force

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- *38. { Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri D. D. Puri:
Shri B. K. Das:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of **Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to merge the Village Volunteer Force in the Defence Labour Bank to ensure better utilization of the country's manpower; and

(b) if so, the main advantages likely to result from this merger of the two organisations?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) and (b). The Village Volunteer Force consists of all the able-bodied adults in the village who volunteer to join it. The Defence Labour Bank, based on the voluntary donation of free labour at the rate of 1 day per month from every able-bodied adult or monetary contribution in lieu, is an integral part of the Village Volunteer Force. It has been suggested to the States that the minimum donation of labour at 12 days' per annum should be made a pre-condition for enrolment in the Village Volunteer Force. This will ensure minimum donation of labour from every member of the Village Volunteer Force for implementing productive programmes.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether the hon. Minister has received complaints that though the volunteers are ready to work, they are not being given good plans or schemes which can be implemented by them and, if the answer is in the affirmative what remedies Government propose to have in this matter?

Shri B. S. Murthy: Though there are no such complaints, our own

assessment shows that the Volunteer Force is not being fully utilized and the main drawback or snag is want of organisational effort to plan agricultural programmes. At the same time, I may inform the hon. Member that exemplary work has been done by the volunteers in some cases. For example, in Tanjore district of Madras, in Kottur Block village, one fine morning 15,000 people gathered and they widened a six-mile road in five to six hours, costing Rs. 20,000.

Shri Tyagi: They have beaten China.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know if Government is intending to form advisory mobile parties which may go from place to place and advise the people on chalking out plans so that the volunteer force people who are sitting idle may get suitable jobs?

Shri B. S. Murthy: The name 'Village Volunteer Force' indicates that it is in the village. They have to plan and the Panchayats are being charged with the responsibility of chalking out programmes and using this as an instrument for developing agricultural programme. Therefore these mobile vans will be of no use.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Sleeping Berths

- *39. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Heda:
Shri Rishang Keishing:
Shri D. J. Nalk:
Shri Maheswar Nalk:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that sleeping berths are likely to be introduced in second class coaches on all trains;

(b) if so, from when; and

(c) what will be the additional charge?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). As an experimental measure, Second class Sleeper Coaches have been introduced on two pairs of trains—on Nos. 29/30 Delhi-Lucknow Mail and 37/38 Madras-Howrah Express trains with effect from 10th October, 1963 and 1st November, 1963 respectively.

(c) A surcharge of Rupees five per berth per night or part thereof is levied for sleeping accommodation provided.

Railway Zones

- *40. { Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to divide the entire Railways into ten Zonal regions;

(b) whether in this division, it is proposed to locate the headquarters of each zone in a State in which the particular zone has the largest mileage of railway lines; and

(c) if so, the names of the new zonal railways and the probable location of their headquarters?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No, Sir.

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

अखिल भारतीय कृषि सेवायें

- *४१. { श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री बिसनचन्द्र सेठ :
श्री भी० प्र० यादव :
श्री रामचन्द्र उलाका :
श्री नि० रं० लास्कर :
श्री धुलेश्वर मीना :
श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :

श्री वासुदेवन नायर :
श्री बी० चं० शर्मा :
श्री धवन :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री २० अगस्त, १९६३ के तारंकित प्रश्न संख्या १५८ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि अखिल भारतीय कृषि सेवा की स्थापना के प्रश्न के बारे में अन्तिम निर्णय करने में इस बीच क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह): ३० अगस्त, १९६३ को हुई राज्यों के कृषि मंत्रियों की अनौपचारिक बैठक में अखिल भारतीय कृषि सेवा स्थापित करने के विस्तृत प्रश्न पर चर्चा हुई थी। इसके पश्चात् राज्यों से सरकारी तौर पर मंजूरी लेने के लिये राज्यों के मुख्य-मंत्रियों को लिखा गया। अभी तक सब राज्य सरकारों से उत्तर प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं।

Air Accident near Agra

- *42. { Shri Chattar Singh:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Gokaran Prasad:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri P. C. Deo Bhanj:
Shri Morarka:
Shri R. S. Pandey:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to refer to the statement made in the House on the 11th September, 1963 regarding the accident near Agra and state:

(a) whether the report of the court of enquiry has since been received by Government; and

(b) if so, the findings thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Theft of Explosives

- *43. { Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Kachhavaia:
Shri Bade:
Shri Buta Singh:
Shri Bishamchander Seth:
Shri Dhaon:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Gokaran Prasad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri B. K. Das:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the statement made in the House in response to a Calling Attention Notice on the 20th September, 1963 and state:

(a) whether investigation into the theft of explosives from a sealed railway wagon has since been concluded, and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The case is still pending investigation with the police who have made further arrest of three outsiders, making a total of 7 arrests.

(b) Does not arise.

कलकत्ता में वृत्ताकार रेलवे

- *44. { श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :
श्री प्र० रं० चक्रवर्ती :
श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त :
श्री बिभूति मिश्र :
श्रीमती रेणुका राय :
श्री रामचन्द्र उलाका :
श्री नि० रं० लास्कर :
श्री धुलेश्वर मीना :
श्रीमती सावित्री नियम :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री १० सितम्बर, १९६३ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ५८४ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कलकत्ता के चारों ओर वृत्ताकार रेलवे बनाने के लिये कोई निर्णय कर लिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां तो इसका निर्माण कब से आरम्भ किया जायेगा तथा यह कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ; और

(ग) इस पर अनुमानित व्यय क्या होगा ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उप रेल-मंत्री (श्री सें० वें० रामस्वामी) : (क) इस बारे में कोई निर्णय नहीं किया गया है ।

(ख) और (ग). सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Package Programmes

- *45. { Shri Warlor:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Imbichibava:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the working of the package programmes for food production has been reviewed by Government; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). A statement giving the up-to-date progress of the Intensive Agricultural District Programme (Package Programme) is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1829/63].

Post Offices

- *46. { Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Balkrishna Wasnik:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Advisory Board for National savings has advised Government to open a separate wing in Post Offices for savings in Posts and Telegraphs Department; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati): (a) No such recommendation has so far been received by this Department.

(b) Does not arise.

कानपुर में माल का बुकिंग

*४७. श्री रामसेवक यादव : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे द्वारा माल का बुकिंग रोक देने के फलस्वरूप कानपुर तेल उद्योग में कई हजार मन स्टाक जमा हो गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश तेल मिल संघ ने पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के जनरल मैनेजर तथा अन्य अधिकारियों को उक्त संकट के सम्बन्ध में अभ्यावेदन भेजा है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो माल की निकास के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) इस मंत्रालय को न तो इस बात की जानकारी है कि कानपुर तेल उद्योग में बहुत अधिक स्टाक जमा हो गया है और न रेलवे ने कानपुर से माल भेजने पर आम पाबन्दी लगायी है ।

(ख) इस सिलसिले में रेलवे से सिर्फ एक बार कहा गया है कि पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे में सिलीगुड़ी स्टेशन से पूर्व के स्टेशनों को माल भेजने के लिये इस समय जितना कोटा नियत है वह काफी नहीं है ।

(ग) सिलीगुड़ी स्टेशन के पूर्व स्टेशनों के लिये कोटा अभी हाल में काफी बढ़ा दिया गया है और कानपुर से इन स्टेशनों के लिये अब जितना तेल बुक होता है उसके भेजने की पूरी व्यवस्था है ।

Liquor Permits for Tourists

*48. { Shri Heda:
Shri Maheswar Naik:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) the measures taken to issue liquor permits for tourists;

(b) the steps taken to eliminate the lengthy procedure in India; and

(c) whether any survey has been made of its effect on the tourist trade?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). Tourists will shortly be able to obtain liquor permits with All-India validity from Indian Missions overseas along with their Visa or Tourist Introduction Cards. Those tourists who, for any reason, arrive in India without the permit, will be able to obtain them from the Govt. of India Tourist Offices at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

(c) No survey as such has been conducted. However, from the observations made by visiting foreign travel agents and other important persons connected with the travel trade, it has been gathered that with the elimination of time-consuming formalities, the effects in general will be conducive to promotion of tourist traffic.

Birth Anniversary Stamps

*49. { Shri Swell:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a serious flaw was discovered in the birth anniversary stamps of Dr. Annie Besant;

(b) if so, the nature of the flaw; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati): (a) and (b). The year of birth was wrongly printed in the Annie Besant stamp issued on the 1st October, 1963 as 1837 instead of 1847.

(c) The error took place due to the wrong year having been noted on records.

Avro-748 for I.A.C.

- *50. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 17 on the 13th August, 1963 and state the decision that has since been arrived at regarding the number of Avro-748 aircraft to be purchased by the Indian Airlines Corporation from the aircraft manufacturing depot at Kanpur?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Mohiuddin): No decision has yet been taken.

Shipping Service on India-U.K. Continent Route

- *52. { Shri Morarka:
Shri Ravindra Varma:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether Apeejay Lines is intending to run a parallel service on the India/U.K. Continent route in competition with the Karmahom Conference to counter the effects of 12½ per cent freight increase on West-bound cargoes;

(b) if so, the number of vessels that will be placed on this route; and

(c) the part that Government will play to help these Lines to counter

the freight increase of Karmahom Conference?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The circumstances in which Apeejay Lines made this offer related directly to the India-U.K. Conference increasing the freight rates by 12½ per cent. The Conference has since reduced the increase to 10 per cent as against 7½ per cent recommended by the Maritime Freight Commission. The question of providing protection to sensitive commodities in export trade has also to be settled satisfactorily. The offer of the Apeejay Lines and certain other shipping companies is under consideration.

(b) 6 ships (i.e. 1 ship a month for the next 6 months) have been offered for the service by 4 shipping companies to begin with.

(c) Government will give every possible assistance to Indian tramp shipping consistent with their previous commitments and the requirement of our national trade.

Escape of Mr. Walcott

- { Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Kachhavaia:
Shri Buta Singh:
Shri Bade:
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:
Shri Y. D. Singh:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Dhaon:
Shri Chattar Singh:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri D. N. Tiwary:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Sudrendra Pal Singh:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

*53.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:
Shri Warrior:
Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:
Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Pottekkatt:
Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:
Shrimati Renuka Ray:
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri D. D. Puri:
Shri G. Mohanty:
Shri Koya:
Shri Brij Raj Singh:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Balkrishna Wasnik:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Heda:
Shri Sarjoo Pandey:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri R. S. Tiwary:
Shri K. C. Pant:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri A. N. Vidyalankar:
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Krishnapal Singh:
Shri Basumatari:
Shri H. C. Soy:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that one Mr. Walcott, an American citizen, escaped from India in his impounded plane; and

(b) if so, the detailed circumstances of the incident?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Mohiuddin):

(a) and (b). An order by the Commercial Sub-judge, Delhi dated 31st January, 1963 in the suit between the Associated Hotels of India and the Trans-Atlantic Airlines and others restrained Mr. Walcott and others from taking out of India the aircraft. The Collector of Central Excise, New Delhi had also issued an order detaining Mr. Walcott's plane till such time as Mr. Walcott paid the amount of penalty imposed on him for violation of customs regulations. A police guard

was also provided in pursuance of the order of the Collector of Central Excise. On Mr. Walcott paying the penalty imposed on him for violation of Customs regulations, the order of the Collector of Central Excise was vacated on 24th September, 1963. The order of the Commercial Sub-judge was also vacated on the 25th September, 1963. On the same day, i.e., 25th September, 1963, an order was passed by Sub-judge, Delhi in a private suit filed by Tata Sons (Private) Limited on Mr. Walcott to the effect that the aircraft should not be removed from the Safdarjung airport. A copy of this order was furnished to the Aerodrome Officer on 25th September, 1963. In view of this order clearance was not given for a flight by the aerodrome authorities when Mr. Walcott approached them on 26th September, 1963. Despite the refusal, Mr. Walcott made an unauthorised flight on 26th September, 1963 at 12 hours 17 mts. By making this unauthorised flight Mr. Walcott has violated the following provisions of Indian Aircraft Rules, 1937:—

- (1) Rules 25-A—Fuelling of aircraft.
- (2) Rule 15—The requirement to have Certificate of Air Worthiness.
- (3) Schedule IV Para 3.5.1.1—Compliance with Air Traffic Control Clearance.
- (4) Schedule IV Para 3.2.6.2—Prior authorisation by Aerodrome Control Tower for manoeuvre preparatory or associated with taxiing or take off etc.
- (5) Schedule IV Para 3.2.2.5—Take-off requirement to avoid apparent risk of collision.
- (6) Schedule IV Para 3.2.6.1—Requirement for operation on and in the vicinity of an aerodrome.
- (7) Rule 6—Licensing of personnel.

(8) Rule 21—To avoid dangerous flying.

He has also violated Rules relating to Customs clearance and Rules relating to Immigration clearance, in particular rules under the Foreigners Registration Act.

Action has been taken through diplomatic channels with United States authorities for the return of Mr. Walcott and his Piper aircraft.

Additional Funds for Agriculture

- *54. {
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
 Shri N. R. Laskar:
 Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
 Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
 Shri Mohan Swarup:
 Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:
 Shri Daji:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 603 on the 10th September, 1963 and state:

(a) whether the question of additional allocation of funds for agricultural programmes has since been considered by the Planning Commission; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). For the current year (1963-64), an additional allocation of Rs. 19.15 crores has been sanctioned to State Governments for accelerating agricultural production programmes. As far as the remaining two years of the Third Plan are concerned, no particular decision has so far been taken by the Planning Commission. Every effort will, however, be made to ensure adequate financial provisions for agricultural programmes, through the annual plans.

Cooperative Farming

- *55. {
 Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:
 Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
 Shri Warrior:
 Shri Heda:
 Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
 Shri Eswara Reddy:
 Shri A. K. Gopalan:
 Shri Koya:

Will the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States where Co-operative farming has been tried and the results thereof;

(b) whether Government propose to popularise the scheme; and

(c) if so, the nature of incentives and encouragement Government propose to give?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Cooperative Farming is being tried in all the States. A statement indicating the number of societies organised is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A statement indicating the incentives and encouragement Government is giving is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1830/63].

Prices of Foodgrains

- *56. {
 Shri S. M. Banerjee:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
 Shri Shree Narayan Das:

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri H. C. Soy:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been further rise in the prices of foodgrains throughout the country in October 1963 despite all steps taken by Government; and

(b) if so, how this compares with the prices prevailing in August and September, 1963?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) The prices of foodgrains generally maintained the upward trend during the first three weeks of October, 1963, but they showed a declining tendency in the fourth week of October.

(b) The All-India Index Number of wholesale prices of cereals, which was 115.3 in August, 117.3 in September and 119.3 in the third week of October, declined to 118.2 in the fourth week of October.

Delhi Milk Scheme

*57. Shri Warior: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to an article in the *Stateman* dated the 4th October, 1963, that soda and even kerosene are being mixed with milk supplied by the Delhi Milk Scheme to prevent the milk from becoming sour;

(b) whether it is a fact that sometimes buffalo milk is mixed with cow's milk and sold as cow's milk by the Delhi Milk Scheme as alleged in the same article;

(c) whether any enquiry has been instituted into this matter; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A.

M. Thomas): (a) Yes. The allegation in the article has been found to be baseless.

(b) to (d). Enquiries made in the matter showed that the Delhi Milk Scheme had to resort to the practice of mixing some buffalo milk with cow milk, especially because the supplies of cow milk were not received from Bikaner on two days, viz., *Purnima* and *Amavas*, in a month and some buffalo milk was added to the stocks of cow milk with a view to meeting the full demand of the consumers on the basis of milk cards issued to them. This practice has, however, been completely stopped since 13-7-1963.

P. L. 480 Agreement

*58. { Shri Yachpai Singh:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Dhaon:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 6 on the 13th August, 1963 and state:

(a) whether the reaction of the U.S. Government to their proposal for extension of period of shipment of wheat under P. L. 480 Agreement has since been received;

(b) if so, whether they have agreed to the proposal; and

(c) the years upto which the rice of P. L. 480 has been sold and how much quantity is still lying in Government stores?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The stocks of rice with the Government received in different years, are not kept separately. The stocks of American rice with the Government as on the 1st October, 1963 were about 62,000 tons.

Railway Accidents Committee

Shri Yashpal Singh:

*59. Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Shri Umanath:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 153 on the 20th August, 1963 and state:

(a) whether the Railway Accidents Committee has submitted its complete report;

(b) if so, the findings of the Committee and the recommendations made by it; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to implement these recommendations?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Part-II of the Report is awaited; and

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

Telephone Service in Balaghat

*60. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Short Notice Question No. 17 on the 21st September, 1963 regarding telephone service in Balaghat and state:

(a) whether the investigation has been completed;

(b) if so, whether any report has been submitted to Government; and

(c) the main findings thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati): (a) to (c). The Magistrate appointed by the Government of Madhya Pradesh has completed the enquiry and furnished his report to the State Government. The report is under the examination of the State

Government. The State Government have not yet communicated to the P. & T. Department either their decision or the findings of the Magistrate.

फलों का परिरक्षण

६६. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि युगोस्लाविया की एक फर्म की तकनीकी सहायता से शिलांग में फल परिरक्षण का एक कारखाना स्थापित करने का निश्चय किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह कारखाना कब तक और कितनी लागत में बनकर तैयार होगा ;

(ग) क्या यह कारखाना निजी क्षेत्र में होगा या सरकारी क्षेत्र में ; और

(घ) इस कारखाने की क्षमता क्या होगी तथा इसमें कौन-कौन से फल डिब्बों में बन्द किये जायेंगे ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री म० म० यामस) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) से (घ) . प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

C.D. Blocks

67. { Shri Sarjoo Pandey:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state the total amount given to Government of U.P. during 1962-63 and 1963-64 so far for the Community Development Blocks in the State?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): 1962-63:

Central assistance given to the State Government was Rs. 872.20 lakhs (Rs. 546.67 lakhs as grant and Rs. 325.53 lakhs as loan).

1963-64: Central assistance allocated is Rs. 623.80 lakhs (Rs. 376.00 lakhs as grant and Rs. 247.80 lakhs as loan).

उत्तर प्रदेश में चीनी का उत्पादन

६८. { श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :
श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में १९६१-६२ और १९६२-६३ में चीनी का उत्पादन कुल कितना था; और

(ख) इसी अवधि में उत्तर प्रदेश से कुल कितनी चीनी निर्यात की गई ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री प्र० म० यामस) :

(क) शर्करा वर्ष लाख मीट्रिक
१९६१-६२ टन
(नवम्बर में अक्तूबर) १२.०४
१९६२-६३
(नवम्बर में अक्तूबर) ८.५०

(ख) शर्करा निर्यात मंत्रालय अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत १९६१-६२ के उत्पादन पर निर्यात कोटा १,६६,६०६ मीट्रिक टन और १९६२-६३ के उत्पादन पर अक्तूबर, १९६३ के अन्त तक, ७६,३८२ मीट्रिक टन था ।

कन्द्रीय सड़क निधि

६९. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : क्या परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि १९६२-६३ में कन्द्रीय सड़क निधि से अलग अलग राज्यों को सड़क निर्माण योजना में कितनी-कितनी धन राशि दी गई है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में नौबहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया देखिये संख्या LT १८३१/६३]

Research Scheme

70. **Shri Sarjoo Pandey:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any research schemes were sanctioned or are proposed to be sanctioned in U.P. by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research during 1962-63 and 1963-64; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). A statement giving the information required is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1832/63].

Assistance to U.P.

{ **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**
71. { **Shri Balgovind Verma:**
 { **Shri Sarjoo Pandey:**

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the financial assistance given by the Centre to Government of U.P. for development of animal husbandry, dairying and fisheries during 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64 so far; and

(b) the amount of money actually spent by the U.P. Government during the same period?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). A statement showing information with regard to the amount of central assistance given to the Government of Uttar Pradesh for animal husbandry, dairying and fisheries development schemes during 1961-62 and 1962-63 and that allocated for 1963-64, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1833/63].

Western Style Accommodation for Tourists

72. A. V. Raghavan: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to State:

(a) the number of applications received so far from each State for the grant of subsidy for providing economical Western style accommodation to tourists in principal cities in India;

(b) the names of organisations selected for the purpose and the amount sanctioned; and

(c) whether hotels run by individuals are also eligible for this grant?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). The required information is given below:—

The scheme included in the Third Plan for Tourism is intended for putting up economical Western style accommodation for middle and low income group foreign tourists only in six principal cities of India viz., Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Agra and Jaipur. It was intended to give subsidies to reputable organisations experienced in running inexpensive and clean accommodation suitable for middle and low income group foreign tourists for putting up similar accommodation in the cities mentioned above.

Requests for subsidy for putting up such accommodation were received from 9 organisations and 3 State Governments as per the table below:—

Name of State	Organisa- tion	State Govt.
Delhi . . .	2	..
U.P. . . .	2	1
Madras . . .	3	1
Andhra Pradesh . . .	1	..
West Bengal	1
Rajasthan . . .	1	..
TOTAL . . .	9	3

A subsidy of Rs. 3.75 lakhs was sanctioned to the Y.W.C.A., New Delhi to meet part of the expenditure on construction of a Guest House for tourists at New Delhi. The Guest House is already in commission. A subsidy of Rs. 1.50 lakhs was sanctioned to the Andhra Mahila Sabha Madras for construction of a hostel for foreign tourists at Madras which is expected to be inaugurated by the end of December, 1963.

The question of giving subsidies to organisations has been reviewed and the present view is that instead of giving grants loans on easy terms may be offered to these organisations and where such organisations are not willing to take a loan Government may put up such accommodation themselves. A loan of Rs. 8.00 lakhs has been offered to the Y.M.C.A., New Delhi on easy terms.

Hotels run by individuals are not eligible for such loans under this scheme.

Special Stamps

73. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Will the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to issue a special series of stamps on social reformers and renowned musicians of India;

(b) whether a list of such personalities has been prepared; and

(c) if so, the names selected and the dates when the stamps will be issued?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c). The list is under preparation.

P. & T. Buildings

74. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Will the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made regarding construction of new buildings for post

and telegraph offices and telephone exchanges in the Malabar regions of Kerala from 1960-61 to date; and

(b) the names of projects that are now in progress and when they will be completed?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati): (a) and (b). The following buildings are under construction:—

1. Kozikode HPO building.
2. Quilandy Telephone Exchange.
3. Calicut HPO and Amenity Block.

Land has been purchased and plans and estimates are under preparation in respect of:

1. Cannanore—Telephone Exchange.
2. Cannanore—Head Post Office.
3. Palghat—Telephone Exchange.
4. Tellichery—Post Office.
5. Calicut—Telephone Exchange.
6. Nemara—Post Office.

Sites are being acquired in:

1. Badagara for Telephone Exchange.
2. Ponnani for Telephone Exchange.
3. Perinthalamanna for Post Office.
4. Tirur for Telephone Exchange.
5. Kanhangad for Telephone Exchange.

Other cases under consideration are:

1. Mannantoddy for Post Office.
2. Vythiri for Post Office.
3. Kallai for Post Office.

Waltair Station

75. Shri P. C. Deo Bhanj: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any proposals for the expansion and development of

the railway station and the yard at Waltair on the South Eastern Railway during the Third Plan period; and

(b) the total amount Government propose to spend over the above-mentioned development and expansion scheme?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). It is proposed to remodel the station building at Waltair at a cost of Rs. 6.28 lakhs and to provide additional lines for stabling coaching rakes at a cost of Rs. 2.96 lakhs. The works are in progress.

Cultivable lands along Railway Tracks

76. Dr. P. Srinivasan: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether cultivable lands are available along the Railway tracks in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to utilise these lands for cultivation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) Total area of such Railway land is approximately 78,590 acres.

(c) and (d). All spare Railway lands suitable for cultivation are handed over to the respective State Governments for allotment to individual cultivators. As the responsibility for allotment vests with the State Governments, the details are not known.

Crops Damaged by Floods

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri Subodh Hansda:

77. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**

Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

☐ **Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:**

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have assessed the damage done to the standing crops by the recent floods in the country;

(b) if so, the total estimated loss;

(c) which are the worst-affected States; and

(d) the type of aid given by the Centre?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) to (c). Any scientific assessment of the extent of damage to standing crops as a result of the recent floods can only be made after the final estimates of all crops become available towards the close of the Agricultural Year (July—June).

(d) In accordance with the policy laid down by the Central Government for assistance to States affected by natural calamities, the State Governments set aside from their own revenues a reasonable amount to meet expenditure on account of such calamities. A State Government can ask for Central help only when the total estimated expenditure exceeds Rs. one crore. The Centre's share is limited to half the expenditure on gratuitous relief over and above the amount set apart for this purpose by the State Government from their own budget. Ad-hoc grants and loans are also sometimes given.

Closure of Sugar Factories

78. **Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of sugar factories in the country have been closed recently;

(b) if so, their number and the reasons for their closure; and

(c) the specific steps Central Government have taken to run those factories?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) No, Sir.

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

Price of Fertilizers

79 { **Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to reduce the prices of fertilizers; and

(b) if so, the prices of various kinds of fertilizers fixed after reduction?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). The matter is under active consideration.

Village Volunteer Force

80. { **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons enlisted in the Village Volunteer Force, State-wise, up-to-date; and

(b) the expenditure incurred on this scheme so far?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) The details are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1834/63].

(b) No expenditure has been incurred specially for implementing the Village Volunteer Force scheme. The

existing departmental programmes and training schemes have, however, been adapted to meet the requirements of the scheme.

Money Order Forms

81. { Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Dhaon:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 726 on the 17th September, 1963 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered a proposal to allow private parties to print money order forms against free space for advertisement on them; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The response received from the private parties is being studied.

Leaf Drying Disease in Paddy Fields

82. { Shri R. G. Dubey:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to launch a campaign for controlling the leaf drying disease which has broken out in some paddy fields in Shahabad district of Bihar; and

(b) the measures taken in this direction?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). Immediately after the symptoms of the leaf-drying disease of paddy in

Shahabad during the Kharif season this year were noticed, the Central and State experts carried out detailed field survey of the extent of spread of the disease and its possible causes. The cause of the disease is still under investigation. In the meantime as remedial measures, a few measures were suggested and widely publicised:—

- (i) Stirring the soil thoroughly with a paddy weeder.
- (ii) Draining water out of the fields.
- (iii) Application of 40 lbs. of nitrogen, preferably Urea, and 40 lbs. of phosphoric acid and 20 lbs. of muriate of potash.
- (iv) Irrigating the fields after application of fertilizers.

The above measures were undertaken on a campaign basis in the affected areas. With a view to helping the cultivators during the 1963 kharif season, the Government of India announced an increase in its share of subsidy on the cost of pesticides from 25 per cent to 50 per cent.

In order to locate the casual factor responsible for the disease, services of two Japanese Experts have been obtained for about a month. These experts are at present in the country and have already visited Shahabad. After their detailed investigation and discussion with Central and State experts further line of work in the causes and remedies of this new paddy disease would be worked out.

Shipping Corporation

83. Shri Umanath: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a plan to expand the Shipping Corporation of India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The pro-

posals for the further expansion of shipping tonnage so far formulated by the Shipping Corporation of India envisage the acquisition of 16 overseas ships, 3 coastal colliers and 2 overseas tankers, aggregating to about 2,23,000 GRT.

Collision of Trains near Kanpur

84. } Shri P. C. Borooah;
} Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 108 down passenger train bound for Lucknow ran into an empty stationary train at Ajgain Railway Station near Kanpur;

(b) if so, the number of casualties suffered and other loss involved in the accident; and

(c) the cause of the accident?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) to (c). On 21-9-1963 at about 22.50 hrs. while train No. 108 Up Lucknow-Jhansi Passenger was starting from line No. 1 at Ajgain station, it entered the siding due to incorrect setting of points and collided with an empty rake stabled there.

As a result, 9 persons sustained minor injuries. Cost of damage to railway property was estimated at Rs. 6,430.

N.E.F. Railway

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

(a) whether attention of the Railway authorities has been drawn to the unsatisfactory catering service provided by the refreshment rooms at various stations on the North-East Frontier Railway and the absence of tea-stalls at other stations on the same Railway;

(b) if so, the action being taken to improve the conditions; and

(c) the names of stations in Assam where catering arrangements do not exist?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). A few complaints regarding catering arrangements at certain stations on North-East Frontier Railway were received and necessary remedial action in respect of such of them as have been substantiated on completion of enquiries, has been taken.

Tea stalls have been or are being provided at stations where need existed or has developed from the point of view of travelling public.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1835/63].

Rail Link between Siliguri and Jogighopa

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

(a) the progress made in the work of laying of an alternate rail-link between Siliguri and Jogighopa on N.F. Railway; and

(b) when it is likely to be completed?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). Preliminary Engineering and Final Location Surveys for the new broad gauge line from Siliguri to Jogighopa have been completed. A good proportion of tenders for work were received and settled by end of September 1963 and construction work has commenced from the beginning of this working season—October, 1963. Every effort is being made to adhere to a time schedule of two working seasons for completion of this line.

Passenger Trains from Gauhati to Upper Assam

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

(a) whether night running of passenger trains from Gauhati to Upper Assam has since been revived;

(b) if so, since when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The suspension of night running of passenger carrying trains on Lumding-Mariani section of the N. F. Railway still continues.

(c) For security reasons.

उत्तर रेलवे वर्कशॉप

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :
श्री रा० गि० दुबे :
श्री श्रीनारायण दास :
म.म. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री शं० ना० चतुर्वेदी :
श्री कर्णोसिंहजी :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर रेलवे की एक वर्कशॉप से पुलिस ने २१ सितम्बर, १९६३ के लगभग १ लाख रुपये के चोरी के कल पुर्जे बरामद किये;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस मामले में कोई जांच कराई गई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस का क्या परिणाम निकला और जिम्मेदार व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाह-नवाज खां) : (क) जी नहीं। दरअसल

बात यह है कि उत्तर रेलवे के वातानुकूल कारखाने (Air-conditioning workshop के बिजली के सामान के अनुरक्षण और निपटारे के सम्बन्ध में रेलवे सुरक्षा दल की अपराध आसुचना शाखा (Crime Intelligence Branch) ने कुछ अनियमितताओं का पता लगाया था।

(ख) और (ग). विशेष पुलिस सिब्वर्दी इस मामले की जांच कर रही है और उत्तर रेलवे की अपराध आसुचना शाखा विशेष पुलिस सिब्वर्दी की सहायता कर रही है।

Hindustan Shipyard

89. Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far made in implementing the expansion scheme for the Hindustan Ship-building Yard at Visakhapatnam;

(b) the expenditure so far incurred in this respect; and

(c) when the scheme is expected to be completed?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The Third Five Year Plan envisaged the expansion of the Hindustan Shipyard at an estimated cost of Rs. 244 lakhs. Against this provision, Government have so far accorded administrative approval to a programme of works costing about Rs. 96.08 lakhs. Out of this the execution of civil works costing Rs. 20.50 lakhs has been postponed on account of the Emergency. The Shipyard is planning a programme for further development works against the balance Plan provision and has every hope of utilising it.

(b) The expenditure incurred so far is as follows:

	Rs.
1961-62	8,73,000
1962-63	6,64,500
1963-64 (Budget Estimates)	28,94,000
TOTAL	44,31,500

(c) By about the end of the Third Plan period.

Marine Weather Station

90. { Shri Dhaon:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Oza:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the first automatic marine weather station has recently been launched at Madras;

(b) if so, from where that was brought and at what cost; and

(c) the purpose for which it will be utilised?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Mohiuddin):
(a) Yes; on the 24th September, 1963.

(b) The automatic weather station is the property of the U.S. Navy, who have, as a gesture of international co-operation, made it available to the India Meteorological Department for operations during the International Indian Ocean Expedition.

(c) It will record and transmit automatically, at fixed intervals, weather observations consisting of pressure, wind speed and wind direction, air and sea surface temperature.

Survey Vessel for Indian Navy

91. { Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Bade:
Shri Buta Singh:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that high-level Committee set up by the Hindustan Shipyard has suggested that work on a survey vessel for the Indian Navy should be expedited to make it possible for its delivery by October, 1964;

(b) if so, the steps taken to complete the vessel as suggested by the Committee; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that it has been decided to complete the vessel without the assistance of foreign consultants?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes.

(b) As suggested by the Committee, a separate office called 'Darshak Office' has been opened under the supervision of a competent officer from the Indian Navy, assisted by adequate and qualified staff, to supervise the progress of work according to schedule. This office does advance planning and scheduling of work, connected with the completion of this vessel alone, and also prepares drawings on the basis of workspot co-ordination.

(c). Yes.

Dairy Cooperatives

92. { Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Dhaon:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Centre has asked the State Governments to pursue a positive policy in favour of dairy cooperatives and the number of States who have agreed to the proposal;

(b) how far this will help the dairy development in the country; and

(c) whether there is any State which has not accepted this view and if so, whether any reason has been put forward by it?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (c). Yes. The proposals have been generally accepted by the State Governments of Madras, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat and

Mysore. Replies from the other States are awaited.

(b). The organisation of dairying on cooperative lines will help to provide an assured market at remunerative prices to the producers which will act as an incentive to the improvement of cattle and increased milk production. This will also ensure adequate supplies of milk to the dairy plants and supply of milk and milk products of dependable quality at reasonable prices to the consumers.

Sugarcane Cultivation in Alkaline Soil

93. { **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:**
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research has evolved a new method of growing sugarcane in alkaline soil; and

(b) if so, the main features of this new method and the cost involved in making alkaline soil suitable for the growing of sugarcane?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under this method, cane is planted in deep furrows and given a light irrigation immediately. After completion of germination, a thick layer of chopped cane trash is laid in the planted furrows. Further irrigations are given into the trash-packing. The cost of this method of planting is estimated to be Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 per acre over and above the cost of usual flat-planting method.

D.T.U.

94. **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under the consideration of Government to allow private bus owners to ply their buses on certain routes in

and around Delhi for the convenience of the public; and

(b) if so, the main features of this proposal and when this scheme will be put to a trial?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Central Warehousing Corporation

95. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether a regional office is likely to be opened under Central Warehousing Corporation at Calcutta; and

(b) if so, when and its purpose?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

P. & T. Employees

96. { **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Umanath:

Will the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a decision has since been taken to restore the reduction in pay and stoppage of increments in respect of those Posts and Telegraphs employees who took part in 1960 strike; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati): (a) No such decision has been taken. It was, however, decided on 22nd November 1962 that all petitions from officials who participated in the strike in July 1960 and where the penalties imposed were current and the period of punishment was two years or more on that date should be reviewed by the President, irrespective of whether they had al-

ready been reviewed or not, and action is being taken accordingly.

(b) Does not arise.

धुमकड़ पशु पालक

६७. { श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री बूटा सिंह :
श्री बड़े :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में धुमकड़ पशुपालकों की कितनी संख्या है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इन्हें बसाने का प्रबन्ध किया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो अब तक उन में से कितने बसाए जा चुके हैं ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री अ० म० चामस) : (क) धुमकड़ पशुपालकों के बारे में १९६१ की जनगणना में कोई आंकड़े इकट्ठे नहीं किये गये ।

(ख) और (ग). जानकारी राज्य सरकारों से इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा की पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Track between Church Gate and Grant Road Stations

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

(a) the stage at which the matter with regard to laying of a third track between the Churchgate and Grant Road Stations on the Western Railway suburban section stands, a decision about which was taken long ago;

(b) whether any, if so, what progress has been made so far; and

(c) whether any time limit for implementing the proposal has been fixed?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) to (c). With a view to meet the growing suburban traffic on the Western Railway, it is proposed to lay a third line and in later years also a fourth line between Churchgate and Grant Road. It has been decided to acquire about 6 acres of land required for this purpose at a cost of about Rs. 143 lakhs and this has been included in the Works Programme for 1963-64. The acquisition of land is in progress. Construction of third line will be taken up after the land is acquired. No target date has been fixed for this work yet, as it will mostly depend on the progress made in land acquisition.

Calcutta Helicopter Service

99. { Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri R. G. Dubey:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of operating helicopter service between Calcutta City and Dum Dum airport for quick transport has been examined;

(b) if so, what are the commercial and operational possibilities of such operation; and

(c) the decision taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) to (c). The economics of helicopter operations between Calcutta City and Dum Dum Airport are being examined by the Director General of Civil Aviation.

Irradiation of Wheat

100. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that intensive research by the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission and the Agricul-

ture Department has led to a discovery of a food processing by irradiating wheat in bulk which will destroy all the weevils and their eggs leaving grains themselves unaffected;

(b) if so, whether the American wheat now coming to India before it is shipped is being processed like that; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Destruction of spoilage causing organisms in food articles through irradiation has been known for quite some time. It is generally agreed that weevils and their eggs if present in foodgrains can be controlled through irradiation. The treatment is, however, likely to leave a residue in the grain and it is, therefore, necessary to see that the residue left is within safe limits.

(b) and (c). American authorities recently invited objections, if any, from all concerned about the adaptability of the method in general and a decision is yet to be taken. Wheat received in India is not being treated by this method.

ऋषिकेश रेलवे स्टेशन

१०१. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या रेलवे मंत्री १७ सितम्बर, १९६३ के अल्प सूचना प्रश्न संख्या ६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ऋषिकेश के रेलवे स्टेशन पर जिन कुछ फौजी कर्मचारियों ने विगत ६ सितम्बर, १९६३ को उत्पात कर के रेलवे के कर्मचारियों को पीटा था और रेलवे सम्पत्ति को हानि पहुंचाई थी, उन्हें दण्ड दिलाने में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाजखान) : सैनिक अधिकारी अभी इस मामले की जांच कर रहे हैं ।

दिल्ली में यमुना पर नावों का पुल

१०२. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या परिवहन मंत्री १३ अगस्त, १९६३ के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या ११८ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बरसात के बाद दिल्ली में यमुना नदी पर रेल के पुल के समीप नावों का एक पुल बना दिया गया है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इस देरी का क्या कारण है ?

परिवहन मंत्रालय में नौबहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) नावों के पुल का निर्माण नवम्बर के पहले सप्ताह में शुरू किया गया था और वह दिसम्बर के पहले सप्ताह में तैयार हो जायेगा ।

(ख) दिल्ली निगम की योजना थी कि इस पुल का निर्माण नवम्बर के पहले सप्ताह में शुरू किया जाय और निर्धारित समय के अनुसार निर्माण कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है । इस प्रकार इस कार्य में कोई देरी नहीं हुई है ।

दिल्ली में वजीराबाद पुल

१०३. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या परिवहन मंत्री २७ अगस्त, १९६३ के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या ६६७ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस बीच दिल्ली में यमुना नदी पर वजीराबाद का पुल यातायात के लिये पूरी तरह खोल दिया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस से दिल्ली व यमुना पार के इलाके के यातायात की स्थिति में कहां तक सुधार हुआ है ?

परिवहन मंत्रालय में नौबहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) अगस्त, १९६३ के अन्त में सड़क के पूरी तरह से बनने के पहिले ही वजीराबाद का पुल नियंत्रित

यातायात के लिये खोल दिया गया था । पिछली बरसात में पुल के पहुंच मांग कई जगहों पर टूट गये थे । इन पहुंच मार्गों में अब विटुमिन मिली रोड़ी बिछाई जा रही है । इसलिये इस समय पुल यातायात के लिये खुला नहीं है । रोड़ी बिछाने का काम संभवतः नवम्बर, १९६३ तक पूरा हो जायेगा ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता है ।

तूफान एक्सप्रेस

१०४. { श्री श्रीकारलाल बेरवा :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री विश्वनाथ पांडेय :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि तूफान एक्सप्रेस में २२ सितम्बर, १९६३ को मथुरा स्टेशन पर ही २ डिब्बों में आग लग गई थी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस का क्या कारण था और कितनी जान तथा धन की हानि हुई ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सें० बे० रामस्वामी) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Radio-Photo Link

105. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs be pleased to state:

(a) the countries with which India has direct radio-photo links;

(b) whether radio-photo service is accessible to press correspondents and private individuals in this country;

(c) whether the Government of India have any radio-photo links with the People's Republic of China; and

(d) whether Government propose to discontinue the same?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati): (a) India has direct Radio-photo services with the People's Republic of China, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, Poland, U.K. and U.S.S.R.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

(d) There is no proposal at present to discontinue the service.

Milk Crisis in Delhi

106. { Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Gokaran Prasad:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there was an acute milk crisis in Delhi during the last three weeks of September and in the third week of October, 1963; and

(b) if so, the precautionary measures taken to ensure against recurrence of similar breakdowns in future?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Because of heavy rains on 15-16th September, 1963, which resulted in serious flooding of areas which constitute the milkshed of the Delhi Milk Scheme, supply of milk to Delhi suddenly went down very seriously. Flooding caused destruction of fodder crops and outbreak of diseases, both parasitic and infectious, amongst milch animals, which accentuated the position regarding short supply. Further more, the position became more acute because of the increased demand on account of festivals.

(b) The shortage was basically due to circumstances beyond the control of Delhi Milk Scheme. But for that, it was hoped, the milk supply position was showing signs of being very easy

this year. As a precautionary measure, for the future, the Delhi Milk Scheme is being equipped with a Deep-freeze room for storing nearly 100 tonnes of butter, which will be used for the preparation of recombined milk to tide over brief periods of short supply of milk like the one mentioned above.

Cooperative Rice Mills

107. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are giving preferential treatment to co-operative rice mills in different paddy growing districts;

(b) whether such preferences, are being shown to the detriment or discrimination of existing rice mills and processing units in the private sector; and

(c) whether it is a fact that there are only a few co-operative societies coming forward for starting rice mills?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) The State Governments, with a view to facilitating the marketing of paddy through cooperatives, have been advised to give reference to co-operatives in establishing rice mills in suitable areas keeping in view the requirements of the hand pound- ing industry.

(b) The total number of rice mills in the country is of the order of 40,000. Since the new rice mills expected to be set up in the cooperative sector during the Third Plan will be about 350, their impact on the private sector mills will be negligible.

(c) The advice to give preference to cooperatives was communicated to State Governments only recently. It is expected that a number of cooperative marketing societies that generally instal rice mills, will avail of this facility.

Package Programme in Kerala

108. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in implementing the Package Programme for food production in Kerala; and

(b) the extent of financial assistance so far given to the State Government in this connection?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1836/63].

Minor Ports in Kerala

109. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) the total financial assistance so far given to Kerala Government for developing minor ports in the State during the Third Plan;

(b) how much of this amount has been spent so far; and

(c) the progress so far made in implementing the scheme for which the assistance was given?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The amount of loan so far given to the Kerala Government is Rs. 2.92 lakhs.

(b) The total expenditure incurred by the State Government on centrally assisted schemes is Rs. 6.16 lakhs.

(c) The progress of implementation of these schemes so far is indicated in the attached—laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1837/63].

Rice Purchased from U.S.A.

110. { Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Pottekkatt:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1731, on the 10th September, 1963 and state:

(a) the amount of loss suffered by the Government of India so far by purchasing rice from the U.S.A. under the P.L. 480 agreement; and

(b) the steps taken to procure rice at the rates prevailing in India?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) An amount of Rs. 17.88 crores was borne by the Government of India from 1956-57 to 1962-63 as subsidy on the rice imported from U.S.A. under the P.L. 480 agreement.

(b) The rice is purchased by India in the U.S.A. in the open market through tenders at the lowest prices. We have to buy the rice at the prices prevailing in the selling country.

Transport of Iron Ore

111. { Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway administration has already completed survey operations regarding railway lines for transport of iron ores;

(b) which specific areas have been so surveyed;

(c) whether cost structure of the construction of railway lines in those areas has been worked out; and

(d) when actual construction is expected to begin and in which of the areas?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) to (d). The Railway lines for the transport of iron ore are surveyed as and when the need for constructing the individual lines is felt. The following lines have been under construction during the recent years:

Line	Mileage	Cost of construction of the line
		(Rs. in crores)
(i) Sambalpur-Titilagarh BG (opened to goods traffic on 15-4-63).	113	14.58
(ii) Bimlagarh-Kiriburu B.G. (opened to goods traffic on 16-4-63).	26	6.07
(iii) Kottavalasa-Bailadilla BG (Line under construction).	270	55.32

Surveys for the following new lines have been sanctioned recently:

- | | |
|--|--|
| (i) Mangalore-Hassan Final Location Survey (MG) 128 Miles. | |
| (ii) Rail line connecting Tomka Daiteri and Navagarh areas with Paradip Port. (BG) 250 miles approx. | Preliminary Engineering and Traffic surveys. |
| (iii) Sini-Pendrasali and Gomharia-Asanboni avoiding lines (BG) 50 miles. | Do. |

The costs of construction of these new lines will be known only after the surveys have been completed and the reports examined.

Mail for Port Blair

112. { Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Maheswar Naik:

Will the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been received from any News Agent at

Port Blair registered packets addressed to News Agents they are delivered to them five to ten days after arrival of sea mails; and

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take to effect quick delivery?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Yes. A complaint from one News Agent only, viz., Mrs. Kiran Kumari, was received.

(b) Owing to infrequent sailings of ships to Port Blair, a large volume of mail is received at one and the same time. Unregistered articles of the letter mail including newspaper packets, magazines etc. are, however, delivered on the day following the date of receipt by Port Blair H.O., while registered articles containing newspapers, magazines etc. are normally delivered within 3 to 4 days of their receipt. Orders have since been issued, for closing separate bags with registered newspapers and magazines only and arranging their prompt delivery to the addressees.

Freedom from Hunger

113. { Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Maheswar Naik:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the contributions which have been made to the Freedom from Hunger International Fund by the voluntary organisations in India and by the Indian Government ever since the inception of the Fund?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): So far as the Government is aware, no voluntary organisation in India has made any contribution to the International Fund for the Freedom from Hunger Campaign. A contribution of Rs.2,00,000 was made by the Government of India to the Fund during 1960-61. The Government have also donated

one lakh special commemorative postage stamps of 15 n.p. valued at Rs.15,000 which were issued on 21st March, 1963.

पंचायती राज

११४. श्री बाल्मीकी : क्या सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अभी कौन-कौन से राज्य ऐसे हैं जहाँ पंचायती राज की स्थापना नहीं हुई है ; और

(ख) देरी के क्या कारण हैं ?

सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ब० सु० मूर्ति) : (क) और (ख). केरल, जम्मू तथा काश्मीर, मध्य प्रदेश, नागालैंड और पश्चिमी बंगाल में अभी पंचायती राज लागू नहीं किया गया है। बिहार में बिहार पंचायत समिति और जिला परिषद अधिनियम १९६१ केवल राज्य के चार राजस्व प्रभागों के मुख्यालयों वाले जिलों में हाल ही में लागू किया गया है।

राज्यवार व्योरा नीचे दिया गया है :—

बिहार : इन चार जिलों में पंचायत समितियों और जिला परिषदों के चुनाव जनवरी १९६४ तक कर दिये जाने हैं और निर्वाचित संस्थाएँ २६-१-१९६४ से काम करना प्रारम्भ कर देंगी।

जम्मू तथा काश्मीर : राज्य सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त की गयी लोकतन्त्रीय विकेन्द्रीकरण समिति राज्य में पंचायत राज लागू करने के प्रश्न पर विचार कर रही है। उम्मीद है कि समिति दिसम्बर, १९६३ तक अपना काम पूरा कर देगी।

केरल : पंचायती राज विधान का प्रा-रूप तैयार कर लिया गया है और आशा है कि विधेयक शीघ्र ही राज्य की विधान सभा में पेश किया जायेगा।

मध्य प्रदेश : पंचायती राज विधान बना लिया गया है। पंचायती राज संस्थाओं के चुनाव करन के लिये तैयारियां की जा रही हैं।

नागालड : राज्य में चल रही विशेष परिस्थितियों को दृष्टि में रखते हुए यहां पंचायती राज लागू करने के प्रश्न पर अभी तक विचार नहीं किया गया है।

पश्चिमी बंगाल : पंचायती राज विधान को राज्य की विधान सभा ने पास कर दिया है और राष्ट्रपति की स्वीकृति की इंतजार है।

Railway Accidents

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

(a) the number of railway accidents that took place in September, 1963 on Southern Railway; and

(b) the circumstances under which each accident occurred?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Twenty nine, in the categories of collisions, derailments, fires in trains and trains running into road traffic at level crossings.

(b) Out of these accidents, 2 were caused due to the failure of the Railway staff, one was due to the negligence on the part of the driver of a motor vehicle and one was accidental for which none has been found to blame. The remaining cases are under investigation.

Drought in Rajasthan

116. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Dr. P. N. Khan:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri H. C. Soy:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of cows died this year due to drought in Rajasthan and Gujarat;

(b) if so, which areas were badly affected;

(c) whether these areas do not also usually have enough rainfall; and

(d) if so, what precautions are taken against such calamities?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) to (d). Information is being collected from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Jute

{ Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Dr. P. N. Khan:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that yield per acre of jute in our country is very low;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore; and

(c) how Government propose to step up the yield per acre?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) The average yield per acre of jute in India is lower than that of other jute-growing countries.

(b) The main reason for lesser yield of Indian jute crop is the low fertility of the soils in some of the jute growing areas in which jute cultivation has spread on marginal lands. Where the soil conditions are better, the yields per acre compare favourably with other countries.

(c) The yield per acre is proposed to be stepped up by adopting intensive cultivation measures, including

distribution of improved seeds, application of fertilizers, spread of improved agricultural practices and plant protection measures. Suitable price incentives and subsidies/loans are being given to farmers for this purpose.

टेलीफोन कनेक्शन

११८. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी: क्या डाक तथा तार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि टेलीफोन व्यवस्था से लाभ उठाने और यंत्रों की मांग करने वालों को सामान्यतः दस वर्ष से भी अधिक वाट जोहना पड़ता है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि "अपना टेलीफोन लो" योजना के अन्तर्गत भी ग्राम्य-स्थितियों को प्राथमिकता नहीं दी जाती ; और

(ग) टेलीफोन की इस आवश्यकता की पूर्ति की दिशा में क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं और इसमें संतोषपूर्ण व्यवस्था कब तक हो जाने की संभावना है ?

डाक और तार विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री भगवती) : (क) स्थान स्थान पर स्थिति भिन्न है। दिल्ली, बम्बई आदि जैसे स्थानों में कुछ ऐसे आवेदक हैं जो दस वर्ष से भी अधिक समय से प्रतीक्षा कर रहे हैं।

(ख) "अपना टेलीफोन योजना" बम्बई कलकत्ता, दिल्ली, मद्रास, अमृतसर, कानपुर, नागपुर, बंगलौर, हैदराबाद तथा अहमदाबाद इन दस स्थानों पर लागू है। इन दस स्थानों पर ७० प्रतिशत आवेदकों को प्राथमिकता के क्रम से 'अपना टेलीफोन योजना' के अन्तर्गत टेलीफोन दिये जाते हैं। उपलब्ध ३० प्रतिशत क्षमता से 'अपना टेलीफोन योजना' की रकम जमा कराये बिना डाक्टरों, प्रेस, सार्वजनिक कार्यकर्ताओं, सार्वजनिक संस्थानों तथा छोटे उद्योगों को, जो छूट प्राप्त वर्गों के अन्तर्गत रजिस्टर किये गये आवेदक होते हैं, टेलीफोन

दिये जाते हैं। 'अपना टेलीफोन योजना' के अन्तर्गत टेलीफोन क्रम से दिये जाते हैं।

(ग) विभाग के पास उपलब्ध साधनों के अनुसार तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के लक्ष्यों की पूर्ति करने और टेलीफोन सेवा का यथासंभव अधिक से अधिक विस्तार करने के लिये हर संभव प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संस्था के साथ किये गये एक ऋण समझौते के अन्तर्गत उपस्करों के आयात पर पूंजी लगाने के लिये ऋण प्राप्त किया गया है। फिर भी, चूंकि उपलब्ध साधन पर्याप्त नहीं हैं अतः टेलीफोनों की समूची मांगों की पूर्ति करने के लिये संतोषजनक व्यवस्था करना किस समय तक संभव हो सकेगा यह बताना कठिन है।

Rail Link Between Cape Comorin and Tirunelveli

119. { Shri Koya:
Shri Umanath:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the survey of a rail link between Cape Comorin and Tirunelveli has been completed;

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a). Not yet.

(b) Does not arise.

Dry Dock, Visakhapatnam

120. { Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Pottekkatt:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken to provide a dry dock at Visakhapatnam;

(b) if so, whether it is in addition to a floating dock proposed earlier; and

(c) the cost of this project and when the same will be commissioned?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) The cost of the project as originally estimated some time ago is Rs. 269 lakhs. However, the whole scheme is now being revised so as to accommodate larger ships now being registered under the Indian Flag.

चीनी मिल, देवरिया

१२१. श्री सरजू पांडेय : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बतान की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भटनी चीनी मिल, देवरिया, उत्तर प्रदेश बन्द हो गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका क्या कारण है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि उक्त मिल के ज़िम्मे किसानों का बहुत अधिक पैसा बाकी है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार किसानों को पैसा दिलाने के लिये क्या कार्रवाई कर रही है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री अ० म० थामस) : (क) और (ख) की नहीं। यह कारखाना एक अधिकृत नियंत्रक द्वारा चलाया जा रहा है।

(ग) जी हां। लगभग १० लाख रुपये।

(घ) अधिकृत नियंत्रक से कहा गया है कि यथा सम्भव आगामी फसल में बकाया राशि का भुगतान कर दे।

Cattle Breeding Farms in Rajasthan

122. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether two more cattle-breeding farms are proposed to be set up in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount sanctioned for the purpose?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) No.

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

R.M.S.

123. Shri G. Mohanty: Will the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs be pleased to state the names of Stations on Howrah-Waltair line of the S.E. Railway where Government propose to open R.M.S. Offices during this year?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati): It has been decided to open sorting mail offices at Panskura and Bhadrak railway stations on the Howrah-Waltair line of the S.E. Railway as soon as suitable accommodation for the proposed offices is available.

Rice Procurement through Cooperatives

124. Shri G. Mohanty: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the difficulties encountered in adopting a scheme of procurement of rice through cooperative marketing societies; and

(b) whether the scheme of purchase through agents is adopted in procurement of wheat?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Mainly the difficulties arise from the comparatively small number of such societies and their small coverage; their lack of experience and financial position the quality of their management are also other considerations which have to be taken into account.

(b) Yes, Sir. In the current year, arrangements for price support purchases of wheat were made in three of the major wheat-producing States viz., Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. In Uttar Pradesh the Cooperative Marketing Federation, and in Madhya Pradesh the Apex Marketing Society, was appointed as the agent of the Government for procurement of wheat. In Punjab, apart from cooperative societies, associations of Pucca Arhatias and reputed traders were also appointed as agents.

Wheat Loan from Canada

125. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Canadian Government have offered wheat loan to India on the lines of American PL 480 Agreement; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The Government of Canada have, however, offered \$1.5 million for the purchase of wheat under the Colombo Plan programme for the year 1963-64.

अहिल्यापुर स्टेशन

१२६. श्री विश्वनाथ पांडेय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अहिल्यापुर स्टेशन (पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे) के पूर्वी सिगनल

से टकरा कर एक वर्ष में कई मुसाफिरों की मृत्यु हो गई है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो ३० सितम्बर, १९६३ तक कितने मुसाफिरों की मृत्यु हुई है ; और

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

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सै० बें० रामस्वामी): (क) पिछले एक वर्ष में अहिल्यापुर स्टेशन पर प्रस्थान-सिगनलों (starter signals) के पास चलती गाड़ी से आठ व्यक्ति गिरे । निश्चित रूप से यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि वे लोग पायदान पर यात्रा करते हुए सिगनल के खम्भों से टकरा गये ।

(ख) सात व्यक्ति ।

(ग) कोई कार्रवाई करने की जरूरत नहीं थी क्योंकि सिगनल सही जगह पर लगे हैं और उनसे मानक आयामों (Standard Dimensions) का उल्लंघन नहीं होता ।

दिल्ली दुग्ध केन्द्र के दूध की शुद्धता

१२७. स्वामी रामेश्वरानन्द : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना द्वारा जो दूध वितरित किया जाता है उसकी शुद्धता के लिये सरकार ने क्या प्रबन्ध किया है ।

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री प्र० म० धामस): दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना ने प्रत्येक मिल्क कलेक्शन तथा चिलिंग सेन्टर और केन्द्रीय डेरी में क्वालिटी कंट्रोल लेबोरेटरी खोली हुई है जो प्राप्त किए हुए और वितरित किए जाने वाले दूध की शुद्धता की जांच करती है । आमतौर पर चिलिंग सेन्टरों में उस दूध को स्वीकार नहीं किया जाता जो बैध स्तरों पर पूरा नहीं उतरता । यह स्तर इस प्रकार है :—भैंस के दूध में ६.० प्रतिशत चर्बी और ६.० प्रतिशत चर्बी रहित पदार्थ (solid-not-fat) और गाय के दूध

में ३.५ प्रतिशत चर्बी और ८.५ प्रतिशत चर्बी रहित पदार्थ ।

केन्द्रीय डेरी में विभिन्न अस्वचाश्रों में दूध का दोबारा परीक्षण किया जाता है जैसे इकट्ठा करने के समय, संवयन के समय, प्रक्रिया के समय, बोतल में भरने के समय और बोतल में भरे दूध की शीत भण्डार में रखने के समय । ऐसा कोई दूध स्वीकार नहीं किया जाता जो शुद्ध खाद्य पदार्थ सम्बन्धी नियमों के स्तर पर पूरा न उतरता हो । वास्तव में दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना ने अपने खास स्तर निर्धारित किए हुए हैं जो शुद्ध खाद्य पदार्थ सम्बन्धी नियमों के अन्तर्गत बने स्तरों से भी ऊंचे हैं । ये स्तर नीचे दिये गये हैं :—

चर्बी प्रतिशत चर्बी-रहित-
पदार्थ प्रतिशत

भस का दूध .	६.१-६.३	६.१-६.२
टोन्ड दूध	३.०-३.१	८.६-८.७
गाय का दूध ३.५ से कम नहीं	८.६-८.७	

ऊपर लिखे स्तरों पर पूरी तरह से अमल किया जाता है और ऐसा दूध बेचने की इजाजत नहीं होती जो इन स्तरों पर पूरा नहीं उतरता ।

Transport Cooperative Societies

128. { Shri Kapur Singh:
 { Shri Krishnapal Singh:
 { Shri Gulshan:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) the number of registered transport cooperative societies in different States;

(b) the number of such societies of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(c) whether any special facilities are being given to the societies of Scheduled Caste people; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) 826 as at the end of June, 1962.

(b) The information required is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is available. However, 4 such societies were registered during the last three years.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Agricultural Societies

129. { Shri Kapur Singh:
 { Shri Gulshan:

Will the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of registered agricultural societies in various States;

(b) the number of such societies run by Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people;

(c) whether any financial or other help is being given by Government to these societies; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra):

(a) A statement showing the number of agricultural cooperative societies in the various states of the country as on 30-6-1962 is laid on the Table of the House;

(b) Cooperative societies are not classified on the basis of caste and as such the number of societies run by Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people is not available;

(c) Yes, assistance is given to certain types of agricultural cooperative societies.

(d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in the Library. See No. LT-1838/63].

Konkan Ferry Service

- Shri Raghunath Singh:
 130. { Shri Bade:
 Shri Kachhavalaya:
 Shri Nath Pai:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Konkan Ferry Service has been resumed on the promise that Maharashtra Government would pay the subsidy for 1961-62 in lieu of the increase in fares and cost of repairs and that for the period 1962-63 will be determined by a Committee?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): The Konkan Coastal steamer service has been resumed on the understanding that—

(i) for 1961-62:

(a) the subsidy in lieu of increase of fares would be paid by the Government of Maharashtra.

(b) the subsidy on account of excess cost of repairs of ships would be paid by the Government of Maharashtra and the Government of India in equal shares; and

(ii) for 1962-63 onwards the quantum of subsidy to be paid would be determined by a Committee to be appointed.

Lanka Station

131. { Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether an aviation spirit wagon at Lanka station (N.E.F.R.) caught fire on or about the 9th October, 1963 causing a number of casualties;

(b) if so, the number of persons killed and injured; and

(c) the cause of the fire?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz

Khan): (a) Yes. But the incident occurred on 8th October, 1963.

(b) Out of 13 injured, 7 succumbed.

(c) According to Government Railway Police report, the cause of the fire was due to one person having filled his Cigarette Lighter with leaking aviation spirit from one of the wagons, tested the lighter, which produced the naked flame. This caused the aviation spirit gas to ignite.

खेती के योग्य बंजर भूमि

१३२. { श्री रामसेवक यादव :
 श्री सरजू पांडेय :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय देश में राज्यवार खेती लायक बंजर जमीन कितनी है ;

(ख) क्या प्रथम, द्वितीय तथा तीसरी योजना में अभी तक कुछ बंजर जमीन खेती के योग्य बनाई गई है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो कितनी, कहां-कहां तथा खेती लायक पड़ी बंजर जमीन में और खेती के योग्य बनाई गई जमीन में क्या अनुपात है ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार बाकी खेती लायक बंजर जमीन पर खेती कर खाद्यान्न की कमी पूरा करने के लिये अन्न सेना के निर्माण पर विचार कर रही है और उसकी रूप रेखा क्या है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह): (क) से (ग) पूछी हुई जानकारी राज्यों/संघ क्षेत्रों से इकट्ठी की जा रही है और मिलते ही सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

(घ) बाकी खेती योग्य बंजर भूमि पर खेती कर खाद्यान्न की कमी पूरा करने के लिये अन्न सेना के निर्माण के विषय में कोई प्रस्ताव

नहीं है। तकनीकी सलाह के केन्द्रीयकरण तथा उन्नत बीज, उर्वरक, वस्ति रक्षा कार्य, सिंचाई तथा सन्निहित खर्च को पूरा करने के लिये ऋण आदि उत्पादन के तरीकों के माध्यम से चुने हुये क्षेत्रों में सघन प्रयत्नों पर जोर दिया जा रहा है।

बाराबंकी स्टेशन पर दुर्घटनायें

१३३. श्री रामसेवक यादव : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले दस वर्षों में बाराबंकी रेलवे क्रासिंग पर कितनी दुर्घटनायें हुई ;

(ख) क्या रेलवे क्रासिंग के प्रतिरिक्त बाराबंकी स्टेशन पर प्लेटफार्म को पार कर उस पार जाने के लिये ओवर ब्रिज न होने के कारण भी काफी दुर्घटनायें हुई हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो दुर्घटनाओं को रोकने के लिये क्या उपाय हो रहा है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सै० बें० रामस्वामी) : (क) कोई नहीं।

(ख) जी नहीं। बाराबंकी स्टेशन पर पिछले दस वर्षों से एक ऊपरी पैदल पुल (foot over bridge) मौजूद है।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता।

Loan for Agricultural Purposes

134. **Shri Kappen:** Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank is fixing annually the credit limit for concessional finance for agricultural purposes to the Central Co-operative Banks; and

(b) if so, the basis for fixing the credit limits?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra) (a) and (b). The information is given

in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1839/63].

Second Pay Commission

135. **Shri Balkrishna Wasnik:** Will the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations have been made that the recommendation of the Second Pay Commission in respect of promotion from Class III Cadres to the Gazetted cadres and the conveyance allowance in big cities be implemented without delay; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati): (a) and (b). Some officials of the P. & T. Department as well as one Service Association have represented that gazetted posts in Circle and Administrative Offices may be reserved for non-gazetted clerical staff. These representations and the question of grant of conveyance allowance in big cities are under consideration.

Tuliha Aerodrome

136. **Shri Rlsang Keishing:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that special scheme to improve and extend the Tuliha Aerodrome at Imphal has been proposed;

(b) the acreage of land to be requisitioned and the amount of compensation to be paid; and

(c) the time by which the scheme will be completed and the Aerodrome will be ready for use?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Ahmed Mohiuddin): (a) Yes, Sir. A proposal to improve and extend the Tuliha Aerodrome is under examination.

(b) No acquisition or requisition of land will be involved as sufficient land is already available with the Civil Aviation Department.

(c) The work will take more than 12 months for completion from the date of commencement.

रेलवे विभाग में अंग्रेजी का प्रयोग

१३७. श्री कछवाय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे विभाग में विभिन्न स्थानों पर अल्प वेतन पाने वाले कर्मचारियों से अंग्रेजी में ही कार्य करने के लिये जोर दिया जाता है ; और

(ख) सरकार रेल विभाग में हिन्दी के अधिकाधिक प्रयोग के लिये क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाह-नवाज खां) : (क) रेल कार्यालयों में सरकारी काम आमतौर पर अंग्रेजी में किया जाता है, इसलिये किसी कर्मचारी को अंग्रेजी में सरकारी काम करने के लिए मजबूर करने का सवाल नहीं उठता । फिर भी, परीक्षण के तौर पर, हिन्दी भाषी क्षेत्रों के रेल कार्यालयों के कुछ चुने हुए अनुभागों में, जहाँ ६० प्रतिशत या इस से अधिक कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी का व्यावहारिक ज्ञान है, फाइलों पर हिन्दी में नोट लिखने की अनुमति दी गयी है । रेल कार्यालयों के ११६ अनुभागों में आंशिक रूप से हिन्दी में नोट लिखने का काम शुरू किया जा चुका है । जैसे जैसे सभी स्तरों पर हिन्दी जानने वाले अफसरों और कर्मचारियों की संख्या बढ़ रही है, यह परीक्षण धीरे धीरे दूसरे अनुभागों में भी शुरू किया जा रहा है ।

(ख) सरकार की सामान्य नीति के अनुसार रेल कार्यालयों में धीरे धीरे हिन्दी में काम शुरू करने के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कदम उठाये गये हैं । इस दिशा में अब तक जो कदम उठाये गये हैं उन का सारांश एक विवरण में 1400(Ai) LSD—4.

दिया गया है जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है । [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया, देखिये संख्या एल० टी० १८४०।६३]

उज्जैन में रेलवे कर्मचारियों के लिये क्वार्टर

१३८. श्री कछवाय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उज्जैन में इस समय रेलवे कर्मचारियों के लिये कितने क्वार्टर बने हैं ;

(ख) वहाँ पर कितने ऐसे कर्मचारी हैं जिनको अभी तक क्वार्टर नहीं मिल सके हैं ;

(ग) जिन क्वार्टरों में कर्मचारी रहते हैं उन में से कितने कर्मचारी अनुसूचित जाति के हैं ; और

(घ) क्वार्टरों की कमी कब तक पूरी हो जायेगी ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाह-नवाज खां) : (क) ५१५ ।

(ख) १,०४२

(ग) ६० ।

(घ) कर्मचारियों के लिये क्वार्टर बनाने का कार्यक्रम हर साल निर्धारित किया जाता है और कार्यक्रम बनाते समय इस बात का ध्यान रखा जाता है कि इस काम के लिये कितनी रकम उपलब्ध है और किन स्टेशनों पर क्वार्टरों ने अपेक्षाकृत अधिक जरूरत है । इसलिये निश्चित रूप से यह नहीं बताया जा सकता कि क्वार्टरों की कमी कब तक पूरी हो जायेगी ।

Cooperative Package Programme Districts

139. Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: Will the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the arrangements made for effective functioning of Cooperatives

in the Package Programme Districts; and

(b) the special schemes put into force for easy availability of credit from the cooperative societies to the agriculturists engaged on special agricultural programmes?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra):

(a) The following arrangements have been made:

(1) Production plan for each member of the cooperative in the area of operation of the programme is being prepared. For preparing these plans additional Village level Workers have been appointed in these areas. These plans show details about expenditure, income, repaying capacity etc. of the farmer.

(2) Cooperatives provide loans on the basis of these plans in cash and kind viz. fertilisers, seeds etc., to ensure effective utilisation.

(3) For the effective implementation of these plans the normal credit limits of members are being liberalised wherever necessary.

(4) Additional staff of supervisors has been made available in these areas for more effective supervision and recovery of loans.

(5) A more effective linking of credit and marketing is being arranged.

(b). (1) The Reserve Bank provides additional concessional finance for agricultural production in the areas of the programme taking into account the requirements as reflected in the production plans.

(2) To encourage cooperatives to lend adequately on the basis of the plans, particularly to the Weaker sections of the community, outright grants are being given to them at enhanced rates viz. 4 per cent of the additional lendings in the case of primary societies against 3 per cent in

other areas and 2 per cent to the central cooperative banks against 1 per cent in other areas.

Wagon Repair Factory

140. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1747 on the 10th September, 1963 and state:

(a) whether Government have finalised State Governments wherever required factory at Raipur in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration and a final decision will be taken after a proper study of the operational and financial aspects of the scheme.

Stamps on Wild Life

141. Shri Swell: Will the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs be pleased to state:

(a) whether wild-life stamps have been issued; and

(b) if so, the animals featuring on these stamps?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (Shri Bhagwati): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Gaur (Indian Bison), the Himalayan Panda, Tiger, and the Gir Lion.

Bridge at Golthemj Ghat (Bihar)

142. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering to construct a bridge over Chhoti Gandak at Golthemj Ghat (Bihar) which will connect Bihar and Uttar Pradesh States;

(b) if so, when construction and other works will begin; and

(c) the total cost of the bridge?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes.

(b) The site and the design of the proposed bridge have been settled in consultation with the Governments of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh but the question of the allocation of cost of the bridge among the Centre, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh Governments is under consideration. The construction of the bridge will be taken up as soon as the financial aspects are settled.

(c) About Rs. 25 lakhs.

Damage to Crops

143. { Shri Bade:
Shri Kachhaviya;

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the approximate value of the damage to crops by insects, rodents and other animal pests during 1961-62 and 1962-63;

(b) the steps being taken to check such damage; and

(c) the amount spent on checking this damage during 1961-62 and 1962-63?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) No accurate assessments have been made but it is estimated that overall losses caused by insects, other animal pests and diseases of crops come to about twenty per cent of the value of the crops, which works out to approximately rupees 1,000 crores annually at the current prices. Separate figures for the years 1961-62 and 1962-63 are not available.

(b) Plant Protection is primarily the responsibility of State Governments. Plant Protection Organisations have been set up in all States for taking effective control measures against plant pest and diseases. The Central Government also help the State Governments wherever requir-

ed by way of technical advice and giving them aerial operation facilities. For the distribution of pesticides and manually operated sprayers/dusters the Central Government gives a subsidy of 25 per cent.

(c) The total expenditure incurred by the State Governments on the various plant protection measures during 1961-62 and 1962-63 is not available. It is estimated that pesticides worth Rs. 7 crores in 1961 and Rs. 7.5 crores in 1962 were formulated in India for use in the agricultural sector. Application equipment worth over a crore of rupees was manufactured and sold in the country for applying these pesticides each year. The figures for 1963 are not yet available.

Hindustan Shipyard

144. { Shri Eswara Reddy:
Shri Bade:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the construction of ships at the Hindustan Ship-building Yard, Vishakapatnam has been affected by the shortage of steel; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to improve the situation?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes.

(b) The steel requirements of the Hindustan Shipyard for ship construction are arranged by the Iron and Steel Controller, Calcutta on high priority basis to the extent possible from indigenous suppliers; and for the balance, import licences are issued.

Timely action is taken by the Hindustan Shipyard in placing orders and keeping the Iron and Steel Controller/Producers informed from time to time about the Shipyard's requirements. The question of short supplies has been taken up with the Departments concerned and is engaging their attention.

Road Development

145. { **Shri Maheshwar Nalk:**
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the plan provision for road development has been revised;

(b) if so, the revised figure; and

(c) the off-take during these years of the plan and the achievements?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) About Rs. 416 crores.

(c) Expenditure aggregating about Rs. 220 crores is expected to be incurred during the first three years of the current plan period upto the end of 1963-64. In physical terms, about 17,600 kilometres of surfaced roads were added in the current plan upto the end of March, 1963.

तारघर

१४६. श्री कछवाय : क्या डाक तथा तार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि एक तारघर दूसरे तारघर से कितनी दूरी पर होना चाहिये ?

डाक और तार विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री भगवती) : दो तारघरों के बीच के फासलों की कोई सीमा निश्चित नहीं की गई है। उन सभी स्थानों में जहाँ तारघर खोलना लाभप्रद हो तारघर खोल दिये जाते हैं। प्रशासनिक केन्द्रों जैसे जिला उपमण्डल तथा तहसील मुख्यालयों में भी तारघर खोले जाते हैं बावजूद इसके कि निरुद्ध के तारघरों से उनकी दूरी चाहे जितनी हो। ५००० जनसंख्या वाले कस्बों में घाटे की कुछ सामग्रियों के आधार पर तारघर खोले जाते हैं बशर्ते कि उस कस्बे की पाँच मील की अग्रिय दूरी के भीतर कोई तारघर मौजूद न हो।

Delhi-Bulandshahr Rail Link

147. **Shri Kachhavaia:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether there is a proposal to connect Delhi directly with Bulandshahr (U.P.) by Railway line?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): No.

Research on Paddy Seed

148. { **Shri B. K. Das:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether radio-activity has so far been tried on paddy seed or plant in any of our research laboratories; and

(b) if so, with what result?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes. Radio-active sources have been used in paddy crop at (i) Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, (ii) Bose Institute, Calcutta, (iii) Atomic Energy Establishment, Trombay (Bombay) and (iv) Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack.

(b) Some high-yielding, non-lodging varieties have been evolved and are under experimentation.

National Highway No. 37

149. **Shri R. Barua:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the design and construction of Highway No. 37 and its pavements are subjected to scientific investigation; and

(b) whether the quick deterioration and constant corrugation of pavements of this road ever attracted attention of Government for utilising the services of the Central Road Research Institute?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj

Bahadur: (a) The pavement of National Highway No. 37 was laid in a hurry during the Second World War. The thickness of the pavement was only 3 to 4 inches. No scientific investigations appear to have been done before laying this pavement.

(b) The Government of India are already aware that the pavement as laid during the War is inadequate for the present day traffic and the road has, therefore, developed corrugations. In certain stretches the thickness of pavement has already been increased to about 12 inches to cater to the present day traffic and it is now proposed to widen and strengthen the pavement of the entire length of this National Highway.

The work of strengthening the pavement is carried out as and when funds become available. Due to lack of funds it is many a time not possible to provide full thickness of pavement as required from design considerations. The problems relating to this road are simple and do not require any special consultation with the Central Road Research Institute.

Air Services to Assam

150. Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Airlines have recently stopped plying to North Lakhimpur, Assam and a private airlines has been allowed to ply there;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to develop Agartala Aerodrome immediately to facilitate easy landing of aircraft during rainy season?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The aerodrome at Agartala has already two all weather runways.

First Class Accommodation in Trains

151. Dr. P. Srinivasan: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no First class accommodation in some passenger trains; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) First class accommodation has not been provided on some passenger trains as there is no traffic justification for this class by those trains and also as a matter of policy on Janta trains.

कानपुर के निकट गंगा पर पुल

१५२. श्री मोहन स्वरूप : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कानपुर के निकट रेलवे विभाग द्वारा गंगा पर निर्मित पुल में दरारें पड़ गई हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या पुल की मरम्मत सम्भव है; और

(ग) मरम्मत पर कुल कितना रुपया व्यय होने का अनुमान है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सें० बें रामस्वामी) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Sugar Quota for Punjab

153. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Punjab has recently sought an increase in its quota of sugar;

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

(c) the total quantity of sugar allotted to Punjab during September, October and November, 1963 separately?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Having regard to the availability of sugar it was not possible to increase the quota for the present.

(c) Quantity of sugar allotted to Punjab in September, October and November, 1963 is as under:

Month	Quantity of sugar allotted (M. Tons)
September	16,630*
October	17,810
November	7,418
(Upto 7th November)	

*Released on 30th August for September.

Appointments in Northern Railway

154, Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received in the Headquarters of Northern Railway for filling up Class I, II, III and IV posts reserved for persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes between January, 1962 to September, 1963;

(b) the number of candidates called for interview and the number of candidates selected; and

(c) the number of candidates appointed and the number of those kept on panel?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (c). No recruitment is made by Northern Railway head-

quarters office for Class I and II posts. Hence no applications were received by them. As regards Class III and IV posts, the information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Medicinal Herbs

155, Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that rare medicinal herbs are produced in the Punjab and Kashmir hills besides Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the amount of grants or loans given to the Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir Governments during the Second Five Year Plan for their production and development?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). Information is being collected from the concerned States and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha when received.

Realignment of Kangra Valley

**156. { Shri Hem Raj:
Shri P. C. Borooah:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1389 on the 3rd September, 1963 and state:

(a) whether the project report and the estimates of the realignment of the Kangra Valley Railway have been received by Government;

(b) the route proposed for it; and

(c) the estimated cost and when will it be undertaken?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Not yet.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The actual work of realignment of the railway line can be taken in hand only on hearing from the State Government and after getting their acceptance of the cost.

Broad Gauge Lines upto Ramnagar

157. **Shri K. C. Pant:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to examine afresh the proposal to extend the broad gauge network upto Ramnagar and Kathgodam in the District of Nainital; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Accident at Dhanamandal

158. { **Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:**
Shri P. C. Deo Bhanj:
Shri G. Mohanty:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey.
Shri Balgovind Verma:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that trains could not run on 16th October, 1963 on account of an accident at Dhanamandal (Orissa) Railway station;

(b) if so, the causes of the accident and the number and nature of casualties inflicted;

(c) the loss suffered by the Railways in that accident; and

(d) whether any enquiry has been instituted?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Through running of trains was interrupted on 16th October, 1963 on account of the accident.

(b) and (d). Cause of the accident is under enquiry. Three persons sustained minor injuries.

(c) Rs. 14,500 (Approximately).

Revitalization of Village Societies

159. { **Shri B. P. Yadava:**
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Dhaon:
Shri Chattar Singh:

Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Centre have issued a circular to the State Governments to accord highest priority to the programmes of the reorganisation and revitalization of village societies; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the State Governments thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Yes Sir. In a circular letter issued to state governments in October, 1963 regarding the preparation of the cooperative plan for 1964-65 the importance of reorganisation and revitalisation of village societies has been re-emphasised and the state governments have been advised to accord high priority to the creation of viable societies at the village level.

(b) The programmes to be formulated by state governments will be discussed, with the representatives of the state governments during annual plan discussions in November-December, 1963.

Silchar-Imphal Shuttle Air Service

160. Shri A. N. Vidyalankar: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the communication facilities available to the people of Manipur are extremely poor and the only facilities of quick transport are through the air;

(b) whether Government have received repeated representations from official as well as non-official agencies to increase the air transport facilities; and

(c) pending a permanent solution of the problem whether Government propose to accept the suggestion made in these representations to increase the number of shuttle plane services between Silchar and Imphal?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Mohiuddin):

(a) to (c). Representations have been received from Manipur State Administration and others for providing more capacity for Imphal. The Corporation at present operates a daily Dakota service on the route Calcutta|Agartala|Silchar|Imphal and has plans to introduce a Friendship service on this route as soon as Imphal airport is ready to receive that aircraft. In the meantime, the Corporation propose to increase the frequency of the Dakota service from 7 to 11 per week with effect from 1-1-1964.

Post Office at Golikhera

161. Shri H. C. Soy: Will the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Posts and Telegraphs Office had been sanctioned at Golikhera on S. E. Railway some years ago but no steps have been taken to implement the sanction so far; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to expedite the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati):

(a) and (b). A Post Office already exists at Goikera. Sanction for telegraph facilities at Golikhera was issued early in 1962, but the work could not be taken up due to electrification of railway track. Telegraph facilities are expected to be provided by January, 1964.

Box-Wagons

162. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the producers of coal are finding it difficult to load rakes of Box-wagons within the prescribed time-limit; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes—formerly when the free-time was 5 hours.

(b) From 1-2-1963 the free-time for loading was increased from 5 working hours to 10 working hours for rakes of 20 Box-wagons or more.

12 hrs.

**RE. MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT
AND CORRECTION OF RECORDS****Mr. Speaker:** Calling-attention
notice—Shri S. M. Banerjee.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी विनती है कि स्थगन-प्रस्ताव और ध्यानाकर्षण-प्रस्ताव पर कुछ फैसला देने के पहले आप अपने कल के निर्णय पर पुनर्विचार करें। कल आप ने कहा था कि किसी भी ध्यानाकर्षण या स्थगन-प्रस्ताव को आप समय की कसौटी पर मानेंगे। मेरी आप से अर्ज है कि समय की कसौटी सिर्फ उन प्रस्तावों के लिए रखी जा सकती है, जो एक ही ढंग के हों। जो प्रस्ताव, चाहे वे स्थगन-प्रस्ताव हों या ध्यानाकर्षण-प्रस्ताव, बिल्कुल अलग अलग महत्व के हैं, उन के लिए कसौटियों दूसरी होनी चाहियें। मैं आप से यह भी अर्ज करूँ कि अभी नियमों में कोई नियम ऐसा नहीं है, जिसके द्वारा आप केवल समय की कसौटी को मानें। मेरी अर्ज आप से यह है कि आप ४४ करोड़ के व्यापक और तात्कालिक हितों को मानें। इस लिये कसौटियों दो हुई : एक कसौटी — लोक-हित की व्यापकता और दूसरी कसौटी—लोक-हित की तात्कालिकता। यदि कई प्रस्ताव एक ही किस्म के आते हैं, तो वहाँ आप समय की कसौटी को मान सकते हैं, लेकिन जब अलग अलग ढंग के प्रस्ताव हैं, तो पिछले डेढ़ दो महीने में, इन दोनों मंत्रों के बीच में देश में जो कुछ भी घटनाएँ हुई हैं, उनको लोक-हित की व्यापकता और लोक-हित की तात्कालिकता की कसौटी पर जांचना चाहिए।

मैं समझता हूँ कि पिछले डेढ़ दो महीनों में देश में भुखमरी और कमी की जो हालत रही है, उस को अगर इन दोनों कसौटियों पर जांचा जाये — मैं किसी प्रस्ताव पर नहीं बोल रहा हूँ, मैं केवल इन कसौटियों पर बोल रहा हूँ

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसी लिये मुझे तकलीफ है कि जब कोई प्रस्ताव सामने न हो, तो उस वक्त कोई मेम्बर नहीं बोल सकता। पहली बात डाक्टर साहब की खिदमत में मैं ने यह कहनी है कि इस हाउस में हम ने आर्डर आफ बिजिनेस के मुताबिक ही काम करना है और अगर कोई मेम्बर साहब ऐसी कोई चंख उठाना चाहते हैं, तो वह मुझे पहले सूचना दें और मुझ से मिल लें। आप ने कल मुझे एक चिट्ठी लिखी थी। मैं आप को बाद में वक्त देता और आप उस समय अपनी बात कह सकते थे। लेकिन क्या इस तरह काम चलेगा कि जिस वक्त आप का जी चाहे, जो आप का जी चाहे, वह इस हाउस में उठा लें ? क्या इस तरह से काम चल सकेगा ?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आप के जवाब से मैं ने यही समझा था कि आप इस वक्त मुझे वक्त देंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य देख लें कि जब मैं कालिंग एटेंशन नोटिस को ले रहा हूँ, तो वह बगैर इन्तज़ार किये हुए अपनी बात को उठा देते हैं और चाहते हैं कि हाउस में जो काम चल रहा है, उस को बन्द कर दिया जाये और दूसरे माननीय सदस्य बैठ जायें। मैं डाक्टर साहब के सामने ही यह सवाल पेश करता हूँ कि क्या इस तरह से काम चल सकेगा।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : दूसरे नियम के बारे में आप के हुक्म, और मेरे नेता ने जो सलाह दी थी, उस को मैं ने मान लिया था। लेकिन आप ने यह निर्णय दिया था। मैं किसी एक प्रस्ताव पर नहीं बोल रहा था। मैं यही समझा था कि आप इस को पहले लेंगे। मुझे श्री राम सेवक यादव से यही पता चला।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप ने यह समझा था, तो मुझे अफसोस है। या तो

[अध्यक्ष महोदय]

आप के लीडर साहब को समझाने में मेरी गलती हुई, या उन्होंने गलत समझा, मगर चूँकि आप ने इस बात को उठाया है, इस लिए मैं इस को ले लेता हूँ।

आप ने कहा है कि आप ने पहली बात मान ली। आप ने मुझे चिट्ठी लिखी कि वैसे तो आप मेरे पास आने के लिये खुश होंगे, लेकिन आप इन बातों के लिये ज्यादा आता पसन्द नहीं करते। आप ने रिकार्ड को दुस्त करने का जो सवाल उठाया था, उस के दो ही तरीके हो सकते हैं। यह तो नहीं हो सकता कि मैं सब रिकार्ड उठा कर यहाँ पर पढ़ना शुरू कर दूँ कि उन में कोई गलती हुई या नहीं। या तो आप मुझे वक्त देते। आप जहाँ कहें, — मैं मञ्जक मैं नहीं टाल रहा हूँ — लाइटनी नहीं कह रहा हूँ, मैं रिकार्ड ले कर आप के पास आने के लिए तैयार हूँ, अगर आप आने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं। मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं हमेशा तैयार हूँ, लेकिन यह आप के कक्ष का मामला नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने कल भी कहा था। यहाँ पर इस का जिक्र करने की जरूरत नहीं है। अगर प्रिटिंग में कोई गलती है, तो उस को हाउस में लाने की जरूरत नहीं है, क्योंकि हाउस में उस पर कोई फैसला नहीं करना है। जो प्रिटिंग में गलती का मामला है, उस को मेरे पास लाया जाये, तो वह वहीं दुस्त हो सकता है। वह बात तो वहीं खत्म हो जाती है।

दूसरी बात आप ने यह कही कि कल मैं ने जो कहा कि श्री नाथपाई का जो मोशन था, चूँकि वह अलिस्ट नोटिस था, इसलिये मैं उस को लेता हूँ, वह नियम गलत है और आप को उस पर एतराज है। आप का कहना है कि टाइम की जो प्रायटी है, उस का ह्याल नहीं रखना चाहिये जिस का

अलियर नोटिस है, वह नहीं लेना चाहिये, बल्कि स्पीकर को यह देखना चाहिये कि कौन सा मजमून है, जो देश के लिये बहुत गम्भीर और महत्वपूर्ण है और उस को लेना चाहिये। क्या मैं आप को ठीक समझ रहा हूँ ? यही बात है न ?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : जी हाँ, व्यापक ४४ करोड़ का जिस में हित है। केवल गम्भीर नहीं—वह तो तात्कालिकता में आयेगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप रूलज को पढ़ें, तो आप देखेंगे कि एडजर्नमेंट मोशन के सम्बन्ध में स्पीकर का यह काम है कि जब उस ने कन्सेन्ट देनी है, तो उस ने देखना है कि आया वह इन आर्डर है। वाकी इस हाउस का काम है कि वह देखे कि उस की कितनी एहमियत है, कितनी गम्भीरता है और वह उस को कितना जरूरत समझता है और वह उसको सेशन देना है या नहीं। जब मेरे पास नोटिस आते हैं और मैं देखता हूँ कि एक से ज्यादा मोशन इन आर्डर हैं, तो मैं और कोई तरीका नहीं समझता सिवाय इस के कि जो पहले आया, उस को पहले लूँ, जो उस के बाद आया, उस को दूसरे दर्जे पर लूँ। मैं ने सिर्फ इतना देखना है कि वह इन आर्डर है या नहीं। वैसे वह मोशन स्टेल हो चुका था, इतने दिनों का मामला था और नोटिस भी मेरे पास दस पन्द्रह दिन से आया हुआ था, मगर हमारा कायदा है कि फर्स्ट अप्रचुनिटी पर उस मामले को लाया जाय और जो पहले नोटिस दिया गया है उस के बारे में भी समझा जायेगा कि वह दस बजे नोटिस आया। चूँकि यह पहला दिन था और उन को इस मामले को उठाने की पहली अप्रचुनिटी थी, इस लिये मेरे पास और कोई चारा नहीं था। मैं ने समझा कि वह इन आर्डर है, और इसलिये मैं ने उस को पहले ले लिया। यह बात एडीशनल है कि जब एक से ज्यादा एजर्नमेंट मोशन इन आर्डर हैं,

तो जो पहले आया है, मैं उस को पहले लूँ और अगर हाउस उस को रिजेक्ट कर दे, तो जो दूसरा हो, उस को मैं आप के सामने पेश कर दूँ ।

इसलिये मैं ने जो कल कहा, वह दुरुस्त कहा है, वह रूलज के मुताबिक है और उस में कोई तब्दीली करना मैं मुनासिब नहीं समझता।

कालिंग एटेंशन नोटिस ।

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : इस बारे में आप ने यह कहा है कि मेरे पास जो पहले आया था, समय के अनुसार मैं उस को पहले नेता और अगर हाउस उस को नामंजूर करता, तो दूसरे को नेता । मगर हालात इस से बिल्कुल मुलानिफ हैं । हमारा जो काम-रोको प्रस्ताव था, आप ने पहले ही उस को नामंजूर कर दिया । आप को कैसे पता लगा कि हाउस उस को मंजूर करेगा या नहीं ? जो काम-रोको प्रस्ताव एक गम्भीर परिस्थिति के सम्बन्ध में था, जो अकाल के सम्बन्ध में था, जिस का सम्बन्ध ४४ करोड़ लोगों से था, उस को आप ने पहले रिजेक्ट कर दिया । फिर आप उस को विचाराधीन कैसे कहते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने यही कहा है कि पहले मेरा काम है कि देखूँ कि वह इन आर्डर है या नहीं । अगर मैं ने आप के नोटिस को इन आर्डर ही नहीं पाया, तो सवाल ही नहीं था कि उस के टाइम का कोई निर्णय किया जाता । उस को आप गम्भीर और जरूरी समझते हों, मैं बेशक गलती पर हूँ, लेकिन मैं ने जो फैसला देना है, आखिर उसी पर अमल होगा । जैसा कि आप कह रहे हैं, मैं ने उस को इन्कार कर दिया, रिजेक्ट कर दिया, तो फिर सवाल ही नहीं पैदा होता कि उस को हाउस के सामने रखा जाता ।

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा निवेदन सुन लीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर । मैं ने श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त को बुलाया है ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मेरा थोड़ा निवेदन सुन लीजिए—एक मिनट के लिये मेरा निवेदन सुन लीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त को बुलाया है । माननीय सदस्य बैठ जायें ।

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta—South-West): Yesterday when Mr. Nath Pai's adjournment motion was admitted, I had asked you here on the floor of the House as to what would be the fate of the other adjournment motions. You were good enough to say that they would be taken up and disposed of today. Before the Calling Attention notice comes up, I would like to know the position because we have tabled an adjournment motion on a very important question regarding the abnormal rise in rice prices in West Bengal.

Mr. Speaker: I was informed that the Minister was going to make a statement. In order to come to a decision, I can ask the Minister to give me the facts. The adjournment motion can come up only on the facts that are admitted or established. And if the Speaker finds that he should know something further from the Minister and the statement should be made, then he can ask the Minister. But, incidentally, the Minister had also said, in response to other notices, that he would make a statement. I have kept the adjournment motion in abeyance. I have not decided it. I shall just listen to the statement and then I shall take a decision on that.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): May I make a submission? Previously, what used to happen in regard to adjournment motions was this. Actually, the Speaker used to read that out and then allow us to make a statement or the Minister to make a statement. You, Sir, in your wisdom have changed

[Shri S. M. Bannerjee]

the procedure, and you want simply to hear the hon. Minister before admitting the adjournment motion. Now, here is an opportunity that you are giving to the hon. Minister to make a statement, and then you will be deciding whether the adjournment motion is to be admitted or not. When once the hon. Minister makes a statement, may I know whether it will be considered that the adjournment motion still remains there, and we have a right to censure the Government and demand that they should resign?....

Mr. Speaker: There is one other thing that I must bring to the notice of the hon. Members. Though there is an element of censure involved in the adjournment motion, yet, it is not a direct censure motion. When the Members insist that they want to censure Government, why do they not come forward with a direct motion for censure of Government? They have that right.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: An adjournment motion is a censure motion.

Mr. Speaker: An adjournment motion is not a censure motion, but it is quite distinct. I differ from the hon. Member.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barackpore): May I plead with you one thing that if you would kindly look into the earlier debates, you will find this? I remember that Shri Mavalankar on many occasions told us that he would not permit us to move the adjournment motion, because it had an element of censure in it. So, there is in an adjournment motion clearly an element of a censure motion. There can be a no-confidence motion and there can be an adjournment motion, but we have no such thing as a censure motion.

Mr. Speaker: We have. A censure motion can always be brought forward by any Member of the House.

Though I do not recollect the ruling given by Shri Mavalankar, my distinguished predecessor, yet, I too have said that an adjournment motion has an element of censure about it. I have also said that, but it is not a censure motion.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: There is no censure motion provided for in our rules. Where is the censure motion provided for?

Mr. Speaker: I can convince the hon. Member that we have that provision. A censure motion can always be brought forward by any Member against the Government. That is open to him.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): There is only provision for expressing want of confidence.

Mr. Speaker: A motion for expressing no confidence is a different thing.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: There is no word 'censure' occurring in our Rules of Procedure.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Where is the censure motion provided for in our Rules of Procedure?

Mr. Speaker: We can discuss it and thrash it out. I shall tell the hon. Member where it is provided for.

So far as Shri S. M. Banerjee's question is concerned, namely whether after the statement has been made by the hon. Minister, the adjournment motion stands as a valid one or whether it disappears, I would like to say that the adjournment motion remains. It may be possible that after a statement has been made in detail and all the facts given, then occasion may arise when there ought to be an adjournment motion; that also is possible. After the statement

is made, there might be a possibility for that as well. But it will depend upon the circumstances. It is not that it would be there because I had said that and, therefore, the occasion had arisen, but that would depend upon the circumstances.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): What about the other adjournment motions? You had said that they would be taken up today. So, all of them are still there.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): May I make a submission?....

Mr. Speaker: Now, we should proceed with the Order Paper.

Shri Hem Barua: May I submit that I had tabled an adjournment motion on the breakdown of the Gauhati refinery incurring a loss of Rs. 63 lakhs? This morning, I am told that permission has been withheld for it on the ground that there is an unstarred question....

Mr. Speaker: Should I then give consent now?....

Shri Hem Barua: That shows that the attempt is to treat it lightly. An unstarred question cannot replace an adjournment motion.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Now, the hon. Member should sit down.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मुझे भी एक निवेदन करना है और उस को भी आप सुन लीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइये, मुझे एक जवाब दे लेने दीजिये ।

श्री बागड़ी : मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ऐसे नहीं बोल सकते हैं । आप बैठ जाये । उन से मैं ने कहा है कि मुझे एक जवाब दे लेने दीजिये । और आप खड़े हो गये हैं ।

श्री बागड़ी : मुझ को सुन लीजिये...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या इस तरह से काम चलता रह सकता है । मेरा ख्याल है कि इस तरह से तो सारा दिन चला जायेगा और कोई काम नहीं हो सकेगा । एक के बाद एक खड़े होते जायेंगे तो कोई कार्यवाई नहीं कर सकेंगे ।

श्री हेम बरुआ ने कहा है कि उन को पता लग गया था कि मैं ने एडजर्नमेंट मोशन को कंसेन्ट विदहोल्ड की थी । मुझे अफसोस है कि बार बार खड़े हो कर उन्होंने ने उस पर आग्रह करना शुरू कर दिया । मैंने बहुत बार दरखास्त की है, बहुत बार कहा है और इतने डिस्टिगुइश्ड और एक्सपीरियेंस्ड पार्लियामेन्टरियन...

Shri Hem Barua: May I have it in English?

Mr. Speaker: I am very sorry that a distinguished and experienced parliamentarian like Shri Hem Barua should get up again, when he has the knowledge that consent has been withheld to his adjournment motion, and raise it in the House instead of coming to me and discussing whether it can be taken up or not. I have so many times ruled it here. So I take strong objection to such behaviour. This should not happen.

Shri Hem Barua: On a point of personal explanation. I just wanted to know the procedure. I did not want to butt in.

श्री बागड़ी : जनाब ने जं। यह निर्णय दिया डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया के कहने के बाद कि जो कामरोंका प्रस्ताव होता है वह तब ही आ सकता है जब कि स्पीकर हालात की रोशनी में, रूल का देख कर उसकी इजाजत देता है, जब वह यह फैसला देता है कि उसे हाउस में रखा जाए या न रखा जाए, वह रखे जाने के काबिल है या रखे जाने के काबिल नहीं है । कायदे कानून आदि

[श्री बागड़ी]

जो हैं, उन सब को देख कर उसको रखे जाने की वह मंजूरी या नामंजूरी देता है। दूसरे आपने बताया कि इसको पहले लिया जाए और किसको बाद में। मैं आदरपूर्वक निवेदन करूंगा कि अगर देश में भूखमरी है, अकाल है, लोग भूखों मर रहे हैं और इसको मैं अपनी आंखों से देख कर आ रहा हूं तो

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आपसे दर-इवास्त करूंगा कि आप बैठ जायें

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरी बात सुन लीजिये। मैं खड़ा हो गया तो आपका बैठना लाजिमी है (interruptions) जब मैं खड़ा हुआ हूं तो आप का बैठना लाजिमी है। बातें यहां सब कही जा सकती हैं, लेकिन उनको कहने के लिये कायदे हैं। हर एक बात एडजान्टमेंट मोशन से नहीं हो सकती है। आप उसके बारे में सवाल दे सकते हैं, शाट नोटिस क्वेश्चन दे सकते हैं, और कोई चीज कर सकते हैं, और कोई कार्रवाई कर सकते हैं। जब आपने एक कार्रवाई की है और मैंने उसे नामंजूर कर दिया है, तो उसके बावजूद अगर आप खड़े होकर बोलते चले जायेंगे और जिद्द करेंगे तो यह बात दुस्त नहीं है।

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने यह कहा है

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप दोहरा नहीं सकते हैं, बार बार एक ही बात को नहीं कह सकते हैं। आप बार बार नहीं कह सकते हैं कि वहां भूखों मर रहे हैं और इतना नुकसान हुआ है। जो मैंने किया है वह अगर गलत है तो आप बैठ कर मुझ से बात कर सकते हैं (interruptions) इस तरह से मैं इसकी इजाजत नहीं दे सकता हूं।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : जो अंग्रेजी बोलने वाले हैं वे जितना आपको खराब करते हैं,

उसको मैं स्वयं देखता हूं। उनके सामने आप बैठ जाते हैं और वे बोलते रहते हैं। हम सभी भाषा में बोलते हैं और आप जब कहते हैं तब बैठ जाते हैं। लेकिन फिर भी हमारी प्रार्थना सुनी नहीं जाती है।

अब मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि मैंने भी आपको एक कामराक़ प्रस्ताव दिया है। उस पर आपने क्या निर्णय दिया है, क्या वह आपके विचाराधीन है या क्या उसका हुजूम है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपको उसकी इत्तिला दे दी जायेगी।

12-19 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES BY PERSONNEL OF
PAKISTAN HIGH COMMISSION

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I call the attention of the Prime Minister to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

The recent espionage activities by personnel of the Pakistan High Commission in New Delhi.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): On November 8, at about 7 P.M., the Delhi Police apprehended one Abdul Majid, together with one Bijay Kumar Bhattacharya, an Assistant in the office of the Deputy Financial Adviser to the Ministry of Defence. The two were taken to the nearby police station, where Abdul Majid disclosed that he had known Bhattacharya since March, 1959, when he used to accompany Mohd. Latif Malik, a Second Secretary in the Pakistan High Commis-

sion, to Ram Lila Ground, where Malik used to meet Bhattacharya. Abdul Majid also stated that Bhattacharya used to visit the office of the Pakistan High Commission and, that Bhattacharya had also been introduced to Ghulam Haider of the Pakistan High Commission. Abdul Majid revealed that since February 1963, he had been meeting Bhattacharya quite frequently. During these meetings Bhattacharya had given him documents and other information for which he was being rewarded in cash.

Abdul Majid was allowed to leave the Police Station, when it was established on the strength of an identity card issued by the Ministry of External Affairs that he was a Pakistan national working as a driver in the Pakistan High Commission. Bhattacharya was placed under arrest, pending further interrogation and enquiry.

During preliminary interrogation, Bhattacharya confirmed that he had had continuing contacts with Pakistan officials. He also confirmed that he had received fixed monthly rewards, as well as *ad hoc* payments in cash and kind, in return for his furnishing classified information to Pakistani officials. He named, in particular, driver Abdul Majid, Ghulam Haider and Second Secretary, Mohd. Latif Malik as his principal contacts in the Pakistan High Commission. He also gave information of the type of material which he had passed on to the Pakistan officials.

On November 9, the Pakistan High Commission presented a note to the Ministry of External Affairs, complaining against what they termed, the ill-treatment of driver Abdul Majid by the Delhi police on the evening of November 8. The Pakistan note alleged that the driver had been beaten up before he was taken to the Police Station and later he was stripped and searched in the Police Station.

On November 12, the Commonwealth Secretary sent for the Pakistan High

Commissioner and informed him of the circumstances under which a driver of the High Commission had been apprehended by the Delhi Police. The High Commissioner was told that since Bhattacharya in his confession before a Magistrate, had specifically named three members of the High Commission, the Government of India was constrained to request the High Commissioner to remove these three persons from Delhi within 48 hours. The Commonwealth Secretary repudiated the allegation that driver Abdul Majid had been beaten up or otherwise ill-treated. No pressure was put on the driver to induce him to make any disclosures, and he was allowed to go away as soon as he had established his identity.

On November 15, the Pakistan Foreign Office requested our High Commissioner in Karachi to withdraw, within 48 hours, three officers of almost identical rank, alleging that these officers had indulged in "organised espionage and subversive activities". Our High Commissioner was handed over a note in which these officers were named, it being said that G. R. Iyengar, a Second Secretary in our High Commission, had been devoting his time to "espionage and subversive activities since June 1962". Our High Commissioner accepted the note but observed that the allegation made therein, were without any foundation or substance and said that the action taken by the Pakistan Government was clearly retaliatory. The Pakistan official who received the High Commissioner said that the action taken against the Indian officials in Karachi was independent of what had been done in Delhi.

It will be recalled that in September 1963, the Government of India had been obliged to ask for the withdrawal of the Air Adviser to the Pakistan High Commission in New Delhi and three others, on the basis of certain revelations made by Pilot

[Shrimati Lakshmi Menon]

Officer Sharma of the Indian Air Force. This was followed by retaliatory action by the Government of Pakistan, a whole week after the Pakistan Air Adviser and others were involved in that incident. In the present case, the Pakistan Government have once again taken retaliatory action, after the involvement of personnel of the Pakistan High Commission had been discovered in espionage activities.

It is clear from the timing of the expulsion of our officers from Pakistan, the ranks of the officers selected for expulsion, as also their numbers, that in both cases the Government of Pakistan was solely motivated by a spirit of retaliation and their action on both occasions was not based on the discovery of any unlawful activity on the part of the staff in our High Commission in Karachi.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: After these facts have been revealed to us that there are Pakistani spies in the Indian Air Force and also in the Ministry, I would like to know what concrete steps have been taken to screen some of these agents, and what steps Government contemplate to take to tighten security measures against such people.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: These things do happen even when adequate security measures are taken for screening of officials, etc. In this case, as was pointed out, this has been going on for some time. And it is because of the security measures that we have taken that we are able to detect such cases.

Shri Daji (Indore): In view of the incidents coming up one after another is it the Government's view that this is an isolated instance, or, is there a network of Pakistani espionage growing, and in order to check that espionage network, what action has been taken against Pilot Officer Sharma and whether he has been sent to court-martial or not.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I do not know what action was taken against Mr. Sharma.

Mr. Speaker: That is a different thing, but the rest of the question might be answered.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Last time, it was raised.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: As soon as we come across an incident like that, the mechanism that we have at our disposal is put into action and every care is taken to find out whether there is any ring or organisation engaged in espionage, and the result will be known in course of time.

Shri Daji: She has not given the reply. My question was clear. What is the Government's conclusion about it and whether attempts have been made to check it.

Mr. Speaker: The question was whether it is an isolated case, whether the Government considers this as an isolated case or whether the Government finds that there is some ring or some conspiracy going on incessantly.

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): We have no definite proof of any ring—ring means connected links. Whether there is some common mind behind it is another matter. But so far as we can see, these are isolated cases, no doubt motivated by common thought or common mind.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Sir, I might add that Mr. Sharma is being court-martialled.

Shri Balkrishna Wastik (Gondia): May I know, apart from Pakistan, whether there are any other countries which are interested in our secrets and whether Government are taking any action in regard to them?

Mr. Speaker: Here, it is the Pakistan High Commission. Shri Bade.

Shri Bade (Khargone): Last time also, the Pakistan Government had re-

quested us to keep the matter secret for three or five days, and after keeping the matter for five days, they had retaliated. This time also, it is reported in the press that the Pakistan Government has again requested us to keep the matter secret and then they have retaliated. When these conventions are not observed by the Pakistan Government, may I know why we should observe these conventions and oblige them and then instigate them to retaliate the action? At the same time, why was the driver allowed to go, because the driver is not a member of the embassy?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: The hon. Member is not correct when he says that Pakistan has asked us to keep it secret. There is a certain procedure prescribed for such cases. When a matter like this is brought to the notice of the receiving High Commission, the High Commission of the sending Government is asked to withdraw those persons from the Mission.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barackpore): What about the date?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: We give them a reasonable time according to the convention for diplomatic immunity.

Mr. Speaker: What the hon. Member feels anxious to know, so far as I can understand, is, how was it that Pakistan could bring forward their complaint first.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: They did not.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Just in time.

Mr. Speaker: That is a mistake probably.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Those people left the place on the 14th; Pakistan brought a complaint after that.

1400 (Ai) LSD—5.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): There is another part of the question—that the driver has no diplomatic immunity. Is it the policy of Government to allow people who have no claim to diplomatic immunity to be just sent out of this country?

Shri Bade: So far as the driver is concerned, he is not a member of the embassy anywhere.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Is the driver a Pakistani national?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Yes.

Shri Bade: But he is not immune.

Mr. Speaker: No arguments, please.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: We have asked the Mission to withdraw those persons and they have gone away. (Interruption).

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The question is whether it was compulsory for us to release the driver or whether we could keep him under arrest when he had no diplomatic immunity.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: All diplomatic personnel enjoy immunity from court proceedings or the process of law.

An Hon. Member: Driver also?

Shri Daji: Does the driver also enjoy diplomatic immunity?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shri Brij Raj Singh.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: What is the reply to the question I had put?

Shri Daji: What is the reply to the question?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I cannot precisely say what the constitutional

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

procedure and the international procedure is. There is a difference between diplomatic personnel and diplomatic immunity. It is the normal convention for members of the staff—even those who are not considered part of the diplomatic staff—to have a certain diplomatic immunity. How far it goes and when it need not be observed, I cannot straightaway say. But I did enquire about it at that time and I was told that according to normal international practice, this is done and these people are asked to go away, even including the driver.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): On a point of order, Sir. There is an apparent inconsistency between what the Prime Minister has said now and what the Minister of State said in answer to my question in the last budget session. She said, if I remember aright, that cooks, menials, butlers, drivers, etc. do not enjoy diplomatic immunity and only the echelons above enjoy it. Who is right—the Prime Minister or the Minister of State?

Mr. Speaker: The Prime Minister has made a distinction between the two. Diplomatic personnel are different from those others also who enjoy some kind of immunity from arrest. (*Interruptions*). We cannot argue about it. The answer has come.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The answer has not come. I asked a pointed question.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: May I say in answer, Sir, that there is absolute immunity from processes of law for all persons of the diplomatic mission. (*Interruptions*).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री बृजराज सिंह ।

श्री बृजराज सिंह (बरेली) : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने श्री बृजराज सिंह को बुलाया है और वे बोल रहे हैं ।

श्री बागड़ी : बुलाया आपने बृजराज सिंह को था लेकिन मंत्री महोदय बोल गये तो अगर मैं अब उठ खड़ा हुआ तो क्या हुआ ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य मंत्री महोदय के बराबर होने की अभी से कोशिश क्यों कर रहे हैं । सत्र से चलिये शायद वक्त आ जाय ।

श्री बृजराज सिंह : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब जब भी इस तरह की कोई सुरक्षा कार्यवाही हमारी सरकार ने की, पाकिस्तान का बहुत जल्दी उसकी खबर लग गई, तो क्या सरकार ने इस बात का प्रयत्न किया है कि वह किस प्रकार से खबर पा जाते हैं ? क्या ऐसा कोई ट्रांसमीटर हमारे देश में काम कर रहा है जिससे कि हमारी कार्यवाही का पता उनको इतनी जल्दी चल जाता है ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : इस मामले में कोई गैर मामूली इत्तिला उनको नहीं हुई । शाम को सात बजे एक तारीख को, तारीख में भूल गया, शायद २० तारीख रही होगी, नहीं ८ तारीख को वह गिरफ्तार हुए भट्टाचार्य और उनके साथ अब्दुल मजीद । फिर उसके बाद छाड़ दिये गये अब्दुल मजीद वगैरह । वह छूट कर अपने हाई कमिशन में गये । उनको इससे इत्तिला हो गई और इन तरह से उसी रोज रात को इत्तिला उनको हो गई । दूसरे रोज सुबह वह तार दे सकते हैं, टेलीफोन से बात कर सकते हैं । मामूली तरीके से कंटैक्ट कर सकते हैं और ऐसा उन्होंने किया ही होगा । इसके बाद हमारा पाकिस्तान गवर्नमेंट को उन तर्कों का यह सेहटाने का मैसेज मिला ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि शमा और भट्टाचार्य ने पाकिस्तानी दूतावास को जा भेद दिये वह

किस चीज से सम्बन्धित थे, क्या वे काफी महत्वपूर्ण थे, यदि हाँ, तो वे किस बारे में थे ?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: They were certain classified documents dealing with defence grants, posting of officers, etc.

Shri Bade: I want to know whether there is a difference between secret and classified documents? Classified means not secret at all?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: It is secret.

श्री निशार पट्टनायक (सम्बलपुर) : इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि प्रचार के स्तर पर हिन्दू-मुसलमान जगड़ों को ज्यादा महत्व देना पाकिस्तानी सरकार की एक नीति है तो क्या चीन और हिन्दुस्तान को लड़ाई में लाने का ध्यान रखने के लिए हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार ने भी ऐसी नीति अपना ली है ?

अध्यक्ष राहोदय : यह सवाल इससे कस होगा ?

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): From these two successive cases of espionage by the Pakistan High Commission in New Delhi, in both of which Indians are involved, it is quite evident that there is a ring of espionage operating in this country. Because of that and in view of the present bellicose attitude of Pakistan, may I know whether Government propose to institute capital punishment against people indulging in treasonable activities or not?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Government have not thought of this at all. Government have been thinking in another connection of abolishing the capital punishment altogether.

Shri Hem Barua: I am asking about those who indulge in treason.

Mr. Speaker: The Government have not thought of it.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : क्या सरकार बतला सकती है कि इस रिक्विरेमेंट में पाकिस्तान में जो हमारे तीन रिपोर्ट आदमी निकाले गये हैं उनके लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

Mr. Speaker: They are in regular service and they will come back.

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : वे यहाँ वापिस आ गये हैं और सर्विस में हैं ।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): It is not an isolated matter, as the Prime Minister would like to tell us. About the mechanism which the Minister of State said was put into action, I want to know whether, after they knew this, this mechanism has been applied to find out if one Mohammed Samser, who is the Deputy Director of Intelligence Services of Pakistan was here in Ladakh Buddha Vihara for a number of days and carried on espionage activity and whether it is not a fact that this Buddha Vihara is a shelter for foreign tourists....

Shri Hem Barua: Honeycomb.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: and they are carrying on espionage activities in this country. I also want to know whether this intelligence service man came as a foreign tourist in the guise of a lama.

Mr. Speaker: That has nothing to do with this. The question is about espionage activity by personnel of Pakistan High Commission in New Delhi.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: This is a very important question and it has some relevance to this, because this person stayed during this period when espionage activity was being carried on. When the Prime Minister says it is an isolated matter, we want to know actually whether they have made enquiries properly or not and whether they have come across this thing.

Mr. Speaker: The question is very important, I admit. But the question is whether it is relevant to this or not.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: It is a connected matter.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: You in the Chair have certainly sufficient discretion to amplify the ambit of a particular question which is under discussion and when the question at the present moment is of very considerable moment and is perturbing everybody, Government included, a statement is made by a leader of one of the opposition parties in the House, rightly or wrongly, mentioning a certain alleged fact which causes consternation. The Government might very well tell us that they have no information about it or whether they are going to make enquiries about it. But if the whole thing is left hanging in the air and the matter is going to be reported to the country and very rightly so, it is the duty of Parliament and of the Speaker to find out and see that something is done.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Even if they cannot make a reply now, they can at least take note of it. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: This is exactly what I object to. One thing has been brought to my notice and before knowing my reaction, others stand up one after the other and I would say—the House would excuse me—wasted full 20 minutes....

Some Hon. Members: We have not wasted the time.

Mr. Speaker: No not in this.

Shri Ranga: I was only supporting what Mr. Mukerjee was saying.... (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: What have I said to which Prof. Ranga objects?

Shri Ranga: How can we argue with you, Sir? We cannot argue. I am sorry.

Mr. Speaker: If that were the attitude, certainly the procedure would be very smooth and probably he would also be satisfied, if that were the attitude that arguments are not advanced.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Let us hear the Prime Minister's reply, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Is the Prime Minister in a position to answer this?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have no information about that. We get reports from time to time of individuals suspected of espionage or something else. Some action is taken or they are further examined and the matter is enquired into. But I have no information about the particular matter mentioned by the hon. Member.

Shri Hem Barua: Will the Prime Minister enquire into it?

Mr. Speaker: That is exactly what I am going to ask. Because the House feels concerned and, as stated by the leader of one party, the matter appears to be a very sensational and important one, they desire that it might be enquired into.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is natural, Sir, to do so.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): Without the House being so concerned, Sir, anything that comes from any source is a matter which has to be pursued intelligently and pursued with proper vigour. I do not think any assurance is required on that account.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) :
संकट काल में भारत के इस प्रकार के महत्वपूर्ण
कूटनीतिक रहस्यों का किसी शत्रु-देश को
पता लगना निन्दा का विषय है, यह कहने
के साथ मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता

Mr. Speaker: Let us proceed with our business now.

12.43 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

DOCUMENTS UNDER THE TARIFF COM-
MISSION ACT, 1951

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): Sir, on behalf of Shri Manubhai Shah, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers under sub-section (2) of section 16 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951:—

- (i) Report (1962) of the Tariff Commission on the review of protection to the Dyestuff Industry.
- (ii) Government Resolution No. 52 (1)-Tar/62 dated the 13th November, 1963.
- (iii) Statement explaining the reasons why a copy each of the documents at (i) and (ii) above could not be laid on the Table within the period prescribed in the said sub-section. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1825/63].

NATIONAL WELFARE BOARD FOR SEA-
FARERS RULES, 1963.

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): Sir, I beg to re-lay on the Table a copy of the National Welfare Board for Seafarers Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1187 dated the 13th July, 1963, under sub-section (3) of section 458 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958. [Placed in Library, See LT-1625/63]

RICE MILLING INDUSTRY (REGULATION
AND LICENSING) AMENDMENT RULES,
1963

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): Sir, I beg to re-lay on the Table a copy of the Rice Milling Industry (Regulation and Licensing) Amendment Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1369 dated the

17th August, 1963, under sub-section (4) of section 22 of the Rice Milling Industry (Regulation) Act, 1958. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1561/63]

DISPLACED PERSONS (COMPENSATION
AND REHABILITATION) EIGHTH AMEND-
MENT RULES, 1963.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Nasker): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Eighth Amendment Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. 1634 dated the 12th October, 1963, under sub-section (3) of section 40 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1562/68]

12.46 hrs.

RE: RAILWAY ACCIDENT

Mr. Speaker: There was a notice received about a railway accident from Shri P. C. Borooah, Shri Mani Ram Bagri, Shri Ram Sewak Yadav, Shri Homi Daji, Shri Yashpal Singh, Shri Vishram Prasad, Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath and others. Is the hon. Minister in a position to make a statement?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan) rose—

Mr. Speaker: He may make the statement at five o'clock because we have already taken up one Calling Attention Notice today. So this will come up at five o'clock today.

12.47 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: RICE POSITION
IN THE COUNTRY

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri

A. M. Thomas: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as the House is aware, the production of rice in the khariff season of 1962.....

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं पहले अर्ज कर देता हूँ कि या तो मिनिस्टर साहब पहले हिन्दी में स्टेटमेंट पढ़ कर फिर अंग्रेजी पढ़ें, वरना अंग्रेजी के बाद उस का हिन्दी अनुवाद जरूर करें ।

Shri A. M. Thomas: A Hindi translation will be supplied to the hon. Member.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, I want to know one thing. Is he making a statement on the increase in prices? If that is so, I have to raise a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: He told us yesterday that he was going to make many statements one after the other.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I submit, Sir, for your information that the prices have been increased yesterday and we have come to know of it only today. My point of order is this. Is the Minister entitled to announce the rise in prices outside the House first when the Parliament is in session and when there were Calling Attention Notices and Adjournment Motions pending on it?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The announcement was made in answer to questions in the Rajya Sabha.

Mr. Speaker: He says that no announcement was made by him outside the House but it was made in answer to questions in the Rajya Sabha.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: But the question was coming up here also today?

Mr. Speaker: But how could he refuse to answer in the Rajya Sabha.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as the House is aware, the production of rice in the Khariff season of 1962 has shown a substantial fall as compared to the previous year's output. This was particularly marked in Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal of which the first two are normally surplus States. The production in West Bengal is estimated to have been 3.9 lakh tonnes less. Although the crop cutting surveys show only a shortfall of 71,000 tonnes in Orissa, the Orissa Government consider that the actual shortfall was at least 3,00,000 tonnes. The shortfall in Madhya Pradesh as a result of similar surveys is more than one million tonnes.

Apart from this overall shortfall in rice production within the country, our normal imports of rice from abroad, except PL 480 imports, were cut down owing to difficult foreign exchange position particularly after the emergency. Attempts to raise procurement within the country succeeded to a large extent and the total quantities of rice procured in 1962-63 was much more than that of the previous year but due to the nature of the season it had to be cut down drastically in the State of Madhya Pradesh and it was below normal in the otherwise heavy procurement State of Punjab. In Orissa and Assam the procurement was only about half of what was expected by the State Government. For the first time more than 2,25,000 tonnes of rice was procured from the States of Andhra Pradesh and Madras on a voluntary basis. Even this procurement was made possible only at the cost of trade stocks in dependent States like Delhi, Maharashtra and Gujarat. Moreover, the exports from Orissa to West Bengal shrank to less than half and in fact they were stopped altogether by the Orissa Government from the end of May to about the end of September which had unfortunate results on the rice economy of West Bengal. Similarly, the exports from Madhya Pradesh to

[Shri A. M. Thomas]

Maharashtra and Gujarat were reduced to about half the normal volume. Only in the Southern Zone was the rice position satisfactory for the greater part of the year.

The cumulative effect of this situation has been that the price situation remained almost free from anxiety in the south, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Punjab, that in Maharashtra and Gujarat remained substantially in check due to the measures taken by the State and Central Governments, and that in Madhya Pradesh began to cause anxiety some time in July and resulted in the drastic slowing down of movement to Maharashtra and Gujarat; there were some weeks of high prices in Bihar, prices in Assam remained more or less steady and those in Orissa after some anxious period settled down after May. The most difficult situation, however, developed in West Bengal. After a continuous decline of prices up to March 1963, the prices in that State began to rise. The situation was further accentuated by the stoppage of rice from Orissa but was brought under control by the additional supplies made by the Centre and export of rice from Andhra Pradesh and import of rice from Nepal. In about six weeks of July and August, in fact, the prices showed an unusual quiet trend of steadiness mixed with decline. It was expected that the Aug crop would ease the situation but according to the reports received it appears there was cornering by trade and withholding of stocks by larger producers. Consequently, the prices again showed a rising tendency despite increased off-take from fair price shops. Due to certain unfortunate alarmist reports that appeared in the press, the pressure on fair price shops and trade increased. In the meantime, due to the distribution of identity cards for the ration of sugar, which were allowed to be used for taking rice and wheat as well, the pressure on fair price shops was further aggravated. Even though additional supplies were for the time being made,

the situation began to assume very serious proportions.

It was, therefore, decided that I and the Food Secretary should at once visit the State. Accordingly, we did so. As a result of arrangements made by the State Government with trade, additional supplies made by the Centre and the increased coverage of fair price shops particularly in Calcutta, the situation was brought under control and prices declined to nearly Rs. 32 to 35 per maund. With the coming in, though late, of *Aus* crop and the prospect of a very good *Aman* crop, the declining trend has been consistently maintained ever since. Fortunately, the crop prospects all over the country, despite some cyclonic and untimely rainfall damage in parts of Orissa, Madras, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal and Bihar, are bright and as a result of their impact, rice prices during the last two or three weeks have generally shown a declining trend except in Andhra Pradesh. The crop situation is particularly encouraging in Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Assam, West Bengal, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh.

It might be added that during the year 1962-63, apart from tighter regulatory measures for trade prescribed by Central and some State Governments, the supplies made from fair price shops were stepped up. The total off-take from fair price shops in 1963 upto 19th October was 9.1 lakhs tons as against 7.2 lakh tons during the same period last year. The supplies from Central stocks were in excess of normal, particularly in the States of Assam, West Bengal, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra. West Bengal in particular has received more than one lakh tons of rice and two lakhs tons of wheat in excess of 1962, thus more than making up the shortfall in rice production but the gap left by the stoppage of rice from Orissa could be only very partially filled up by imports from Nepal and Andhra Pradesh. It might also interest the House to know that in Calcutta and

its environments out of a total population of 58 lakhs persons, previously about 27 lakhs and latterly about 40 lakhs persons have been drawing their rations from fair price shops at subsidised rates of Rs. 16 to 18 per maund and that outside Calcutta similar number has been about 56 lakhs. (*Interruptions*)

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): What is he saying?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I am speaking about the fair price shops.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Even in fair price shops, rice is not available at that price. His statement is absolute rubbish.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South West): It may be in the other world, perhaps.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Let us have a parliamentary delegation to visit Calcutta and let him also accompany them.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Let us hear him.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Let him give me a maund of rice from the fair price shop, at that price.

Shri Daji (Indore): I think the figures have been changed from "60" to "16" and "80" to "18".

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Let him continue.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Thus, it can be safely stated that the vulnerable section of the population has been more than taken care of in the difficult period out of which West Bengal has just emerged.

Government have been considering for the few weeks the measures in regard to the food policy during the next year in the light of the present crop position and the price levels which are operating today. Our preliminary

examination shows that the crop prospects would allow us to step up our procurement further. We have already had an encouraging response from the State Governments and it is likely that we shall be able to procure, unless something unforeseen happens, more than a million tons of foodgrains. Along with the imports of foodgrains, this quantity should be enough to allow for adequate distribution of rice through fair price shops in the next year and for building up our buffer stock in an effort to build it up to two million tons in the next two or three years. It is clear that profiting from last year's experience, not only in regard to the week points in the administration of our food policies in the States but also in taking into account the manner in which in some States these measures have been enforced with some success, we should evolve administrative and regulatory measures which would enable us to obtain a much better control over the price situation, trade movement, trade stocks, charging of margins and reducing the disparities between post-harvest and year-end prices. We would also be taking further steps to procure paddy in areas where growers are unable to take advantage of prevailing prices and to provide for the exercise of greater vigilance by the States in regard to price movement from time to time.

Shri Mohammad Elias (Howrah): Sir, on a point of order.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Since this is an important matter, I beg to submit that the House should be allowed to have a discussion on this question.

Mr. Speaker: I will listen to him. But, let me hear the point of order first.

Shri Mohammad Elias: Though I cannot quote the exact clause, sub-clause or rule of the Rules of Procedure, I feel very strongly that if any Minister misleads the House by saying something which is wrong, incorrect or is an absolute lie.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Mohammad Elias: We should follow the British Parliament in these matters. Such a Minister should be thrown out of the House. Why should he be here afterwards? If it is proved that he has made wrong or incorrect statement, full of lies . . .

Mr. Speaker: Shri Elias should realise that the word "lie" could not be used with reference to any Member or Minister here.

Shri Mohammad Elias: Sir, I am correct and I can prove it.

Mr. Speaker: "Incorrect statement" is all right but he should withdraw the word "lie" which he has used.

Shri Mohammad Elias: This is the common talk of the people of Bengal. He said that rice was being sold at Rs. 16 per maund, in the fair price shops.

Mr. Speaker: I am asking the hon. Member to withdraw the word "lie" which he has used.

Shri Mohammad Elias: Is the word "lie" not parliamentary?

Mr. Speaker: No.

Shri Mohammad Elias: If something is an absolute lie, should he be permitted to say that here?

Mr. Speaker: I have asked him to withdraw the word "lie".

Shri Mohammad Elias: What I am saying is not something untruthful. What I say is absolutely true. He is telling an absolute lie. It is not at all true. When that is the position, should we not say so?

Mr. Speaker: Is he withdrawing that word or not?

Shri Mohammad Elias: If you ask me to do that, all right, I will bow

to your ruling. I withdraw that word. But, then, may I point out. . . .

Mr. Speaker: He should not go on like that. Let him sit down first.

Shri Tyagi: He is very much agitated.

Mr. Speaker: I know that he is very much agitated.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Rightly so.

Mr. Speaker: May be rightly so; I do not disagree. I do not doubt his sincerity. But, even then, when we are agitated, we have to keep ourselves under restraint, inside the House, of course.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Outside also.

Mr. Speaker: Outside, there may be police to take charge of that. Here, I have to do it. Therefore, I did not say about "outside". Now, what did Shri Tyagi want to say?

Shri Mohammad Elias: Sir, what about your ruling on my point of order? You have not given your ruling.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Now he will sit down.

Shri Mohammad Elias: Sir, should you not say something on whether he is correct or incorrect?

Mr. Speaker: Will he not allow me to give that ruling? Now, the question is according to some members on this side of the House, the statement is. . . .

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): This side of the House also. The statement that the price in the fair price shops is Rs. 16 to 18 is grossly incorrect.

Mr. Speaker: Then, shall I say members from all sides?

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kasergode): Now, not only the people of Bengal but even those who go to Bengal feel the same way.

Shri Warior (Trichur): The position is bad not only in Bengal but in other States also.

श्री बागड़ी : भिवानी तहसिल में खवल तीस रुपया मन आज बिक रहा है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अच्छी बात है ।

In the latter statement, I omitted the word "Bengal"; I said "members from all sides". I did it deliberately.

There are some members, and quite a substantial number so far as I could make out from the voices, who feel agitated that the statement that has been made is not according to facts, according to the situation prevailing at the moment....

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Or in the past.

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक का तो जवाब मुझे दे लेने दीजिये ।

श्री बागड़ी : इस सवाल और जवाब के सिलसिले में ही है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे लिये यह बड़ी मुश्किल है कि मैं क्या करूं । मैं जब लीडर्स से अपील करता हूं तो वे कहते हैं कि आप खुद ही डल करें । एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है उस पर अभी मैं जवाब दे रहा हूं । एक और साहब खड़े हो जाते हैं कि मेरे व्यवस्था के प्रश्न को पहले ले लीजिये ।

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बागवकं)
यह अंग्रेजी हिन्दी वाला बड़ा विचित्र मामला है और इसके सुलझे बिना कुछ हो नहीं सकता है ।

13 hrs.

Mr. Speaker: He feels agitated; but this does not amount to a point of order. If an incorrect statement is

made by an hon. Minister, a counter-statement can be made by other hon. Members or a discussion can be had. Then, after hearing all that, both the statements can come in and it would be for the hon. Members to draw or infer what the real facts are.....(Interruption). Am I incorrect in that also?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: There should be a discussion. The adjournment motion should be allowed. That is my only submission.

Mr. Speaker: If there is a demand from all sides, how can I prevent it?

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

Shri Tyagi: My submission is that a general discussion may be permitted. Adjournment motion means censure, but there are people on this side of the House also and they might also differ with something. They should have a fair chance of expressing themselves. They also represent their constituencies. I, therefore, suggest that it will be fair if we have a general discussion on this.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): We should have it tomorrow.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: Sir, Shri Tyagi can be satisfied with a discussion; but if you refer to the proceedings of the House for the last six months, you will find very many short notice questions, questions and other things where it is said that as far as the food situation in Bengal and prices are concerned, they will take some action. But no action has been taken. That is why we say that it is not only a question of a statement and of understanding what the facts are. Even about the prices it is understood that the statement given is not correct. That is not said by us but by all. So, it is quite necessary that a discussion must be allowed by admitting the adjournment motion. It is a question of food.

Mr. Speaker: From the reasons advanced by Shri Gopalan, I find that there is no justification that the adjournment motion must be allowed. First of all, he said that for the last six months they have been urging upon the Government to take some action. If that is the reason then there is no precise recent action or act of Government that is to be criticized and which can become the subject matter of an adjournment motion.

Then, about the arguments advanced by the parties, if the facts are wrong, certainly they can be thrashed out. I find that there is a general desire that there ought to be a discussion. May I know what the attitude of Government is?

Shri A. M. Thomas: May I submit.....

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I submit a small point before the statement is made? Shri Gopalan does not know all the facts. There are two very important matters of recent occurrence as a result of which we have given notice of this adjournment motion. Firstly, on the 2nd October a statement was made by the Chief Minister of West Bengal in which he said, "I am not able to control prices; I cannot do anything. I cannot supply because the producers are not disgorging." When we had a talk with Shri Thomas, he told us that that was one of the reasons why the price had shot up. Secondly, recently at Jaipur Shri Biren Mitra of Orissa clearly stated that they were supplying rice at Rs. 16 a maund and that it was being sold at Rs. 32 a maund.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): It is a wrong statement of facts. He does not know what the price in Orissa is.

Mr. Speaker: Under all the circumstances. I feel that the House should be satisfied if we have a discussion and a time limit can be placed on it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Please admit the adjournment motion.

Mr. Speaker: I do not allow that.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: You give a ruling that it is not important.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Is that your ruling?

Shri Tyagi: I have formally proposed for a discussion.

Shri A. M. Thomas: May I just submit a word? I am not against any discussion, but any misapprehension should not go around. It has been stated on a number of occasions on the floor of this House that the common variety of rice is supplied to the fair price shops at the rate of Rs. 16 a maund.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: No, no.

Shri A. M. Thomas: I have got better information than hon. Members.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: No.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It is not so.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: 56 nP per kilo.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. When the facts are disputed, there cannot be any adjournment motion. That is an additional reason.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Why?

Mr. Speaker: If the facts are disputed, they should be thrashed out by a discussion. Adjournment motions can be had only on admitted or established facts.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, kindly hear us.

Mr. Speaker: Please listen to me a little further. A discussion can be

had and the facts established. A discussion does bar an adjournment motion in certain circumstances. But after the facts are established, as I said earlier, an occasion might arise that Members might come up with a motion for the censure of the Government.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: We want to censure the Government. Please allow us. It is our right.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): The hon. Deputy Minister of Food is very positive about his price. Hon. Members on this side and perhaps also on that side are also equally positive that the facts are different. You are not surely going to accept as established the fact which is alleged by the hon. Deputy Minister. In view of the discrepancy in regard to the actual state of facts and in regard to the recent occurrence in West Bengal and other places which is that in spite of the Government's so-called desire to supply this thing at fair prices it is not being supplied, there is an element of urgency in this matter. There is also an element of censure as far as our motion is concerned. Therefore I believe that since you are agreeable to a discussion and the House insists on a discussion, the element of censure will not spoil the proceedings at all. We cannot push them out of office and they are there on account of certain reasons which we cannot change.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Sir, I would request you not to reduce the importance of this adjournment motion to a question of discussion of the disputed fact whether they are supplying rice to the fair price shops at Rs. 16 or Rs. 18 a maund.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Now the ground is changed.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: It is not a change of ground. He has not even admitted in his statement which he should have done—he omitted to

mention that they have allowed the price of rice to go up to Rs. 50 a maund before he went to Calcutta. These are the questions that we want to raise and we want to censure the Government.

An Hon. Member: They did it with the Government's connivance.

Mr. Speaker: How can he censure the Government if the facts are denied?

Shri Indrajit Gupta: He has avoided that. Please ask him whether it went up to Rs. 50 a maund or not.

Mr. Speaker: Let us be patient.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, you should hear us.

Mr. Speaker: Have I not heard him yet?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It is unfortunate.

Mr. Speaker: Then I am sorry, I cannot hear him. I have heard him three times.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Always you said, "Order, order" and I sat down.

Mr. Speaker: There is the record to show that so many times he has been given an opportunity and that he has spoken. Even then he says that he has not been heard. There ought to be some limit. What I was saying was that a censure motion can be had and discussed and the Government can be criticized. But first of all let us be sure of the facts. Now there is a difference, rather very great divergence between the two sides so far as the statement of facts is concerned. So, I was putting it to hon. Members if they would have some discussion. Of course, it is for the House to fix the time and how long it wants to discuss it. Then I do not know what further is required of me when they say that it must be in the form of an adjournment motion. There are

[Mr. Speaker]

two things that I have said. One is that there is no precise act of Government that could be criticized. It would be the general things, their policies and attitudes that will be criticized. The second is that there is divergence about the facts themselves.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: The question involved in the adjournment motion is not the question of price, whether it is Rs. 16 or Rs. 18 a maund. That will come up only during the discussion. The question here is about the failure of Government in spite of repeated requests to the Government to distribute rice through fair price shops and also to reduce the price.

Mr. Speaker: When was that request made?

Shri A. K. Gopalan: Requests were made continuously.

Mr. Speaker: Then, it loses the... (Interruptions) When it is to be argued, it should be argued patiently. They have been made repeatedly. When was the statement made by the West Bengal Minister?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: On 2nd October.

Mr. Speaker: Were we in session then?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: No.

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): During this period, when Parliament was not sitting, the price of rice in West Bengal went upto Rs. 50. There is no denial on this question by the Minister. Then, the stocks in Calcutta were forcibly opened by the people there and the statement made by the Chief Minister there is that the stock was not there. That has also been proved. There is no contradiction made by the Minister. About the basic facts on which we have placed the adjournment motion, there is no contradiction. It should not be reduced to a mere discussion. We want to discuss the

policy of the Government. During this period the price went upto Rs. 50 and the stocks were forcibly opened by the people there.

Shri Tyagi: May I make a submission? I have put up the proposal that there should be a discussion on this. My only appeal to my friends is—the censure motion might be considered by the Speaker whenever they choose to put it—that they must appreciate there are quite a few Members on this side who also suffer from high prices. We also want to express our censure. By bringing an adjournment motion, they are just gagging us. We cannot then express ourselves. I do not know what my friends have thought about it, but if they can get support from other corners, can't they put pressure on the Government? But it should not be by censure of the Government. I submit that the rest of the House should not be deprived from expressing the opinion and giving the suggestions. A sort of a censure motion will simply gag us.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Is it the Jaipur spirit?

Shri Indrajit Gupta: If a discussion is held, at the end of the discussion Mr. Tyagi will vote in favour of high prices. That is the whole trouble.

Shri Tyagi: How can it be?

Shri A. K. Gopalan: If that is the spirit, we agree to it. But I want to request my friend Mr. Tyagi that next time, after some days, again we will have to bring in an adjournment motion and I hope at least then he will favour it.

Mr. Speaker: That is between you both. I need not interfere. If you can get a guarantee, I do not stand in the way.

Shri Tyagi: I am grateful to my hon. friend that they have accepted my appeal.

Mr. Speaker: Now, what about the Government's attitude? There is a general desire that a discussion must be had.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): We accept it since you also agree to it.

Mr. Speaker: So, we will have that discussion. So far as the allotment of time is concerned, we will settle it in the Business Advisory Committee.

Shri A. C. Guha: It should be at least for two days.

Shri Gauri Shankar Kakkar (Fatehpur): It should be for two days.

Shri Daji: It should be for two days.

Some Hon. Members rose—

श्री बागड़ी: एक हफ्ते के लिये होना चाहिए ।

Mr. Speaker: All Hon. Members should sit down.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): I have got a submission to make in regard to this.

Mr. Speaker: First I might be heard. The question is that any discussion can be taken up by a regular motion. Either it should come from the side of the Government or from a Member. Then, we will sit down and fix the time according to the desire of the House, whatever it might be. If the Government is bringing this....

Shri Tyagi: Yes, Sir. The motion should be: The Food Policy be considered.

Shri A. C. Guha: The Food, Sugar and the Price Policy be considered.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: The time also may be fixed.

Mr. Speaker: I am not fixing the time yet.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: If you had allowed the censure motion, the House would not have got more than 2½ hours in any case.

Mr. Speaker: Does the Minister then mean that I should allow the adjournment motion?

श्री त्यागी: मंत्री महोदय को गालियों का शौक हो गया है ।

Mr. Speaker: I had not said anything about the time. I have not fixed that. The motion is to be brought first.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: The Government should sponsor the motion.

Mr. Speaker: The Government is bringing that motion.

Shri A. C. Guha: The motion should be worded in a broad language to have a discussion on food policy, sugar and prices in general.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Why should it be an official motion? If it is an official motion, that means the Government is asking for a discussion. The discussion is to be held on the motion that we have tabled. It should be in that form.

Mr. Speaker: I am asking the members. They can give the motion.

Shri Tyagi: The motion is always to the effect that the food policy be discussed. The amendments may come later on.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The adjournment motion should be converted into a motion for discussion.

Mr. Speaker: Motion for discussion.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: If you could include sugar also.

श्री बागड़ी: शूगर का क्या फैसला हुआ ?

13. 15 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: SUGAR PROBLEM

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): What about sugar?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): I shall make the statement today or tomorrow. This is a long statement.

Mr. Speaker: Tomorrow he might make the statement.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What about the adjournment motion?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Tomorrow I shall make the statement.

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): Why not he place it on the Table of the House today?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I can place it on the Table of the House.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): It can be circulated to Members.

Mr. Speaker: He might place it on the Table of the House.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Sir, I lay the statement on the Table. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1846/63].

13.15½ hrs.

REQUISITIONING AND ACQUISITION OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY (AMENDMENT) BILL*

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): Sir, on behalf of Shri Mehr Chand Khanna, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act, 1952.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend

the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act, 1952."

The motion was adopted.

Shri P. S. Naskar: I introduce the Bill.

13.16 hrs.

MOTION RE: COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS—Contd.

Mr. Speaker: We will now take up further consideration of the two motions on the Committee on Public Undertakings, moved by the Minister of Industry. Shri Heda may continue his speech.

श्री हेडा (निजामाबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल मैं इस समिति के अधिकारों के सम्बन्ध में अपने विचार प्रकट कर रहा था। मेरा यह निवेदन है कि इस समिति को निम्नन्द्देह प्राक्कलन समिति और लोक लेखा समिति के समान अधिकार होने चाहिये। परन्तु फिर भी सरकार का जो यह प्रस्ताव आया है उसमें बाधा नहीं होती। एक बात और कह दूँ और वह यह कि अधिकार समिति को सारे प्राप्त हो जायेंगे और वह समिति इतनी महत्वपूर्ण रहेगी कि यह समिति जो वहेगी उसका विरोध करना या उसको टालने की बात सरकार के लिए बड़ा मुश्किल होगा। अ.ज. पब्लिक सैक्टर के सम्बन्ध में चर्चा होती है और उस के बारे में लोगों को इस प्रकार की चिन्ता है कि इस समिति का जो भी निवेदन होगा उस निवेदन का अत्यन्त महत्व रहेगा। इसलिए मुझ विश्वास है कि प्रोसीज्योर में, कार्यवाही में कुछ भी अधिकार दिये जायें, लेकिन उसके अधिकार प्राक्कलन समिति या लोक लेखा समिति से किसी भी प्रकार कम नहीं रहेंगे।

उस के बाद मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह समिति १० लोक सभा और

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५ राज्य सभा के मੈम्बर्स को लेकर बनाई जा रही है, १५ मैम्बर्स की यह कमेटी जो बनाई जा रही है वह काफ़ी नहीं होगी। पब्लिक सैक्टर जिस प्रकार से बढ़ रहा है, नई नई कंपनियाँ आ रही हैं, सैकड़ों, करोड़ों रुपया इस के अन्दर लग रहा है, उस को देखत हुए इस समिति का कार्य वास्तव में लोक लेखा समिति या प्राक्कलन समिति से बड़ा है न कि कम।

कुछ सदस्यों ने २० लोक सभा के और १० राज्य सभा के मैम्बर्स को लेकर यानी ३० मैम्बर्स की संख्या रखने की जो बात कही है, मैं समझता हूँ कि ३० की संख्या ठीक होगी वैसे मैं खुश होता अगर उसकी संख्या और भी बढ़ाई जाती।

एक बात मैं और निवेदन करूँ। आज ही एक वक्तव्य अखबारों के अन्दर पढ़ने को मिला। उस की वजह से एक बड़ा प्रकाश पड़ता है कि पब्लिक सैक्टर के जो हमारे बड़े बड़े काम चल रहे हैं उन की किस प्रकार की परिस्थिति है। श्री राज बहादुर ने एक वक्तव्य देते हुए श्री ज० आर० डी० टाटा की बहुत प्रशंसा की। एयर इंडिया इंटरनेशनल के अन्दर ६६ लाख और कुछ हजार रुपया बतौर पांच परसेंट डिबेंड के उनका होता है। सरकार की जिसमें इतनी पूँजी लगी है उस मूलधन के अपर ५ फ्रीसदी जो उनको डिबिडेंड दिया है उसके वास्तविक विशेष धन्यवाद दिया। श्री टाटा ने जो उसका जवाब दिया उससे जो आंकड़ मिलत हैं उनसे मालूम होता है कि इस कंपनी ने तकरीबन ३३ प्रतिशत मुनाफ़ा किया है। हमारे कुछ पब्लिक सैक्टर प्रोजेक्ट्स ऐसे हैं, जिन के मैनेजमेंट का, काम चलाने का अधिकार हम ने एक अच्छे परखे हुए और इस काम में प्रवीण व्यक्ति को सौंपा और उस का लाभ उठाया। मैं आन्ध्र प्रदेश से आता हूँ और वहाँ मुझे एक दूसरी ही बात दिखाई दे रही है। आप को याद होगा कि हाल ही में आंध्र प्रदेश के चीफ़ मिनिस्टर ने इस बात का उल्लेख किया कि वह आंध्र पेपर मिल को, जो कि

राजमहेन्द्री में है, जो पूर्णतया सरकारी कंपनी है, जिस को गत कई वर्षों से सरकार चलाती आ रही है और जिस को बढ़ाने की कार्यवाही सरकार ने की है, कुछ प्राइवेट व्यक्तियों के हाथों में सौंप देना चाहते हैं। कुछ वर्ष पहले आंध्र के कुछ पार्लियामेंट के सदस्यों को ले कर मैं उस मिल को देखने गया था और हम ने देखा कि वह मिल अच्छा काम कर रही थी, उस की प्रगति बहुत संतोषजनक थी और वह मुनाफ़ा भी हासिल कर रही थी। इस के बावजूद चीफ़ मिनिस्टर साहब ने यह घोषणा की कि वह उस मिल को प्राइवेट व्यक्ति के हाथों में सौंप देना चाहते हैं। मालूम यह होता है कि सरकार के पास जो पांच छः और कंपनियाँ हैं, उन को भी वह इसी प्रकार प्राइवेट हाथों में सौंपा देना चाहते हैं। यह क्यों हो रहा है। मैं चीफ़ मिनिस्टर साहब को अच्छी तरह से जानता हूँ। वह बड़े उन्नतिशील विचारों के हैं। वह कोई प्रतिगामी विचारों के नहीं हैं। लेकिन इस प्रकार इस का एक प्रतिगामी कदम उठाने के लिए वह क्यों मजबूर हुए? मेरे खयाल से एक ही कारण हो सकता है कि उन्होंने देखा कि इन मिलों को चलाने के लिए जिस प्रकार के व्यवस्थापकों और मैनेजर्स की जरूरत है, उस प्रकार के व्यवस्थापक उन को पब्लिक सैक्टर के वर्तमान तरीके के तहत नहीं मिल पाते हैं और यही कारण है कि उन्होंने इस प्रकार का कदम उठाने की बात सोची।

माननीय मंत्री, श्री राज बहादुर, के आज के वक्तव्य में मैं यह दृष्टिकोण देखता हूँ कि जब पब्लिक सैक्टर में कोई प्रोजेक्ट ठीक तौर पर न चलता हो, तो उस को राष्ट्र के किसी अच्छे परखे हुए व्यक्ति के हवाले किया जा सकता है और उसको कामयाब बनाया जा सकता है। हिन्दुस्तान में पेपर मिलें कई चल रही हैं और कई तो बहुत कामयाबी के साथ चल रही हैं। खुद आंध्र प्रदेश में एक पेपर मिल को मैं जानता हूँ, जो कुछ वर्ष पूर्व १४

[श्री हेडा]

दन प्रतिदिन का उत्पादन नहीं करती थीं, लेकिन आज वहां १०० दन से ज्यादा उत्पादन हो रहा है और बाहर से और कोई पूंजी लिये बगैर, जो पूंजी उन्होंने कमाई है उस से वह एक और प्लांट विजयवाड़ा में लगा रही है। हम देखते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान में एक दो नहीं कई पेपर मिलें ऐसी हैं, जो कामयाबी के साथ, सफलता के साथ, चल रही हैं। इसलिये मैं समझता हूँ कि आंध्र प्रदेश गवर्नमेंट के लिए यह आसान होगा—मुश्किल नहीं होना चाहिए—कि वह किसी अच्छे व्यवस्थापक की सेवायें हासिल कर के अपनी पेपर मिल को चलाए, जैसे कि हम ने श्री जे० आर० डी० टाटा की सेवायें एयर इंडिया इन्टरनेशनल के लिए हासिल की हैं।

वास्तव में पब्लिक सेक्टर की जो खराबी है, उस में जो दिक्कत पड़ रही है, अगर थोड़े शब्दों में मैं कहना चाहूँ, तो एक तो यह है कि वहां पर जिस प्रकार के काम करने वाले अधिकारीगण हमें चाहियें, वे वहां उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। आज जो लोग वहां जाते हैं, वे आई० ए० एस० मनावृत्ति के होते हैं और उन की ट्रेनिंग और प्रशिक्षण पूर्णतया ठीक नहीं है। वे फ़ाइलों में अपने आप को डूबो लेने वाले होते हैं। लेकिन वहां पर हम को ऐसे टेक्निकल आदमी चाहियें, जोकि उस विषय की अच्छी तरह जानकारी रखते हों।

एक तरफ़ हम कहते हैं कि हमें इंजीनियरों की बड़ी जरूरत है, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ़ वास्तव में क्या होता है? एक विद्यार्थी आई० ए० एस० की तरफ़ जाता है और दूसरा विद्यार्थी इंजीनियरी की तरफ़ जाता है। आगे चल कर दोनों काफ़ी अच्छी उन्नति कर के कहीं पास में आ जाते हैं, तां इंजीनियर को आई० ए० एस० के नौचे काम करना पड़ता है। भले ही देश में इंजीनियरों की आवश्यकता अधिक है और कारखाने की

कामयाबी और नाकामयाबी की असली वजह इंजीनियर ही होगा, लेकिन इस के बावजूद होता यह है कि इंजिनियर्स को आई० ए० एस० के तहत काम करना पड़ता है। मैं आप को एक आश्चर्य की बात बतलाऊँ कि फ़ारेन अफ़यर्स मिनिस्ट्री के एक सज्जन से मेरी मुलाक़ात हुई, जो आई० एफ़० एस० थे। मैं ने उन को पूछा कि उन के क्या विषय थे। उन्होंने कहा कि मैं तो इंजीनियर था। इस पर मुझे बड़ा आश्चर्य हुआ और मैं ने उन को पूछा कि जब आप इंजीनियर थे, तो आप आई० एफ़० एस० की तरफ़ क्यों गये। उन्होंने कहा, "मैं इंजीनियर हो कर क्या करता? आखिर किसी आई० ए० एस० के नीचे काम करना पड़ता। अब मेरे आई० एफ़० एस० होने पर इंजीनियरों को मेरे नीचे काम करना पड़ेगा।" वास्तव में यह सही बात है। और सरकार तो एक कदम और आगे चली गई है—इंजीनियरों को अब आई० ए० एस० के इम्तहान में नहीं बैठने दिया जाता, उन को बार कर दिया गया है, रोक दिया गया है कि वे आई० ए० एस० की परीक्षा में नहीं बैठ सकते। एक तरफ़ हम कहते हैं कि देश का औद्योगीकरण करना चाहिये, यह युग विज्ञान का युग है और टेक्नोलॉजी और टेक्निकल प्रशिक्षण का सर्वोपरि महत्व है, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ़ हम इंजीनियरों के साथ इस प्रकार का व्यवहार करते हैं। हाल ही में कुछ मिनिस्टर्स महोदय के ये वक्तव्य आये हैं कि टेक्निकल हैड का जो भी ख़याल होगा, वह ख़याल चलेगा, न कि आई० ए० एस० आदमियों की मनोवृत्ति। इस के बावजूद आज हम क्या देखते हैं? जितने भी बड़े बड़े पब्लिक सेक्टर प्राजेक्ट्स हैं, जिन के बारे में राष्ट्र में बड़ी चिन्ता जाहिर की जाती है, जिन की कामयाबी के बारे में शका प्रकट की जाती है वहां पर ठीक तीर से काम करने वाले आदमियों को नहीं लगाया जाता है।

अगर आप पब्लिक सैक्टर के जेनेरेल मैनेजर और प्राइवेट सैक्टर के जेनेरेल मैनेजर की जीवन-चर्या को देखें, तो बड़ा स्पष्ट अन्तर दिखाई देता है। प्राइवेट सैक्टर का आदमी सुबह आठ, साढ़े आठ बजे घर से चला जायेगा। एक बजे तक वह अपने दफ्तर नहीं आता है। वह फ्रैक्ट्री के अलग अलग विभागों में जायेगा। वह वहाँ पर खड़ा हो कर किसी से बात न करने हुए देखता रहेगा कि कौन किस तरह काम करता है, कौन सा मिस्त्री कुशलता के साथ काम कर रहा है, कौन सा इंजीनियर कैसा काम कर रहा है, कौन सी मशीन ठीक हालत में है। वह सारी बातें देखता रहेगा और अपने दिल में आंकता रहेगा कि किस आदमी को प्रमोशन देने की आवश्यकता है, कौन आदमी ठीक काम कर रहा है, किस आदमी की वजह से फ्रैक्ट्री ठीक काम कर रही है और किस की वजह से नुकसान या बाधा हो रही है। इस के बाद वह डेढ़ दो बजे अपने दफ्तर आता है और टेबल पर रखी फाइलों को देखता है।

इस के मुकाबले में पब्लिक सैक्टर के जेनेरेल मैनेजर का क्या हाल है? वह सुबह जल्दी नहीं उठ पाता है, क्योंकि किसी काकटेल पार्टी या डिनर में पहली रात थोड़ी ज्यादा चली जाती है। इसलिए सुबह शरीर कुछ अलसाय हुआ रहता है, पेट साफ नहीं रहता है। वह मुश्किल से ग्यारह बजे आफिस पहुँच पाता है और उस के बाद वह फाइल में अपने आप को खपा देता है। परिणाम यह होता है कि वह केवल कागजी काम ही कर पाता है। वह व्यावहारिक तौर से नहीं देख सकता कि कौन सा काम ठीक चल रहा है और कौन सा ठीक नहीं चल रहा है।

डा० मा० श्री० अग्ने (नागपुर) : क्या वह व्यवहार जानता है ?

श्री हेरा : वही मैं निवेदन कर रहा हूँ। इसलिए पब्लिक सैक्टर में हम को

जितनी सफलता मिलनी चाहिए, वह नहीं मिल रही है।

मैं समझता हूँ कि जब हम ने समाजवाद को मान लिया है और पब्लिक सैक्टर को लेकर हमने आगे बढ़ना है, तो इस बारे में कोई रास्ता हमको निकालना पड़ेगा। जो समिति स्थापित होने जा रही है, उसके विचार बहुत काम आयेंगे। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि चाहे इस समिति को पूरे तौर पर अधिकार दिये जायें या न दिये जायें, यह समिति जो भी कार्य करेगी, जो भी अपने विचार जाहिर करेगी, सरकार को उनकी कद करनी पड़ेगी। बल्कि एक हद तक मैं यह कहूँगा कि प्राक्कलन समिति और लोक लेखा समिति के जो विचार आते हैं, बहुत महत्वपूर्ण और अच्छे विचार आते हैं, गवर्नमेंट उनको एक हद तक दरगुजर कर सकती है, एक तरफ रख सकती है, यह भी हो सकता है कि यह हाउस भी उसका नोटिस न ले। लेकिन इस कमेटी के जो भी विचार होंगे और उसकी तरफ से जो भी सुझाव आयेंगे, उन पर न सिर्फ सरकार का अमल करना पड़ेगा, न सिर्फ यह सदन उन पर ध्यान देगा, बल्कि उन पर कामयाबी के साथ अमल होगा। राष्ट्र इस समिति के कार्यों की तरफ बड़ी आशा और आतुरता के साथ देखता रहेगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ।

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): I would only like to deal with a few points on the constitutional position of this motion, which have been raised by some hon. Members on the other side, particularly, Shri H. N. Mukerjee.

It has been suggested that the Ministry of Industry has not consulted the legal advisers of Government in formulating this motion. That, if I may submit, is incorrect, and the Law Ministry has been kept in touch with the formulation of this proposal

[Shri A. K. Sen]

from the very beginning, and I personally had a large part to play in the formulation of the ultimate proposal last time as also this time.

The point raised was whether the motion impinged upon the exclusive financial rights of the Lok Sabha. The exclusive financial rights are contained in articles 109 and 110 dealing with money Bills and article 113 of the Constitution. In short, it means that all money Bills have to originate in the Lok Sabha, and all amendments concerning the money Bills so introduced as also all proposals for the purpose of varying the original money Bills or for repealing the money Bills ought to originate in the Lok Sabha and not in the Rajya Sabha. Similarly, with regard to estimates brought before the House, the Rajya Sabha cannot amend or vary or repeal any of the estimates. That means, therefore, that the exclusive financial rights of the Lok Sabha, as those of the House of Commons, in England, are related only to the initiation of Money Bills.

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur): As he is giving a legal interpretation of the constitutional position, could he also enlighten the House on article 117 which provides that no Bill which comes within the definition of a Money Bill can be introduced in the Rajya Sabha? But this has been going on. I once raised this point here, but it was talked over. I have raised this matter several times. Now that he is giving an interpretation, he may also cover that point, whether any such Bill can be introduced in the Rajya Sabha, and whether even if a Committee is appointed, it can—when we are not in session—make a report and whether that report can also be discussed in the Rajya Sabha, whether the Report can be amended, whether there can be misuse of money

and all those things. So 117 may also be looked into.

Shri A. K. Sen: Article 117 has nothing to do with the present position. That article says that no Money Bill shall be initiated without the recommendation of the President. What the hon. Member possibly has in view is article 110, which I have dealt with, which says that all Money Bills shall have to be initiated only in the Lok Sabha. Article 109 says that a Money Bill shall not be introduced in the Council of States. Article 110 has defined what Money Bills are. Article 113(2) says:

“So much of the said estimates as relates to other expenditure shall be submitted in the form of demands for grants to the House of the People, and the House of the People shall have power to assent, or to refuse to assent, to any demand, or to assent to any demand, subject to a reduction of the amount specified therein”.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: Article 117 is similar.

Shri A. K. Sen: 117 only puts in the provision concerning assent of the President.

Mr. Speaker: Of course, that has been worrying the hon. Member. He brought it to my notice also. But that would be the subject matter of a separate discussion, not at this moment.

Shri A. K. Sen: It is more or less a limitation on the part of the Lok Sabha to entertain a Money Bill; though moneys are the exclusive jurisdiction of the Lok Sabha, yet no such Bill is to be introduced without the recommendation of the President. That has nothing to do with the present position we are considering.

Therefore, we have to see whether any of those exclusive privileges as contained in articles 109 and 113 are impinged upon by the motion we have proposed. If it did, such a motion will be automatically invalid, *ultra vires* the Constitution. There is no power which could take away a privilege exclusively granted to the Lok Sabha by a motion of the Lok Sabha itself. Even the Lok Sabha cannot divest itself of those exclusive privileges—that is a well-settled principle of law—whether by motion or by law.

We shall see when we deal with the functions of the Committee that we are doing nothing by way of giving any powers to the proposed Committee which takes away the exclusive powers of the Lok Sabha. In fact, we could not. The power of the Lok Sabha, as I said, is to initiate Money Bills and to pass estimates either with or without amendment or to reject estimates as proposed by Government. All that we want to do is to give this new Committee functions as mentioned in paragraph 2 of the Motion, namely,

“(a) to examine the reports and accounts of the public undertakings specified in the Schedule” . . .

All accounts are to be examined by this Committee. That is not a matter with which the Lok Sabha is concerned exclusively.

“(b) to examine the reports, if any, of the Comptroller and Auditor-General on the public undertakings” . . .

That is also a matter not exclusively assigned only to the Lok Sabha.

“(c) to examine, in the context of the autonomy and efficiency of the public undertakings, whether the affairs of the public undertakings are being managed in accordance with sound business

principles and prudent commercial practices” . . .

That means, while examining them, we have to bear this in mind.

“(d) such other functions vested in the Public Accounts Committee and the Estimates Committee in relation to the public undertakings . . .”
as are covered by rules of procedure.

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): May I seek a clarification? Article 113(2) says:

“So much of the said estimates as relates to other expenditure shall be submitted in the form of demands for grants to the House of the People, and the House of the People shall have power to assent, or to refuse to assent, to any demand, or to assent to any demand subject to a reduction of the amount specified therein”.

But in certain cases it may be that the House may defer its decision and may like to call for a report of the Committee. If there are some expenditures to be incurred on some of these public undertakings, the House may at any stage decide that it cannot just at that time take any decision, but shall wait for a report from the Committee going to be set up. But that Committee will not consist exclusively of the Members of this House. What will be the position?

Shri A. K. Sen: The House can inform itself through any agency. It can take the evidence of experts, it can even appoint, say, an accountant, to help it or it can appoint even a Committee wholly outside the House to give it information regarding a particular matter. That has nothing to do with the power to vote demands or to reject the demands. That has not been divested. In fact, we could not allow the House of the People to divest itself of that exclusive jurisdiction. How can it do so without amendment of the Constitution?

Shri Morarka (Jhunjhunu): May I ask a simple question? How is it that no Member from the other House is appointed to the Estimates Committee? Is it not because the Estimates Committee's functions are considered to be the exclusive prerogative of this House? If that is so, since functions of the Estimates Committee are also going to be given to this Committee, why should Members of the other House be included in this Committee?

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): This was also the query made last time. That was why the Government was advised and persuaded to say in regard to a specific provision under the original motion brought forward by **Shri K. C. Reddy**, the then Minister, that in so far as the Estimates Committee's functions were concerned, the Members of the Rajya Sabha would not be associated with it and would not participate in it. If that were so, the Estimates Committee's functions cannot properly be said to be performed by this Committee with Members of the other House.

Shri A. K. Sen: None of these matters was dictated by constitutional requirements, but by requirements of expediency and policy. Because of the terrific opposition raised by some hon. Members here about taking away a part of the Estimates Committee's jurisdiction and conferring it on a Committee in which the Rajya Sabha was also represented, we thought it advisable at one time to bring about a compromise between the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha to bring about certain provisions of that type; but they met with equal opposition in the Rajya Sabha, who are equally jealous of their rights to go into the accounts and business records of public undertakings, as they are entitled to. Therefore, as a matter of compromise, ultimately we have brought all these things into one motion so that it may have the acceptance of both the Houses.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: When the legal position is otherwise, why was

any compromise thought of? If it is the sole prerogative of the Lok Sabha to discuss a Money Bill and all those things, why for compromise's sake—just because some people claim the right to discuss or pass anything concerning Money Bills—do this thing? If it is the sole function of this House to say whether the money of a particular company or undertaking is used in the proper way as sanctioned by Parliament, the compromise question does not arise.

Shri A. K. Sen: If the speeches of the hon. Members of the Rajya Sabha as also the observations of the Chairman are read, it would convince the hon. Member that they were not claiming any right to deal with Money Bills or deal with matters contrary to what the provisions are in the Constitution. What they said, as they do even now, was that they had the right to go into the working of public undertakings. They are not estimates, they are not money bills. They certainly can see, as one of the Houses, whether a public undertaking is managed properly according to sound business principles, whether the moneys of the public undertaking have been properly utilised or wasted. That has nothing to do with the question whether the Lok Sabha alone is the custodian of money bills or whether the Lok Sabha alone is the legislative body to compose estimates.

As I said, I personally have knowledge of how the two Houses came to loggerheads on this matter because of conflicting claims. One wanted to keep the entire matter within its own jurisdiction, the other did not and we must come to a compromise, instead of allowing the two Houses to quarrel over such a matter. I remember that the Chairman of the other House then said that that House would appoint its own committee to go into public undertakings, in which case these undertakings would have to account before the committees of the two Houses separately on the same matter, a procedure which would

keep them engaged throughout the year.

Dr. M. S. Aney: Is it not by-passing the constitutional obligation that all matters relating to moneys should be the sole and exclusive monopoly of the Lok Sabha?

Shri A. K. Sen: No, Sir, I would have been most completely opposed to any attempt to curb the powers of the Lok Sabha in regard to the passing of money bills or passing of estimates. It has nothing to do with it; it is merely a watch dog over the affairs and business activities of public undertakings.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): There is one more clarification I would like to ask, with your permission.

The Estimates Committee at present is authorised to examine major Government policies and to suggest alternative policies. That privilege is not being taken away from the Estimates Committee, because in the motion it is mentioned:

"Provided that the Committee shall not examine and investigate any of the following matters, namely: . . ."

That means to say that it will have all the powers of the Estimates Committee except going into matters of major Government policy. That means to say the whole of the Government can be examined, all departments can be examined on major policies of the Government, but not the public sector. Neither this committee nor the Estimates Committee will examine it.

Shri A. K. Sen: The Estimates Committee remains untouched.

Shri Tyagi: How can the Estimates Committee examine it? Will the right to examine major Government policy as to these projects also remain vested

in the Estimates Committee? Will they be able to take it up?

Shri A. K. Sen: So long as the Lok Sabha does not take away that power from the Estimates Committee, and so long as rule 310 remains unamended and the power of the Estimates Committee to examine questions of policy and suggest alternative policies remains, there is no question of the Estimates Committee being affected by this resolution.

Shri A. C. Guha: In reply to Shri Morarka's objection, the hon. Law Minister stated that because last time some Members took objection to the inclusion of the Members of the Rajya Sabha in this committee, they have made some compromise, but it is not only on that basis. Yesterday also I referred to what the Prime Minister himself stated in his speech in 1953. In the course of the discussion on the motion for the inclusion of Rajya Sabha Members as Associate Members of the Public Accounts Committee, he stated clearly:

"There is another Committee, the Estimates Committee. A distinction is made by us between the Public Accounts Committee and the Estimates Committee."

So, he admitted that the functions of the Estimates Committee should be the exclusive right of the Lok Sabha, and there the Rajya Sabha Members should not have any right to interfere. But, by this resolution, a part of the Estimates Committee's functions are given over to a committee in which the Rajya Sabha Members also will be sitting. I do not know how the hon. Law Minister can compromise this position with the admission made by the Prime Minister himself about the rights of the Estimates Committee and of the Lok Sabha.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: My objection is as to the constitutional propriety of investing the proposed committee with the association of Members of

[Dr. L. M. Singvi]

the Rajya Sabha, with estimates functions. It is said in paragraph (d) that the proposed committee would have—

“such other functions vested in the Public Accounts Committee and the Estimates Committee in relation to the Public Undertakings specified in the Schedule.”

If, according to the statement of the Law Minister, there is nothing to exclude the new committee from undertaking the functions of the Estimates Committee, what are those functions which are peculiar to the Estimates Committee alone? What is the differentiation, as was mentioned by Shri Guha, between the functions of the Public Accounts Committee and the Estimates Committee, and if there is a distinction or line of demarcation, how would that be preserved while investing the new committee with the functions proposed? Why was it considered all along the line that the functions of the Estimates Committee would not be performed by the Public Accounts Committee? Is it not a fact that if the interpretation of the Law Minister is accepted, it would pave the way for inclusion and association of the Members of the Rajya Sabha in the Estimates Committee also?

Shri Warior (Trichur): Will there be any overlapping of the functions of the Estimates Committee and this committee on public undertakings? Will the Estimates Committee also go into the estimates of these undertakings besides the committee on public undertakings? Where is the clear line of demarcation?

Shri Morarka: When answering Shri Tyagi, the Law Minister said, if I understood him correctly, that the Estimates Committee would continue to examine the policy of the Government in respect of these undertakings. Does it mean that so far as public undertakings are concerned, the work

would be done by two committees, the Estimates Committee doing what it is doing today and this new committee doing what is envisaged in this resolution? If so, is it not a self-defeating proposition, because the Law Minister himself said that if the two Houses had two separate committees, the public undertakings would have to justify themselves before both and the entire year would be spent only in that work? Is it the intention of Government that the Estimates Committee would continue to do the work which it is doing at present vis-a-vis public undertakings in examining Government policy or that functions would also vest in this new committee?

Shri A. K. Sen: As I said, the Estimates Committee was set up by a resolution of the Lok Sabha, and the relative rules are contained in rules 310 and 311 of our rules of procedure. It says its functions would be—

“to report what economies, improvements in organisation, efficiency or administrative reform, consistent with the policy underlying the estimates, may be effected;

“to suggest alternative policies in order to bring about efficiency and economy in administration;

“to examine whether the money is well laid out within the limits of the policy implied in the estimates; and

“to suggest the form in which the estimates shall be presented to Parliament.”

Public undertakings are not specifically mentioned in rule 310 though the sweep is wide enough to cover public undertakings, and they have been going into the working of public undertakings.

Shri A. C. Guha: Will you refer to rule 308?

Shri A. K. Sen: The question of constitutionality would arise only if we wanted to give any function to this proposed body which in any way curbs the exclusive rights of the Lok Sabha. I have dealt with that point.

The next point is, as Dr. Singhvi said, whether we are not giving this committee part of the functions of the Estimates Committee? The very motion says we are. So far as the functions of the Estimates Committee relating to public undertakings are concerned, we are giving them, subject to the limitation that questions of policy and other functions will not be within the purview of this Committee. Therefore, questions of policy and other things, so far as large undertakings are concerned, still remain with the Estimates Committee. But it is expected as it is the convention with regard to most of these committees, with regard to Committees of both the Houses, that one does not tread over the field covered by the other already, and therefore, when these Committees are set up exclusively, the work of going into the economies, workings and accounts of public undertakings—what has been covered by the Committee of both the Houses—it is expected, would not be covered by the Estimates Committee; for its own sake, only that part which is not covered and that would be questions of policy, administrative reform, alternative economies and so on, might be touched upon by the Estimates Committee. That is a matter of convention and not a matter of constitutionality. On the merits, the hon. Minister of Industry will no doubt answer all the points which have been raised. I intervened only for the purpose of clarifying the doubts raised by some hon. Members as to whether we are not seeking to give to this joint committee something which is exclusively the privilege of the Lok Sabha. That, I hope, I have clarified, and the hon. Minister of Industry will no doubt tell the House about the rest.

Mr. Speaker: Shri U. M. Trivedi.

Shri Daji (Indore): Before Shri Trivedi begins his speech, may I make a submission? You are the custodian of the rights and privileges of the House. With great respect, I may say that the position as explained by the hon. Law Minister has not carried us any further. In fact, so many doubts have been left if not duplicated. With great respect, I may say—perhaps it may be too much to say—that confusion has been made worse confounded. In the circumstances, when there is the question of the rights and privileges of this House under the Constitution, and when you have been following since yesterday the trend of the debate which cuts across party lines, I may submit that the discussion may be fruitful in one way, but on this particular matter, we are nowhere nearer solution. Now, we are told that the Estimates Committee shall continue to function.

Mr. Speaker: Let us cover the journey first. Shri U. M. Trivedi.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, when I read this motion, when it was brought before the House in the last session, I was wondering as to what was the particular utility for which this motion was being put before the House. We have got the Public Accounts Committee and we have also got the Estimates Committee. The functions of the Public Accounts Committee are prescribed in sub-rule (3) of rule 308, as follows:

“It shall also be the duty of the Committee—

- (a) to examine the statement of accounts showing the income and expenditure of state corporations, trading and manufacturing schemes, concerns and projects together with the balance sheets and statements

[Shri U. M. Trivedi]

of profit and loss accounts which the President may have required to be prepared or are prepared under the provisions of the statutory rules regulating the financing of a particular corporation, trading or manufacturing scheme” etc.

A similar provision does not exist for the Estimates Committee. Rule 310 is silent on the question of public undertakings or what is now described as State corporations. I was, therefore, wondering whether this motion is merely a ruse to secure for the Government some—I will not call it sinecure—solatium for such of the Members who have been kept out of position of power, just to give them this crumb so that they may be satisfied.

13.54 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Shri A. C. Guha: Including Opposition Members.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): They are nowhere near!

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Opposition Members are always there only to apply brakes; they are not for greasing. I was, therefore, wondering and am still wondering what useful purpose is going to be served by duplicating this power which has already been vested in the Public Accounts Committee and which can be enjoyed by the Estimates Committee by a little change in the provisions of rule 310. Why are we not doing it? Why has this particular motion been brought forward?

Just now, the hon. Law Minister was pleased to say that the Estimates Committee will continue to function so far as the public undertakings are concerned. That means we will have duplication of work by the same Mem-

bers of Parliament in one Committee and by other Members of Parliament in the other Committee except that probably they will sit in two different rooms. The Minister has not taken pains to explain to us why this necessity has arisen.

Then, let us examine why the limitations are being put upon it. In item (2) (c) of the motion, it has been said as follows:

“to examine, in the context of the autonomy and efficiency of the Public Undertakings, whether the affairs of the Public Undertakings are being managed in accordance with sound business principles and prudent commercial practices;”

Any lawyer who has understood the elementary principles of law will tell you what these words “prudent commercial practices” mean. A man is prudent if he discharges the duties imposed upon him by way of trust in his day-to-day affairs in the administration of the work which has been entrusted to him. But immediately thereafter, a curb has been put upon the functions to be discharged, and in the proviso under item (2), it has been put down that this Committee shall have nothing to do with matters of day-to-day administration. What is prudent commercial practice and what is this non-interference in day-to-day administration?

Shri Tyagi: “Night to night” can be put!

Shri U. M. Trivedi: As Shri Tyagi has put it, the only thing that this Committee will have to do is some benighted work.

Shri K. C. Sharma (Sardhana): Day includes night.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Reading it as it is, I find that a long list of work has been imposed upon this Committee. What is the ultimate aim of this?

We have the misfortune developing upon us for the last 12 years—I have been watching it—that the reports of the Public Accounts Committee are not looked into by the Ministries concerned, day in and day out, year in and year out, serious remarks. And pointed remarks have been made by the Public Accounts Committee and the Estimates Committee. These reports are not being looked into except that they are issued to the Members of Parliament most of whom also—well, I do not know—do not look into them and do not make proper use of them. But at least the Government on whom a duty is cast to look into those reports should do so, but they too do not look into them. So, the report of this Committee or whatever work will be done by this Committee will be another waste of paper. Whether it will be a waste of paper or whether there will be some utility to be found in it is a problem for any sincere and sane person to consider. Is there any aim behind it? Is there anything incumbent upon the Government that the recommendations made by this Committee will be accepted by the Government, or, is there any suggestion in this whole drama that is being enacted here that this Committee shall make any recommendation? What is this committee going to do? Read the report of the Comptroller and Auditor General, put some questions and formulate its report saying “we asked these questions and these were the answers” and then we keep quiet about it. Is this what the committee is going to do or is it going to be invested with powers to make suggestions and to see that the suggestions are carried out? No; our Minister is very much right when he shakes his head.

14 hrs.

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): That does not mean anything.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I thought he was shaking his head meaning “no”.

Shri Tyagi: They are only required to examine and not to report.

Shri K. C. Sharma: The result of the examination would be reported.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Mr. Sharma is a very experienced lawyer and parliamentarian. He knows English much better than I do. But I find that the functions of the committee shall be:

“(d) such other functions vested in the Public Accounts Committee and the Estimates Committee in relation to the Public Undertakings”.

I know the reports of the PAC are not worth the paper on which they are written. With very great respect to my hon. friend, Shri Tyagi, I would say that Government does not care a two-pence for the PAC and the PAC has carried no weight whatsoever with the Government or with anyone of us.

Shri Tyagi: I think the Minister may clarify. Is this committee going to report to the House or to the Minister?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I will help my friend, Shri Tyagi. Rule 310 of the Rules of Procedure says: that the functions of the Estimates Committee shall be:

“(a) to report what economies, improvements in organisation, efficiency or administrative reform, consistent with the policy underlying the estimates, may be effected;

(b) to suggest alternative policies in order to bring about efficiency and economy in administration;

(c) to examine whether the money is well laid out within the limits of the policy implied in the estimates....”

The Chairman of the Estimates Committee is here and he will tell us whether the provision which is con-

[Shri U. M. Trivedi]

tained in Rule 308 (3) is applicable to Rule 310. This resolution says:

"(d) such other functions vested in the Public Accounts Committee and the Estimates Committee in relation to the Public Undertakings . . ."

So far as public undertakings are concerned, where is the function that is being delegated in any manner to the Estimates Committee? I have yet to come across any provision where any delegation of this function has been made to the Estimates Committee.

Shri A. C. Guha: When the public undertakings which involve investment and expenditure of Government money, are not excluded, they automatically come under the purview of the Estimates Committee. The committee have been examining public undertakings every year and the reports are being placed before the House. If the hon. Member does not take care to see the reports of his own committee, we are helpless.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I am very particular about it and I draw a good deal of knowledge from it. But at the same time, I am only pointing out the legal position that exists. You may be overstepping the limits.

Shri K. C. Sharma: He never oversteps; he is a cautious man.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I know he has been a Minister and he is cautious.

The provision which exists in Rule 308 (3) about the functions of the PAC is not embodied in Rule 310. I would like him to get that embodied, so that we may be standing on a strong legal footing.

Shri A. C. Guha: There has been no question of the authority of the Estimates Committee.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Then, what about the conflict between the two committees, apart from duplication? One committee will make one suggestion and the other committee will make another suggestion. Is it the idea of the Government that these two committees should fight amongst themselves? One may pull one way and the other may pull another way; one will make one suggestion and the other will make another suggestion. Government will laugh at both and say "We are not satisfied with either of you and so we put your suggestions in the waste paper basket". Would it not be possible to lay down that because this resolution is with reference only to the public undertakings, therefore, the functions of the Estimates Committee to that extent may be curtailed, so that there need not be duplication and conflicting reports by two committees of the House?

We know a good deal of wastage of money is taking place in public undertakings, barring the State Trading Corporation, which has a monopolistic trade and carries on a cut-throat business. Otherwise, what is the return that we are getting from the public undertakings that we have set up? Rs. 1701 crores have been invested by us in public undertakings. Most of them are with interest-free loans for a period of years. On an investment of Rs. 1701 crores, we have got a return of Rs. 1.9 crores. It is an eye-opener to everybody. Here is the Income-tax Officer who catches the throat of an ordinary assessee if he makes a return of less than 6 per cent. He will not believe and he will say "You must have a return of 6 per cent." But with this huge investment of Rs. 1701 crores, the return is not even 1.9 per cent; it is just Rs. 1.9 crores. So, it is all the more reasonable that there should be a greater probing into the affairs of the undertakings. But can it come this way? Unless and until you give powers to interfere with the day-to

day administration, it will not come. It will not be possible when you do not allow this committee to function in the manner in which it should. With all that, Government is still afraid of this committee. Suppose some intelligent man gets into it. So, a check is again put. Hindustan Aircraft Limited, Bangalore, Bharat Electronics Limited, Mazagon Docks Limited and the Garden Reach Workshop Limited are not to be touched.

Shri Kanungo: If he reads the motion as it is today, he will find that there is nothing to prevent these companies being looked into by the proposed committee.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Is there any further motion?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: They are included; they are not excluded.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Is Part III dropped out?

Shri Kanungo: My speech has made it clear that the distinction between these things has been left to the good sense of the Committee—that is to say, without mentioning it they would look after the security aspect of it.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Do you mean to say that they will have a right if they want to?

Shri Kanungo: Yes.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Very good. To that extent, Sir, I stand corrected, because I have only got this resolution that has been supplied to us.

Shri Morarka: But it would require an amendment, as the hon. Member is pointing out, because the motion as it stands might give the meaning as given by the hon. Member.

Shri Bade (Khargone): He has only made it clear in his speech.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He will make it clear in his reply.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I have also not made any false allegation.

On the floor of the House I would like to know where we stand.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: The motion itself must be amended. It should be amended properly to make clear the idea.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Where does it exclude them?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Here it is said:

"Every Government company whose annual report is placed before the Houses of Parliament under sub-section (1) of Section 619(A) of the Companies Act, 1956, other than the Public Undertakings included in Part III hereof."

Shri Tyagi: Literally speaking they are excluded.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: The normal meaning I can gather is only this.

Shri K. C. Sharma: There should be a clear provision to include these undertakings. If there is no clear provision, *ipso facto* they are excluded. Even the Minister's speech does not carry any weight in view of the provisions in the motion itself.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should try to conclude now.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Sir, I will take some more time because this is a very important motion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has already taken 20 minutes.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Sir, I crave your indulgence for a few more minutes.

Shri Warior: Will the Minister move an amendment on this point?

Shri Kanungo: The only amendment I am moving is the one I have given notice of yesterday.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Are you not giving an amendment on this point?

Shri Kanungo: No.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Then the position stands as it is.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Then let us give an amendment.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Sir, I would, therefore, ask this question. If army estimates and defence expenditure can always be a subject matter of enquiry before the Estimates Committee and the Public Accounts Committee and if the powers of the Estimates Committee and the Public Accounts Committee are given to a committee of the Houses, I see no propriety in making this suggestion that this Committee, which is also a Committee of this House, is to be excluded from exercising the powers of the Estimates Committee and the Public Accounts Committee with reference to these particular four undertakings. What explanation is there available from the side of the Government to keep these undertakings out of the purview of this Committee? I hope the Minister will take care to properly and satisfactorily explain why these have been kept out of the picture.

There is another thing—that is the constitutional position—which strikes me as very strange. This struggle between this House and the other House for which the Government has shown a good deal of solicitude has been going on for the last ten years since 1953. I do not see any reason whatsoever to get over the constitutional provisions and associating the members of the Rajya Sabha with this Committee. They are big people. I have got very great regard for them. All of them are very intelligent and all of them are very good.

But the only question is that here is our Constitution which makes this distinction that it is the Members elected by the people at large only who are the real members of the House of Commons of this country and who are vested with the power of exercising control over the expenditure by the Government or over money Bills. No amendment can be moved by anybody else. That House has got no power whatsoever to make any suggestion or move any amendment to the estimates. They have no power to cut down a paisa or add a paisa to the expenditure. What are the functions of the Estimates Committee? The functions of the Estimates Committee include certainly making recommendations of this type. They can suggest alternative policies in order to bring about efficiency and economy in the administration. What is economy in administration? It means suggesting a cut or saying that the expenditure should be curtailed. Who is going to exercise that right? In this Committee it will be the Members of this House along with the Members of the Rajya Sabha. That means the Members of the Rajya Sabha will have a voice in suggesting a cut in the expenditure of the Government. Is that the constitutional position? Is article 109 meant for it? Is article 110 meant for it? Are these the protection given in article 113? I would therefore say, all this solicitude apart, all these empty platitudes apart, whatever explanation the hon. Law Minister has given, there is absolutely no justification and it is constitutionally and in every way an illegal thing that we are doing, that in this motion we are saying that Members of the Rajya Sabha be associated with this Committee so that this Committee may function properly. I say, Sir, from the very beginning I have felt, and I do reiterate it even now, that if the object of the Government is only to satisfy some people, to satisfy some Members of the House saying that here is a crumb thrown to them for showing their power or satisfying their glamour for

power, then it is a different thing altogether, but, if the object of the Government is that there should be a check on the expenditure, on the way in which money is expended by the Government, on the way in which money is to be utilised from the funds raised from the public, then I think this motion to that extent is not fair.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (कश्मीर):

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक घंटे से कमटो पर बहस चल रही है। उससे हम सभी को एक बात लगी होगी कि लोक सभा में रूप पर ज्यादा बहस होती है, सार पर कम। अगर हम लोग इस पर ध्यान रखें कि सार पर ज्यादा बहस किया करें तो उससे देश को ज्यादा अच्छा फल मिले।

मैंने कल श्री दाजी के भाषण को ध्यान से सुना यह समझने के लिए कि कम्युनिस्टों या उनके समर्थकों का क्या रुख है। उन्होंने लोक दायरे के कारखानों की आरती तो जरूर उतारी लेकिन अपने सभी तर्कों से साबित किया कि जितनी जल्दी यह लोक दायरा खत्म हो जाए उतना अच्छा है। यह कैसे होता है, यह जानने की जब मैंने कोशिश की तो फिर मुझे एकाएक कानूनगो साहब के भी भाषण की याद पड़ी। उन्होंने अपने भाषण में जो कुछ उदाहरण दिये, इंग्लिस्तान के दिये और वहाँ की लोक सभा के दिये। जब कि बहस हो रही थी लोक दायरे पर, सरकारी कारखानों पर, तो उन्होंने ज्यादा सोचना चाहिये था सोवियत रूस के उदाहरणों और बातों पर। लेकिन कुछ हम लोगों का तरीका ही ऐसा हो गया है कि हम बहुत ज्यादा लोक दायरा और निजी हमारा मिला जुला करके सोचा करते हैं और किसी परिणाम पर नहीं निकल पाते। यह भी हो सकता है कि रूस की बातें अगर सच वास्तविक होतीं तो शायद रूस की और भी बातें सामने आतीं वहाँ अत्याचार जरूर है और में उनको कतई पसन्द नहीं करता हूँ। लेकिन जिस ढंग से सरकारी कारखाने

यहाँ चलाये जा रहे हैं उस ढंग से अगर वहाँ चलाये गये होते तो क्या होता। इन मंत्रियों और इन मैनजरों का, यह कहना बड़ा कठिन है। कुछ थोड़ा बहुत जो मैं प्रधान मंत्री के सुकर्मों या कुकर्मों के बारे में बोलूंगा तो नताने की कोशिश करूंगा कि उनका क्या भाग्य होता रूस में। अभी खाली मैं इतना बता देता हूँ कि हमारी हमेशा ही आदत के मुताबिक हमने लोक दायरे और निजी दायरे को एक दूसरे से बहुत सिखाया पड़ाया है। दुनिया भर में निजी दायरा इन्तिजाम के मामले में ज्यादा अच्छा होता है, लेकिन लालच के मामले में ज्यादा खराब होता है, और सार्वजनिक दायरा, सरकारी कारखाने, बदइन्तजामी बहुत ज्यादा करते हैं, लेकिन उनमें कर्तव्य की भावना ज्यादा होती है। यह दुनिया भर का फीक है। लेकिन हम हिन्दुस्तानी तो समन्वय किया करते हैं। इसलिए हमारे यहाँ के निजी दायरे के कारखाने, करोड़-पतियों के कारखाने, इन्तिजाम में भी बिगड़ते चले जा रहे हैं, और नफ़ा और लूट तो करते ही हैं, और इसी तरह से सार्वजनिक दायरे के कारखाने, जहाँ एक तरफ इन्तिजाम में बहुत बिगड़े हुए हैं, वहाँ दूसरी तरफ करोड़ पतियों के कारखानों की लूट करने की आदत भी सीखते चले जा रहे हैं। यह एक बड़ा जबरदस्त समन्वय अपने देश में चल पड़ा है, और जब तक हम इस बुनियादी तथ्य को नहीं समझेंगे कि लोक दायरे के कारखाने अभी अच्छे चल सकते हैं जब लोक भावना हो और जो हमारे सभी जीवन के लक्ष्य हैं वे बदल जाते हैं, तब तक ये कारखाने कुछ फायदा नहीं पहुँचायेंगे।

अब मैं यह मान कर चलता हूँ कि जो हमारी समन्वयी चीज है यहाँ सरकारी कारखानों के बारे में उसका छड़कर के सरकार ध्यान देगी कि ये लोक कारखाने निजी कारखानों से अलाहिदा चलाए जाने चाहिए। अगर उसी ढंग पर चलाना है तो इनकी क्या

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

जरूरत पड़ी हुई है। और मैंने इस बहस में यह भी देखा कि करीब करीब एक ही तरह की कसौटी रख कर दोनों को जांचा जाता है। लोक कारखानों के लिए कसौटियां भी अला-हिदा होनी चाहिए, और मैं कुछ बुनियादी कसौटियां आपके सामने रखता हूँ।

पहली कसौटी यह है कि औद्योगीकरण के फैलाव में सरकारी कारखानों की ज्यादा मदद हो सकती है बनिस्वत करोड़पतियों के कारखानों के। हमारी उन्नति का दर बहुत नीचा है। पूँजी इकट्ठी नहीं हो पाती, सरकारी कारखानों में मुनाफे की गुंजाइश नहीं है—कम से कम करोड़पतियों के मुनाफे की—इसलिए जो कुछ सरकारी कारखानों का मुनाफा हो वह और ज्यादा कारखाने खोलने में इस्तेमाल हो सकता है, और इसलिए सरकारी कारखानों की पहली कसौटी है कि हिन्दुस्तान के औद्योगीकरण में वह कितनी ज्यादा मदद पहुंचाते हैं।

मैं इस बात को साफ कर देना चाहता हूँ। मेरा मतलब व्यापार के फैलाव से नहीं है, जैसा कि जीवन बीमा निगम ने किया है। उसने अपने व्यापार का फैलाव कर लिया है। उससे मुझको मतलब नहीं है। मेरा मतलब है कि जीवन बीमा निगम से सरकार के कारखानों को इतना ज्यादा फायदा होना चाहिए कि वह हिन्दुस्तान के औद्योगीकरण की गति को बढ़ा सके। यह पहली कसौटी है।

दूसरी कसौटी है कि लोक कारखानों के जरिए देश में समाजवाद के बढ़ाने का मौका होना चाहिए। बटवरा ज्यादा बराबरी के आधार पर होना चाहिए। जिस तरह से करोड़पतियों के कारखानों में मजदूर और मालिक के बीच में या उपभोक्ता और मालिक के बीच में फर्क लूट के कारण हो जाता है वह लोक कारखानों में न होना चाहिए और वहां जो बटवारे के इन्तिजाम

किए जाते हैं वे ऐसे होने चाहिए कि जिससे बराबरी को प्रोत्साहन मिले। यह वह फर्क बता रहा हूँ कसौटियों का कि जो दोनों कारखानों के सम्बन्ध में है।

इसी तरह से तीसरी कसौटी रखना चाहता हूँ कि जो मजदूर और मालिक का रिश्ता है—वैसे खैर करोड़पतियों के कारखानों में भी अच्छा ही होना चाहिए—लोक कारखानों में ज्यादा लोकतन्त्री होना चाहिए और देश के पूरे लोकतन्त्र को भी इन कारखानों को मदद देनी चाहिए।

चौथी कसौटी में रख रहा हूँ कि ये लोक कारखाने कितना ज्यादा लोक हित को बढ़ाते हैं। लोक हित में ऐसे प्रश्न आते हैं जैसे चीजों के दाम या किस ढंग से जनता को सुविधा मिलती है या नहीं मिलती या तरद्दुद होता है। और

पांचवीं कसौटी रखना चाहता हूँ कि इन कारखानों का इन्तिजाम अच्छा होना चाहिए। योग्य आदमी होने चाहिए जो कि कानून को तोड़ें नहीं और दर असल व्यापार के फैलाव और औद्योगीकरण के फैलाव का ध्यान रखें न कि अपने पेट और धन की लिप्सा में पड़ रहें।

ये पांच कसौटियां लोक कारखानों के सम्बन्ध में हैं जो कि

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल)
वेतन का इतना अन्तर नहीं होना चाहिये, यह कसौटी भी होनी चाहिये।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : ठीक है वेतन का अन्तर नहीं होना चाहिए। मैंने कहा है कि बटवारे में बराबरी होनी चाहिए। स्वामी जी ने यह बहुत अच्छी बात कही है। इसलिए मैं दूसरी कसौटी को पहले ले लेता हूँ और कुछ उदाहरण देता हूँ, जिनके बारे में मैं कानूनगो साहब से अर्ज करूंगा कि वह

अच्छी तरह से तहकीकात करके लोक सभा को बतायें कि क्या बात है।

अब साहब रूरकेला का इस्पात कारखाना है। उसके पूरे अंक तो मैं नहीं दे सकता। मैंने कुछ हिसाब लगाया था। कई घंटों की जांच के बाद मैं इस नतीजे पर पहुंचा कि एक हजार अफसर करीब बीस लाख रुपये महीने में नौकरी और सुविधा के रूप में पा जाते हैं और तीस हजार मजदूर महीने भर में तीस लाख रुपया पाते हैं। यह इतनी जबरदस्त विषमता है कि मैंने एक बार प्रश्न किया था कि क्या टाटा नगर में इससे ज्यादा विषमता है, और वहां के बारे में मैं केवल अन्दाजे से ही कह सकता हूं कि वहां भी इतनी ज्यादा विषमता नहीं होगी। गैर बराबरी सरकारी कारखानों में उतनी ही है, शायद ज्यादा है, क्योंकि देखने का ढंग अभी बिल्कुल बिगड़ा हुआ है। और जब मैं यह बात कहता हूं तो सिर्फ रूरकेला के इस्पात कारखाने के बारे में ही नहीं सभी कारखानों की। और इन अंकों के पीछे अनुपात पर आप ज्यादा ध्यान देना, अंकों पर नहीं। अनुपात यह है कि एक हजार अफसर २० लाख रुपया महीना, और तीस हजार मजदूर ३० लाख रुपया महीना।

इसी तरह से मैं आपको जीवन बीमा निगम के मकानों के किरायों के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। जो जीवन बीमा निगम अपने नौकरों या अर्ध नौकरों को मकानों के सम्बन्ध में सुविधा देता है। करीब दो हजार अफसर हैं। इन के किराये को अगर मैं जोड़ने लूंगा तो कुछ अन्दाजा नहीं मिलेगा। हजारों रुपया, कहीं कोई जांच नहीं कहीं कोई तहकीकात नहीं, बड़े बड़े मकान, क्या क्या उनके किराये रहते हैं इसका कोई पता नहीं। और ३५ हजार जो स्टाफ के आदमी हैं उनको १५ रुपया महीना की किराये की सहायता मिलती है। और सात हजार फील्ड वर्कर हैं उनको कुछ नहीं मिलता।

और ढाई लाख एजेंट्स हैं उनको कुछ नहीं मिलता। ये ४ किस्म के लोग हैं जिनमें ढाई लाख एजेंट और ७ हजार और लोग, करीब पीने तीन लाख आदमी हैं...

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : ये सब बातें प्रस्ताव से असम्बद्ध हैं...

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इसी पर तो हम बहस कर रहे हैं कि सरकारी कारखाने किस तरह से चलाये जायें। सरकारी कारखानों में और सरकारी निगमों में...

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : सरकारी कारखानों के लिये एक कमेटी बनायी जाय यह प्रस्ताव है। उस प्रस्ताव पर कुछ कहिये।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : प्रस्ताव पर ही कह रहा हूं। जीवन बीमा निगम एक पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग है। शायद आप समझे नहीं, मेरा मतलब लाइफ इश्योरेंस कारपोरेशन से है। यह एक सरकारी कारपोरेशन है...

श्री कानूनगो : वह तो इसमें नहीं है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : वह इसमें है, आप कैसी बातें करत हैं। मंत्री महोदय को तो ज्यादा नैपारी के साथ यहाँ आना चाहिये। इस तरह की बातें वह कैसे कर देते हैं। और फिर मैं तो उदाहरण दे रहा हूं। मान लीजिये कि वह इसमें नहीं आता। मैं तो एक उदाहरण दे रहा हूं कि किस तरह से आप गैर बराबरी के आधार पर इन्तिजाम चलाते हैं। बिड़ला और टाटा के कारखानों में अगर ऐसी गैर बराबरी होती है तो हम उसके ऊपर आपत्ति करते हैं, और यह सरकार जिन कारखानों को और जिन प्रकरणों को चलाती है वहां पर गैर बराबरी को देख कर तो बहुत तकलीफ और दुःख होता है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अच्छा अब दूसरा काम लेना है, आपका वक्त कल पूरा हो जायेगा।

14.29 hrs.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

ESCAPE OF MR. WALCOTT

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I move:

"That the House do now adjourn"

First of all, I should like to express my deep sense of gratitude to this House for giving me leave to move my motion, yesterday. I was the recipient of a rather unique honour because it was for the first time that an adjournment motion was moved in this House without a single dissenting voice being raised.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Because of negligence.

Shri Nath Pai: I beg to differ from Shri Tyagi, who is accusing his ministerial colleagues by saying that this has happened because of their negligence. It is possible that, so far as the Ministers were concerned, what transpired in the House yesterday was only a reflection of what is generally happening in the country. They are not generally aware of their duties.

Shri Banga (Chittoor): They are caught napping.

Shri Nath Pai: It was rather surprising to see Shri Nanda throwing out his arms in all his true innocence saying "I do not know anything" and then pointing out his finger to the Minister of Transport. This is precisely what happens in this Government; nobody knows exactly what his duty is and, therefore, every duty gets neglected and ignored. But, if, so far as the Ministers were concerned, it is true that they were taken unawares and by surprise in spite of the fact that I had given my notice on the 7th of November and it was addressed to the Minister of Home Affairs, so far as the general body of M.Ps. sitting behind the serried ranks of the Ministers are concerned, their

reaction, I think, should not be interpreted as displaying lack of knowledge as to the true significance of my motion, nor it should be uncharitably interpreted as showing that they were not alert to their duties. I think the overwhelming number of Congress M.Ps. realised what I was doing. But nonetheless they refrained from opposing for the very simple reason that once in a while they lapse into their old habit of thinking patriotically and not from the party point of view. Yesterday it was patriotism that restrained their otherwise vociferous tongue, and I am going to plead with them, let not party discipline today be allowed to undo what patriotism guided them as their supreme duty. I hope today they will sustain me in my effort to focus attention on this very vital issue.

I have stated in my motion, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, that the main issue is not this adventure of a seeker of fortune from the United States, Mr. Daniel Walcott. I want to focus the attention of this House on the security of this country, because what happened on the 26th of September has brought into contempt, into ridicule the whole security apparatus of this country and raised in the minds of the public grave, serious doubts, alarm and concern regarding security as a whole.

Shri Tyagi: That is true.

Shri Nath Pai: I want the House, Sir, to view this whole matter in its proper perspective and keep a sense of proportion while discussing this. Walcott is an insignificant individual, but he helps in uncovering something very dangerous that is happening in the country. And here, before I am accused of exaggerating and making a mountain of a mole-hill, I should like to draw the attention of the Home Minister in particular, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, to what happened in England's history. We know, and I think he will recall, that England went to a war which is known in history as

"the war of Jenkins' ear". The ear of a single English citizen, who was not of English descent but of Greek origin, was chopped off by a Turk. And Palmerston's reaction was that it is not the ear of an Englishman which is at stake but it is the rights of the British citizen which are at stake and therefore he justified Britain going to war.

And in this Walcott affair we should all, at least thinking Indians should, give due attention to this question of the security of our country. This has helped us to focus attention on this issue.

But before I try to go deeper into this I should like briefly to give the facts of this case. One Mr. Walcott came to this country, landed in a DC plane and removed from this plane five cases of cartridges, transhipped them to another plane belonging to his company. They were then removed from Palam airport to Safdarjung airport where they were loaded again into a Piper plane. It is an amazing thing how this incident itself could have happened, unless it be that there is total indifference on the part of the customs officials, or—and God forbid if I am right on this issue—that there are some elements in the customs who are not above board and act in collusion when their palms can be greased. I know the full significance of what I am saying. But when I take the House into confidence and tell the other facts relating to this they will know that I am telling nothing but the truth.

There were five cases which carried labels in white, written in red ink "Explosives". These explosives were removed from a plane, put on to a jeep, first removed to another plane and then from that plane in a jeep brought to Safdarjung airport. It never aroused the suspicions of customs officials. How does it come to happen?

Later on what happens is this. This man, in search of customers, makes enquiries in quarters where he should not have made. He wants to tranship some of these cartridges to Kumbigram in Mizo Hills. And you know for whom it was meant? There was a lucrative bargain offer where these cartridges were to be sold to the Nagas. They were among the many possible customers; but they were not the only customers. What happens? It was this search for customers which gives a tip to the police, and it is at that stage that the police is alerted and then they act. Then the man is arrested.

It is very significant that it is not the Intelligence Department, it is not the customs authorities, it is not the police who act; it is this man's own folly or his greed for money which exposes him. No credit to the apparatus of security. They did not detect him, they did not catch him, they did not discover him. It was his own folly, I repeat, and his greed for money—he was impatient to get the most lucrative offer—which uncovered his plot.

Then this is what happened subsequently. He is arrested. The trial begins before a Delhi magistrate. He is released on bail. He tries to jump his bail. He comes back. He is convicted and given a sentence of six months. It is very interesting, what happened when the magistrate convicted this man. I shall quote briefly the words of the magistrate. "I cannot refrain from saying", Mr. Kakkar said, "that the accused has been taking the law into his hands and has been abusing the administration of justice". This is the verdict of the magistrate who tried Mr. Walcott, regarding his activities in this country.

But nothing alerted, nothing awakened Government to its duties vis-à-vis this man. He went into appeal, and the court in its wisdom

[Shri Nath Pai]

thought that the sentence he had undergone was enough and therefore he was let free.

And then the incredible happened which can happen only in this country. We are told there is an emergency. And when there is an emergency, in the capital of India in broad day-light, a man convicted by a court in India, a man wanted by the police in France and the United Kingdom, and a man known in the aviation world as an undesirable character, under the very noses of our authorities quietly takes a plane, takes off, then circles and hovers over the jail in which he was kept, calls the prisoners with whom he had spent some days, "hello boys", drops them some chocolates and cigarettes, says "Ta ta" and takes off to Pakistan. Normally, hundred years from today, Members of Parliament sitting in this House will not believe such a story had it not been for the fact that it would be recorded in the annals of Parliament. I think many people will be thinking in many a country that this is something from the Arabian Nights, that a convicted man takes off in a plane in broad day-light from the capital of India and there is nothing to stop him, nothing to check him, nothing to restrain him, nothing to intercept him; he can safely go. This particular plane was not a 104 F. Its maximum speed varied from 90 to 110 miles. It is among the slowest-moving planes. But in such a plane he can make mockery of the security of the defence, of the air defence of this country and safely take off from Safdarjang airport.

I would like to say here a few things regarding how it happened. We are in particular told in a written reply placed before this House that there was an order restraining him from taking the plane, and because he has taken the plane he has committed eight different offences. And

what does this Government propose to do? "Action has been taken through diplomatic channels with United States authorities for the return of Mr. Walcott and his Piper aircraft."

Can there be a more blatant example of total abdication of its elementary duties by a government, than asking a foreign government to help get back a criminal who ever ought to have been allowed to escape from this country? I fully know that at the time that he took off there was no sentence which he had not undergone. So, let not the hon. Home Minister make play with the word I just now used. I say 'criminal' in a broad sense a man whose activities had been detrimental to the interests of this country and it is in that sense that I am using it. Let not any pun be made on the word 'criminal' and let them not try to seek refuge under the fact that he was no longer under any sentence nor was he charged under the Criminal Procedure Code or the Penal Code of India.

He goes, but how did it happen that he could go? Let us ask a few other questions. What were the antecedents of this company which was allowed to operate in India? Very little is known about this company, that is, this Trans Atlantic Company, of which Mr. Walcott was the President. He had allegedly an office in the United Kingdom but letters sent to that office come back marked "Addressee unknown; office no longer here". God alone knows where that fictitious office, if it ever existed, was.

This company was given by the AII and the IAC the contract to operate between New Delhi and Kabul because of our troubles with Pakistan and because Pakistan would not allow direct transhipment across her territory. One can understand the difficulty. But had anybody bothered to find out the antecedents, the reputation and the qualifications of this

institution or firm or of this man? Nothing whatever was done. They would have immediately found out that the man was wanted by the authorities in the UK and France had they bothered to find out his antecedents. But it is obviously nobody's business.

What happened is this. Subsequently this man on finding out that everything is okay for him began to take all the freedom of this country into his hands, became very bold and knew that there was no authority to take cognisance of anything that he would be doing in this country. Mr. Walcott knew that he could act in this country with impunity. This company's record was never investigated and this knowledge was given to him.

Before taking up how he got in collusion I want to end this chapter here and ask the authorities this. Were not enough warnings given to them that Mr. Walcott will one day, if given a chance and an opportunity, take off and make a mockery or fun of and put to ridicule our security apparatus? They will say that they did not have any warning and I will now show how many warnings he had been able to give to this country.

Firstly, I know that in December 1962 Mr. Walcott with the help of the Ground Engineer of his company tried to take off between the 24th December and the 31st December on a day on which the hon. Minister should know or the security authorities, if any exist at all at Safdarjung, should know that he tried to take off. In the morning he made three efforts. The authorities were informed that he is about to take off; either put a motor cycle or a scooter before the plane so that he will not take off. What happened was that when he started the engine, a certain official who had put the scooter before it was afraid that if the plane took off the scooter would be damaged and he removed the scooter. Later on, of

course, when Mr. Walcott was about to take off—I know all my facts very well—he saw a Dakota on the runway and he was therefore foiled. Fate foiled him, not the authorities in India.

The second time he made an attempt he was foiled by the arrival of a jeep nearabout. The third time when he started the engine a ground mechanic gave alarm and he was pulled from the plane. This happened three times in a single day. The same night he again made an attempt. He could not get away because he knew that his movements around the aerodrome were observed. It was that that stopped him. This was in December.

What happened further? In March 1963 a complaint in writing was lodged with the Superintendent of Police, Teen Murti Marg, South Delhi. No note was taken. No action was taken. Nothing was done. The complaint was lodged in writing and a copy was delivered to the Superintendent of Police. Nothing can awaken this Government to its duty. This is not the last of it. Here was a man who unless prevented would disappear in his plane breaking all the obligations he owed to citizens and to the Government of this country.

Furthermore in May again he made an effort to take away the plane as he did in the end, on the 26th September successfully. In May he tried to beat the warder or the chowkidar who was on duty. The chowkidar was a Jat. He knows that his duty is to return a blow for a blow. When he got a blow, he was not very much conscious that under the law he will have to be very very polite to an aggressor. He did not have such wrong ideas about dealing with an aggressor. So, the Jat turned round and gave a blow. Therefore Mr. Walcott could not take off in May.

Again, between May and July officials belonging to this company

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served many warnings to the Assistant Customs Collector that unless precaution was taken, unless preventive measures were adopted Mr. Walcott would take off. This is where the three specific measures which were suggested come in and which commonsense would have dictated, namely, firstly, remove the spark plugs or the batteries from the plane; secondly, hand over the plane to the IAC or to the Delhi Flying Club; and, thirdly, if you could not do any of these two, what you could have done was to remove the Piper plane from the Safdarjung Airport to an unknown destination so that he could not reach it. Nothing happened.

Finally, on the 23rd September a warning was given that Mr. Walcott was about to go and "Please do take precaution". Nothing happened. On the contrary, unless I am wrong, he was allowed to charge his battery and to refuel the plane. How did it happen unless somebody was conniving, unless somebody was acting in direct collusion and unless somebody was interested in seeing that Mr. Walcott could defy the authorities of this country and escape from this country?

This is how Mr. Walcott escaped and now comes the question—here I would like your patience a little longer—as to what happened when Mr. Walcott took off and the chowkidars raised an alarm. We were told that at this late stage the Air Force was alerted. Then, of course, the Air Force got in touch with the Foreign Ministry and the Foreign Secretary, it is said, ordered that Mr. Walcott's plane must not be shot at. One is surprised as to how the Foreign Ministry comes into this except for the fact that the culprit or the wanted person happens to be a foreigner. But this is absolutely on a par with what Shri Nanda said yesterday, namely, that the man has got away in a plane, so the Home Ministry has nothing to do; it

is the Transport Ministry. Here a foreigner is involved. Their reactions are very simple; they are not complicated. Because a foreigner is involved, so it must be the Foreign Ministry. The security of India is nobody's concern. I would like to ask, because it was a foreigner so it was the Foreign Ministry and because it was an aeroplane in which he got away so it was the Transport Ministry, whether suppose he had got away in a train perhaps it would be the Railway Ministry which would be responsible. What is the coordination of duties in this Government?

Now I want to ask this question and I hope I will get a reply to it. How did this mixing up of authorities come about? When the alert was given, was it not the duty of the Air Force to see that he was forced to come back? What a mockery of the so-called defence preparedness of India that impudently, arrogantly, impertinently a man comes from your capital and when the Air Force is alerted nothing can be done to stop him. And the country is assured, right now some Shiksha is going on and every day it is being droned into unsuspecting ears that the nation is being prepared! What a demonstration of preparedness in this country they give!

Now we are told that Mr. Walcott could fly at a height of between 2,000 and 3,000 feet and at a speed of 90 to 110 miles per hour at which rate it takes a minimum of 90 minutes to reach Pakistan border. But there we were seeing him going and we could not act. We were petrified; we were stupefied; we were paralysed. We were just to observe like observing a comet or a Sputnik orbiting in admiration and say, "What can we do about him; nothing can be done to stop him."

Two planes were sent by the Air Force. Now we want to ask as to

what authorised the Foreign Secretary to say that it was not to be intercepted by shooting. It is the right of India to bring back a wanted person even if necessary by shooting. But it was the same old story perhaps. We had, of course, issued orders to the soldiers at the border that they shall not shoot at the Chinese unless shot upon. I do not know if Mr. Walcott was supposed to shoot upon our planes before the planes could be ordered to shoot back. I do not know the meaning of it. What is the meaning of the word 'warning'? That is again what I want to know. What warnings will be sufficient in this country? What is the meaning of the word 'warning'? What will alert this Government to do its duty? Given umpteen number of warnings, still they will never see the danger; they will never see the path of duty. Here I gave five examples of warnings, attempts made. If this was not enough in regard to this case, there was the flouting of the authority of this country. No warning was heeded. But this again is a pattern. We are familiar with this plea of the Government. "We are taken by surprise; the country and the Government were taken unawares. When the Chinese came, we were taken unawares. What could we do? The enemy took us by surprise. About Walcott case, what could we do? We were taken by surprise." Now, all potential enemies and evil-doers of India must know that if they want to do harm to this country, the hon. Ministers of this country must be given due warning. We know, they still continue to live in the world of satyagraha. The satyagrahi is supposed to give warning. They have not been able to come out to the world of realism, the world of today that there is no warning that an aggressor gives, that an invader gives or even the evil-doer gives. They expect that that warning will be given. But nobody will be given the warning. And once again, we will be put to this kind of ridicule.

Is this something new? That is the aspect that I want to take before ending my remarks. This is not

something new. This Government basically has never awakened to the problems of security. This is a security-blind regime. They do not know what security is. They have never applied their mind to the problem of security in a modern State. I would like to say how lamentable is the record of this Government. We remember the case of Laik Ali and the case of Walcott is on par with that. Laik Ali was detained in Hyderabad. But one day this country was shocked to know that Laik Ali was having breakfast in Karachi. Then, of course, this House tried to bring in an adjournment motion, but at that time it was not successful. No lesson was learnt; no lesson was drawn; no precautions were taken. But now let us take....

Shri Tyagi: This time we were not so vigilant on this adjournment motion.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): That means there is deterioration.

Shri Nath Pal: That was the Laik Ali case.

I will try to take the House again back to another incident. We know the tragic way in which a Canberra of IAF was shot down. How did it come about? The plane was airborne only 8 minutes. By the simple fact that there is no security in this country, the Pakistani Air Force was alerted that a Canberra will be up in the air, that they could go up, meet it and bring it down. We at that time showed the dangerous implication of that. Not only our sorrow and agony that an innocent pilot was killed, that the value of the aircraft was lost, but we showed a more dangerous significance to this episode that there is Pakistani espionage. Without the help of this long arm of Pakistani espionage, the Canberra could not have been destroyed. But it was pooh-poohed. We were laughed at. We were called alarmists and the nation was assured that everything was all right.

Then, came again the case of Nagas. The Nagas crossed 150 strong into

[Shri Nath Pai]

Pakistan. The warning was given to the security police. Once again, they failed to stop the Nagas from crossing and no less an authority than the Prime Minister gave a reply to my question, I had asked, "Mr. Prime Minister, do you realise the significance of the Nagas crossing, even when you had the warning, from our country into Pakistan? It means that an enemy who will never give a warning can cross into this country." The reply given was, "Mr. Nath Pai is completely wrong. The Nagas crossed into Pakistan because things were becoming very hot for the Nagas." That was the reply. Things were becoming uncomfortable for the Nagas. Therefore, they were running away. The total impotency of our defence arms, of our security measures was covered behind this rhetoric that we were making things difficult for the Nagas and, therefore, they had to run away.

Then, came the question of Goa. What happened to the security again? How badly Parliament, Government and the defence forces were informed? To the last day, till they went and took Panjim, they did not know the true strength of the Portuguese. They had an insignificant force of 2400. Had they consulted any of the youngmen who were bravely operating in Goa, they would have got more reliable information than what the so-called Intelligence Service of India provided. Exaggerated figures of Portuguese strength were given. And we were put to ridicule before the eyes of the world. We went with a hammer where a needle would have sufficed. We paraded tremendous strength there. But we sealed our lips because we did not want foreign adversaries and critics of our policy to benefit. This truth must be told to Parliament. There was a total, complete, colossal failure on the part of Intelligence Service during the Goa liberation.

The same thing happened in regard to China. Even the Defence Minister

had to grudgingly admit before this House that the Intelligence Service completely failed. But have the lessons been drawn regarding the security? The only time, it seems, we can get a foreign saboteur is if we see him actually exchanging the documents, as the other day when Mr. Bhattacharyya was caught. But this is not how modern sabotage is carried on. It is far more subtle, far more complicated, far more intricate, far more scientific. What protection have we against this? The alarming question is: What must be the conclusion drawn in the Capital of China and of Pakistan? It will be "Look at these Indians. They simply do not know the A.B.C., the elementary rules of defence and security. Anybody can take away a plane." It means anybody can land and take possession of Palam and Safdarjung Airports. If a wanted man can run away, the obvious conclusion that an aggressor can draw is, what is the security of this country, what is the Air Force of this country, what is the Intelligence Service of this country? If a wanted and known criminal who is obviously under surveillance can get away like this, an unsuspecting Capital can be taken by surprise. I hate to say this. You will forgive me for that. But these are the doubts which haunt every Indian. The people hung down their heads in shame when the Walcott affair was flashed by the papers. Is it how we are being looked after? Is it how we are being defended? What happens to all the assurances? It is not an exaggeration. If this is the fate of the country during the Emergency when everything is geared up to the one thing, the security of the country, what must be happening in normal times?

Before I conclude, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I would like to make one or two points. Just as the House magnificently regarded the question of security and the prestige of this

country, what is involved in the Walcott affair is the prestige of this country and the prestige of this country is not the prestige of 'A' Member or 'A' Minister or 'A' Party. It is the prestige of India that is involved and I hope all will agree in supporting that. What is involved is the security of this country and that again, like prestige, is not the monopoly or the concern of one individual or one group or one Minister or one Party. We equally share the responsibility and obligations towards our country regarding its security. I am afraid, the record of this Government has been far from satisfactory.

I may state one or two things more. I have a few things which I am keeping in reserve before I conclude. Please save us this shame. In your written reply, you say—I will read it—through diplomatic channels America has been asked to give back the culprit. How far is this country dependent on America? America must feed India; America must clothe India; America must defend India and now America must defend India not against foreign aggressor but America must help us to get back criminals whom we want. What a wonderful record! What a brilliant performance! I think it is high time that we discard our self-complacency: call a spade a spade.

I would beg two things of the Home Minister. Firstly, let a high Commission be appointed particularly consisting of Members of Parliament to go thoroughly into this question of security. What is the Intelligence apparatus in this country? Don't make it known that this is a sacrosanct thing that nobody can go near it. We must look into it. It is our concern; it is our duty; it is our right to look into that. Our doubts, our fears, are raised all the more because of what has been happening during the last few days. There is the Pakistani espionage; the Chinese espionage. No day passes without

hearing the way it is being carried out with impunity. If you arrest one, one hears more alarming reports, as my friends this morning tried to raise in this House, regarding Mohd. Shamsheer operating from a Vihar; the Deputy Chief of Pakistan Intelligence Service coming here in the garb of a Lama and trying to collect the information. It is going on every day. We want to be assured and we will not be assured unless a high Commission of Members of Parliament goes into the question of security.

I want to make another plea before him and that too again should be treated in the interest of the country and not as the prestige of a Party, that is—I hope he is capable of such generosity and objectivity—that just as in England they created a permanent body to look into that, there must be somebody responsible for security, not accusing or pointing fingers at one another. "You are responsible; I am responsible."

In the end, no body is responsible. There should be a National Security Council.

I hope that the Home Minister will take to heart all my suggestions and reply in the spirit in which I have submitted my concern and anxiety, which I trust is the concern and anxiety of the whole House.

15 hrs.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the House do now adjourn".

The debate has to conclude at 5 p.m. How much time will the hon. Minister require for reply?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): I shall take about half an hour, and I shall start speaking at about 4.30 p. m.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Home Minister should reply.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): It is for the Home Minister to reply.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): I am going to say something. I shall intervene in the debate.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: The Home Minister should reply because the attack is on the security arrangements.

Shri Ranga: In regard to this adjournment motion, I would submit that freedom is not given to the hon. Minister to say how much time he requires. It is only fifteen minutes that he can take. No Member is allowed more than fifteen minutes. Excepting the Mover, all other Members are allowed to take only fifteen minutes.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Primarily, it concerns the security arrangements, and, therefore, the Home Minister should reply to the debate and not the other Minister.

Shri Nath Pai: As the Mover, may I crave your indulgence for one minute only? My motion was addressed to the Home Minister. The subject-matter which I have raised is that of security, and the apparatus of security and the resultant alarm in the public mind. Let not an effort be made to play down the general concern by shifting it from the Home Minister whose concern and responsibility it is, to the Transport Ministry. We do not want this technical jugglery.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We do not want this kind of buck-passing.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Home Minister will also reply.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): The question is not whether he should also reply. It is the Home Minister who shall reply.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is for Government to decide.

Shri Nanda: I am going to deal with all the things that concern the Home

Ministry, but then there are other things which my colleague can deal with, and I think that he should not be prevented from replying.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The time for discussion is very limited. So, hon. Members would kindly take only ten minutes each.

Shri Ranga: At the same time, I would like to remind you, if you would permit me, that time cannot be limited. I submit that you should stick to the conventions and rules in regard to the discussion of the adjournment motion. No Member including the Minister concerned can be allowed to take more than fifteen minutes. Only the Mover of the adjournment motion is allowed to speak for about twenty to thirty minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, Shri Indrajit Gupta. Hon. Members may confine themselves to ten minutes each.

Shri Ranga: I would submit that no Member including the Minister is entitled for more than fifteen minutes. I would like you to consult the rules.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Government are entitled to have any time that they want.

Shri Ranga: Government are not entitled. Why do you give them this right? I take very strong objection to this procedure. I would like you to consult the Rules of Procedure.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes. I have consulted; a Member of the Government is entitled for half an hour.

Shri Ranga: No. Please consult the rules.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order. order. Shri Indrajit Gupta.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South West): We are not interested in helping any Minister to pass the

back on to some other Minister, but we are very much interested.....

Shri U. M. Trivedi: On a point of order. The rule does not say that the Minister will be allowed half an hour. Rule 61 says:

"The motion shall be taken up at 16:00 hours, or, if the Speaker so directs, at any earlier hour at which the business of the day may conclude."

Then, rule 62 provides that:

"The Speaker may, if he is satisfied that there has been adequate debate, put the question at 16:30 hours or at such other hour not being less than two hours and thirty minutes from the time of commencement of the debate."

Then, rule 63 says that:

"The Speaker shall prescribe a time-limit for speeches."

That is, the Speaker shall prescribe a time-limit for our speeches. There is no question of half an hour being allowed, which is provided for in the rules.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the Chair considers it necessary, it can extend the time also for Government for their reply.

Shri Ranga: The Chair decides about these things all in advance and we do not know about it. This is not the way in which we can be treated.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I was saying that we were not interested very much in helping any Minister to pass the responsibility on to any other Minister, but we are very much concerned here with the collective responsibility of the Government as a whole for this scandalous incident which has taken place and which, I believe, has made our country a laughing-stock abroad also.

I shudder to think what will happen if this gentleman Mr. Walcott,

quite a colourful character by all accounts takes it into his head, now that he is back home, as is the custom very often with his countrymen, to write a book on his experiences and his escapades:

Shri Tyagi: It will have a good sale.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: That book will probably be a best-seller, no doubt, a sensational best-seller in the United States or in most countries of the Western world. And this parliamentary discussion today on the floor of this House may also figure as a chapter in that book. So, I hope that when the Ministers reply or when they speak, they will bear in this mind; of course, if some action is to be taken which will be effective, that is good, and we would like to hear about what can be done now. But when they speak, let them please remember that Mr. Walcott's best-seller is in the offing.

15.05 hrs.

[SHRI KHADILKAR in the Chair]

Shri Tyagi: My hon. friend may also read it.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: It will probably be a paper-back thriller, and we may get a little pre-view of it also. Little pre-view is available, because Mr. Walcott gave an exclusive interview, when he reached Karachi, to the Morning News. With your permission, let me quote one or two of his juicier tit-bits which are probably a pre-view of what he will write in his bigger book. He says:

"What I did was to drive down to Safdarjang..".

I do not say that we should believe him, because the man is as big a liar as a scoundrel. But let us see what he says. He says:

"What I did was to drive down to Safdarjang, walk across to my

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Piper plane, jump in, open the throttles and fly over to Karachi".

Then, the report goes on to say:

"He added that he had been free to leave India any time he liked. There was no restriction on him or his plane till he took off. The restriction must have been imposed after he had become air-borne, he added.

Mr. Walcott had nothing but contempt for the Indian Air Force which reportedly sent two Hunter Hawker jets to capture him. The IAF's pursuit must have begun, he said, after he had crossed into Pakistani territory. Overflying Indian territory for two hours, he had not even flown the aircraft on full throttle. 'I came at my leisure', he said.

"The Indian press was most irresponsible, Indian administration most corrupt and Indian democracy shadowy," said Mr. Walcott."

When his book appears and is published on the news-stands in the Western world, neither Shri Nanda nor Shri Raj Bahadur nor anybody else will be there to put in a correction slip. So, please do not treat this lightly. It is a very serious matter. It would have been had enough in normal times. But its taking place in the midst of a national emergency, when the Government are putting so much of emphasis every day for the common citizen on the question of emergency and are flaunting their emergency powers, have invested themselves with all these terrific powers under the Defence of India Rules and what not, an incident taking place at a strategic installation like an air-port situated in the heart of the capital of the country is not a joking matter, it is not a laughing matter.

I have not much time, but I would just like to say one thing, first of all.

As far as the background of this gentleman is concerned, my hon. friend Shri Nath Pai has stated many things. I only wish to add one or two more because they were not unknown to Government. This is not the first occasion on which this gentleman is known to have carried ammunition or cartridges; or it may be that he even did gun-running earlier on—I do not know—into this country. He had done it on previous occasions too. And he said in that interview at Karachi, from which I quoted:

"The cartridges I was carrying were at best worth £200. The most I could have made by selling them in India was about £400. Can you imagine any smuggler flying all the way from America to India and running that enormous risk for a ridiculously paltry sum of £400?" He added, "I was out on a bird-shooting excursion. I had gone on such trips in the past with an Indian Maharaja."

Well, as far as my knowledge goes, I also do not believe that he would bother to come here to sell £200 worth of cartridges. The point is that he had been doing this regularly. It is mentioned in sections of the press, and I have not seen any contradiction—that the noble royal house of Jaipur was often entertaining Mr. Walcott for shikar expeditions, and that this gentleman was also being used by them to smuggle in cartridges and ammunition the import of which by private citizens, as you know, is banned in this country, and he was supplying these cartridges to certain princes, rajahs, maharajahs and maharajis and enjoying their hospitality and going perhaps on shikar expeditions with them and so on. This gentleman, I believe, was recommended originally to the House of Tata for business purposes by Mr. Eugene Black, former President of the World Bank. A very curious thing is this.

that though the Tatas had employed him and his company in 1961 to fly freight on their behalf to the Middle East Countries—and he swindled them also; Tatas also instituted legal proceedings against him—when he was arrested here for violation of the Arms Act, it was the Tatas who bailed him out. I do not know why there was very great concern for bailing him out.

An Hon. Member: He was their employee.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Anyway. This gentleman had this kind of background. There are many other things. He was a swindler, as Shri Nath Pal has said, in many countries with a record. The police of many countries are looking for him. This gentleman was here for quite a considerable time.

Pertinent to this matter before us are a few points I would like to arise. The Delhi Magistrate had issued an injunction order restraining Mr. Walcott from taking possession of this piper cub aircraft. This order was sent to the authorities of Safdarjung Aerodrome at 7.45 P.M. on the 25th September. Mr. Walcott took off from Safdarjung on the next day, on the 26th September, at approximately 12.15 P.M. We would like to know what transpired in the way of precautions between the receipt of this order at Safdarjung, the court order, at 7.45 P.M. on the 25th and Mr. Walcott's departure at 12.15 P.M. the next day, 26th September. What action was taken? Whether the Home Ministry was responsible or the Civil Aviation authorities were responsible, I do not know. But they have got to state it here because the court had passed an order prohibiting him from taking possession of this plane.

Now, this gentleman had been seen hobnobbing with the Safdarjung authorities for quite a few days before this. He had been seen in the canteen, sitting there, talking to people and

taking refreshments. It is reported—I do not know whether the inquiry, such inquiry as there was instituted has been completed or not; I am sure we will be told....

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barackpore): Departmental inquiry.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: In the statement laid on the Table this morning, there is an interesting point. The statement says that the order of clearance was not given for a flight by the aerodrome authorities when Mr. Walcott approached them on the 26th September. That is the day on which he left, departed. The statement of the Ministry says that he did approach the authorities for a flight and the permission, clearance, was not given to him. I may humbly suggest that this statement is not revealing the truth—it is covering up the truth. May be he did make a formal approach once and was refused. I do not deny that. But what happened also was that in the early morning, at about 5 or 6 o'clock on the 26th, Mr. Walcott was officially or unofficially allowed or permitted at least to enter the hangar where the aircraft was positioned and to carry out certain minor adjustments, overhauling, refuelling and all that himself, which went on for quite a time—several hours. I want to know whether this is a fact or not that the duty officer at Safdarjung—my information is that he is a gentleman by name Mr. Norton who was on duty in the Control Tower—knew about this. He was warned at that time, in the morning, by a class IV employee—I do not know what he is called in official parlance a chowkidar or something. A Civil Aviation department class IV employee who was posted in or near that hangar, immediately he saw Mr. Walcott come there and start fiddling about with the plane—he was changing the batteries or something—ran to the Control Tower and told Mr. Norton that this fellow—Sahab—has come here; he is doing something;

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what shall I do?' He was told not to do anything but allow him to proceed.

Then after sometime the report is that Mr. Walcott left the hangar, went out of the aerodrome and returned after some time in either a taxi or auto-rikshaw in which he was carrying several cans and big glass jars of fuel. He had entered and left by the IAC Gate, at which I presume some sort of guard or man is stationed; I presume Safdarjung aerodrome is a protected place—or is it not?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: It is.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: He entered and started fuelling the plane. Again this man, the class IV employee—who should be given some sort of decoration; I am only afraid that he may lose his job—sent a warning to Mr. Norton. Again his warning was overruled. A third time, he telephoned from the hangar to Mr. Norton and again he was told—the message was brought by somebody in a jeep to the hangar—that it was no business of his and the man should be allowed to do what he liked.

What is happening? We would like to know. Has any action been taken? Have these facts been investigated and has responsibility been fixed on anybody? If the officer in charge of the aerodrome is guilty of some sort of connection or some complicity in this matter, then the Minister concerned will also have to take the responsibility, apart from the question of general security. He is running the administration of the aerodrome. So we must know the facts. These must not be hidden; they must not be concealed; they must be brought to the light of day. If an incident like this took place in England, whose parliamentary practice we are so fond of following and copying, I can tell you the concerned Minister would not have lasted for one day; he would have had the decency to resign himself.

Then there is this question of the pursuit by the IAF planes. I would like to know what was the time lag between the information received by the Defence authorities or External Affairs authorities, the time lag between his escape and the time when they were informed and could take action in sending planes in pursuit of it. There are reports that there was a very serious timelag. Who was responsible? What was the time lag? Because if a piper plane can fly from here to the Pakistan border at the speed of 100 or 110 miles per hour, I do not know why jet aircraft stationed at Palam, which are capable of flying at 500, 600 or 700 miles an hour, could not have taken off promptly, if they had timely warning, and could not have had a fair chance of intercepting it—I do not say it was certain that they could intercept the plane because, by all accounts, he was flying at a very low altitude. It is possible the jets were flying very high and could not spot him.

Nevertheless, the point is, if there was any great timelag between his escape and intimation and pursuit, then there was no chance from the very beginning whatsoever of interception. This is another point which must be clarified.

In the statement given to us today in the morning, a whole lot of rules have been quoted, provisions of the Indian Aircraft Rules which Mr. Walcott is supposed to have violated. I hope it will not be pleaded here that what is required to prevent a recurrence of this kind of thing is a further tightening of the rules. The rules are there; they were violated. It is not lack of rules which prevented this happening; it is the total inability of the Civil Aviation department and its administration and of the security authorities to get these rules enforced.

So we should like to know who is going to be held ultimately respon-

sible for this. Here is a man whose connections have been with Rajas, Maharajas and Maharanis and tycoons like the Tatas, carrying, smuggling ammunition, gun-running and all sorts of things, an international swindler and a crook. This man is permitted the free run of our country, of our airports and strategic installations and permitted to get away. If this is so, does Government expect the common people of this country to take the emergency seriously?

Finally, I would say, since my time is out, one thing. Shri Nath Pai has said it is foolish or stupid or humiliating or some such thing to ask the US Government to return him. Of course, once the horse has bolted from the stable, you do look a bit sorry doing his kind of thing, but there is nothing wrong in this action. I would like to know what response we have received so far, because if we get no response, or if the American authorities refuse to return him at least till he had time to write his book and put it on the news stand, we will, unfortunately, have to come to the conclusion that the American authorities are also in complicity with this gentleman, that they knew of his movements and activities and were encouraging and helping him. Otherwise, there is no reason why people who have defended us, fed us and clothed us, should not return to a friendly Government at its request a convicted and well-known criminal. Therefore, I do hope that the United States Government will respond to our request. If they do not, the people of this country will be free to draw their own conclusions.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: It is a most ludicrous episode that has taken place within the living memory of any nation which can call itself an independent nation.

Mr. Chairman: There is too much of whispering noise in the House.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It shows the unrest caused by insecurity.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: We have been noticing for a long time the lack of efficiency of our security forces. We had the example of Bhupat, a small man in himself, a rebel, a robber, a dacoit, a murderer, running from one place to another, and we were not able to catch him. He showed his thumb to us and walked over to Pakistan, and we were not able to get back even that murderer from Pakistan.

We had the instance of Laik Ali. We were talking of arresting him, and he walked away and went over to Pakistan. We have this example of a tehsildar of Rajasthan committing criminal breach of trust to the extent of lakhs of rupees. We trust him, and he disappears, and when the FIR is lodged, he is found in Pakistan.

Here is Mr. Walcott, a notorious man whom we wanted to remain here, who goes away, where?—to Pakistan. We must therefore come to this conclusion that here we have got a neighbouring country which is an enemy of ours, which gives protection to all criminals who go over there. Yet, we keep our eyes shut on this question.

Who are the persons who have offered this shelter to this man, who are the persons who have connived at his going, and how are these persons to be retained in service? This is a problem for us to study.

When this incident took place, I wrote a letter to our Prime Minister that it had ridiculed us in the eyes of the world. The reply that I got from the Prime Minister was more than I could swallow. He admitted that our officers were suffering from inferiority complex towards white skin and superiority complex towards our own people.

Some Hon. Members: Shame.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: When it is a question of my children, your children or anybody's children here going

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to the airport to have even a look at the aircraft, they are kept back, they are told visitors are not allowed beyond a particular line. And this white man walks all over the airport, goes into the aerodrome, fills his piper plane and flies off, and there is nobody to tell him that he cannot do such a thing. How long will this attitude of our officers continue?

It is quite true that in this democracy, where responsibility always rests with Parliament and with the Ministry, we find fault with the Minister because he is not able to stand up to this position, he has not pulled the officers by the ears and told them that discrimination between black and white should cease in our country.

Our method of recruitment has been so bad, that even today we recruit men not with brains, but with fashion. What is this fashion? All of them indulge in drinking. Although we have prohibition, Walcott can offer them drinks, Indians will not be able to offer. The officers I have come across working in the aerodromes are all sort of drunkards. They indulge in debauchery. Is it through these officers that we can expect the security of our country to be maintained? No, I would say that security cannot be maintained with these officers working at the airport.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Bhagalpur): Kindly say some, do not say all.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I am sorry if I said all. I said officers whom I had met. Some may be very good, I should say.

But the position still remains for us to consider that, after all, if the security of our country is to be maintained, it must be maintained through the integrity and the intelligence if the officers whom we employ. If we do not employ honest officers with integrity, it will not be possible for

us to have the security of our country.

Intelligence officers are there. They give wrong information always to the Government. They take money. I remember that a Deputy Intelligence Officer working in Kashmir in 1953 sent out false reports about the activities of Abdulla in this country, and we were all kept in darkness. What type of intelligence officers are these who can be bought or purchased for a paltry sum?

Our orders are not obeyed. The orders issued by the Central Government are not obeyed. I have so many instances which I can cite. Even today, in our Defence Ministry, orders are being issued which are not obeyed. Orders are issued by the Home Ministry. They are always flouted, and we are sitting tight over it. When we report that such and such corruption is going on at a particular place, the officers join hands and tell us, after correcting the errors for a short time, that our complaints or allegations are without foundation. I can challenge them, I can show them they are not without foundation. They can see with their own eyes, but the Ministers cannot take it up. It is true that it is a colossal task for them, but at the same time, we have to rise to the occasion.

Here, in this particular instance, what a shameful conduct has been shown. This man goes about and ridicules us. Why talk about the jet planes flying from here. You could send a message in one minute to Jodhpur, which is at the border of Pakistan, and hundreds of planes could have flown from there and shot him down in no time, but we took no action. We did not use our imagination, our intelligence. We did not know the geography of our country and where Pakistan lay. And he flew to Pakistan at a speed of 110 miles. This is the most horrible thing that could have happened to our country.

Walcott might be a swindler or might not have committed any crime for which he was to be kept, but he has committed the crime of taking out a plane and breaking the rules of our airport and our Civil Aviation Act. He should have been seized by us. But are we on terms of reciprocity to get back such criminals, have we entered into terms necessary, under the Fugitive Offenders Act to bring back criminals from other countries? If so, we will have the right to approach America and get him back. I do not know whether we have entered into such agreement or not.

One thing more. These days we have seen that every time any subversive activity is reported from any part by any person—I am not talking of the Communist Party or any particular party—the Defence of India Rules are there and they can be easily used. There is a provision in the Defence of India Rules themselves that if a foreigner is acting in such a manner, even, in a suspicious manner, the use of the Defence of India Rules would be justified. So, the use of the DI Rules in this case would have been justified. Still, in this instance, they slept over it. They slept over it even when there were instances which have been narrated by Shri Nath Pai. I was not aware of those instances. He said that for five months this man had been trying to get out of this country. He made so many attempts and yet we did nothing, with the powers that are vested in us. It is very shameful. Where our own countrymen are concerned, where a man has got no extra-territorial loyalty and where even the ordinary charge cannot be made to him for peace and order yet on the basis of a particular enmity towards one Minister or other he is put behind the bars. But where a man has done an act in a ridiculous manner, in such a manner that he wants us and our whole country to be laughed at by the whole world, we have not been able to use the very powerful weapon under the DIR under which we should

have put this man behind the bars. It is a great shame. I should say that the least that the hon. Minister can do in this case, to preserve his honour and respect, is that he must get out of office.

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): Sir, I beg to oppose this motion because the Opposition has stolen something our actual consent. But, all the same, I feel that out of evil cometh good. Good has come out of this evil in the sense that this is not a party issue. The security and freedom of our land is everybody's concern. It is in this that our neck is right in. We inherited from the British a tight, complete machinery where half a dozen men looked from the frontier of Burma and guarded it when the Japs. came into India. Gen. Wingate was trained in the jungles of Madhya Pradesh and he went and lived a very hard life in the jungles of Burma and guarded the frontiers of Bruma. It is not fair for our men to die or stand in guard on our strategic roads and allow ordinary worthless individuals to take care of our security along the Palam airport and sell the pass. This is something very serious. This is the time of emergency when we are expecting our soldiers, who have not been with their wives for years together, to stand guard on our frontiers.

Two of our parliamentary delegations went recently into NEFA and we admired the Punjabi soldiers and also those from the South who did a gallant job, who can be hurled down the road to die 2,000 ft. or more below, and who were doing a wonderful and magnificent job. We do not expect ordinary individuals, civilians, to take charge of our security at the Palam airport and sell away the pass. These civilians are ordinary individuals. It does not concern them at all. They go off from their office and have a club life or any kind of life over which one has no control. But the conduct of these private individuals or Government servants is the

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responsibility of the State and when they have sold the pass in this manner, it is but meet and proper that we should go into the entire security arrangements, because the intelligence force, be it military or civil, has to be first-rate. We claim to be a first rate country, but everything also must be first-rate. We have got some first-rate individuals. Our country is the wealthiest portion of mankind, but where is our talent in organisation? Mahatma Gandhi was murdered because of the lack of security. I knew the ADC who guarded Lord Mounbatten. He was the only son of the last Private Secretary to late King George. He was Lt. Lascelles and by the time he reached England he died of cancer. When the late King's Secretary's successor came here with Queen Elizabeth he was surprised that somebody like me enquired of that fine youngman who is no more! It was that single youth, Lt. Lascelles who guarded Lord Mounbatten. We are not lacking in talents. We have had this Walcott incident which is a disgrace to any country and also of the United States, though fair-minded people live therein.

Now, in this connection, I am reminded of a case which I handled during the last war as an advocate before a Bombay British court-martial. A boy, coming from a high family, pocketed or puffed away just a packet of cigarettes. A plea of guilty was made straightway but he got a punishment, rigorous imprisonment for six months! When I told the British court martial that it was rather harsh, he said: they wanted to haul me up. I had to rush for aid to the British Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court, Sir John Beaumont, who was one of the ablest judges, and he said, "I will take care of it; court-martials are like that."

I mention this single incident to show how harsh the British were in regard to a small types of offence, namely, the theft of even a packet of cigarettes. I wish the Home Minister

had laid a whole statement before the House, as to what was the conduct of Walcott before the Indian criminal courts. By 31st January, 1963, after this House had adjourned, we were all shocked to learn that Walcott came and went into Ashoka Hotel and to another Hotel with his lady who is also one of the defendants in the court and they went on a racketeering with explosives and what not. What is your security and my security on the seats of this Parliament; if, when Parliament is within 10 miles of the air-port? Should a man have gone away like this?

In August, 1948, I was in the Karachi air-port on my way to the First Indian Editors' Delegation after India attained independence. My dear friend, late Shri Deshbandhu Gupta who was my colleague and who is no more—he died in an air-crash—had also been invited. There at the Karachi airport, an official, who had a patriotic look in him, told us, "these four planes belong to Mr. Cotton, and these planes leave here at 2:00 A.M. for Hyderabad and come back before 6 A.M." Mr. Cotton flew over India in those planes from Karachi to Hyderabad and went back in such a short time. But this Walcott incident is worse than that. This incident is something dreadful. In this matter, the soul of the nation, the character of the nation and of the officials and also the integrity of the meanest havaladar are involved. It seems that all good traits are lacking and something is wrong with us all. (*Inter-ruption*).

Please do not interrupt me. Now, we have this responsibility. We must be guarded; we must be on our guard. It is not a party issue. This is an issue which concerns every individual. Sometimes a policeman drives away even M.P.s, when we cross the barrier at Palam as was said here. We will have to be more vigilant about the crooks and the scoundrels. I hope that the United States of America, which enshrines liberty and justice in theory and practice, will not stand on

technicalities but in large-hearted and generous manner will say, "Here is Walcott; let him stand trial in your court." Perhaps the United States may not be able to help themselves, because Walcott has taken refuge next door in Pakistan. What was Walcott feeling when he got there? He said like this: "The entire Indian security system is worthless. I ran away. They do not know how to run business." These are his words, which he uttered. I have read them, I have not actually quoted them; but this was the sum and substance of what he said to "Dawn" in Karachi.

Our administrative machinery has to be geared up. I wish the Home Minister had put a statement today as to what has happened to Walcott before 31st January, 1963. Though we have got the entire account from the Civil Aviation Department,—that is, on the 26th September, 1963 he escaped—how was he allowed, dumping explosives, to go scot-free from the courts, the courts which are harsh? For instance, the other day, a Delhi Civil court pasted a notice on my door saying "Come and give evidence in the civil case." I said I had no time. The Parliament was sitting. But the judge said "I will haul you down, arrest you drag you off to court." I asked what was the matter. He is a retired judge, a Commissioner in case in which I happened to know something. He said: "I will have you arrested." I asked, "You want to arrest an MP in the course of his business?". The notice was fixed on my door yesterday. I mention this fact to show how courts want to be harsh, where harshness need not be displayed, and where also leniency is shown when justice is essential and this strangle our safety and independence.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Joachim Alva: I will finish soon. The Civil Aviation Department has laid down the following objectives of the air traffic services:

"to expedite and maintain an orderly flow of air traffic;

to provide advice and information useful for the safe and efficient conduct of flights;

"to notify appropriate organisations regarding aircraft in need of search...." etc.

Do they not possess any staff for maintaining law and order? What is the policeman in mufti doing there? What is the invisible policeman who is not in uniform doing there? What was he doing there at the Palam airport? Palam air-port and all the air-ports are our lifeline.

An Hon. Member: Safdarjung airport.

Shri Joachim Alva: Palam air-port, Safdarjung air-port and all our air-ports are our lifeline. They can be destroyed or their safety be lessened only at our cost, because a plane can fly overhead, upstairs, and we shall vanish in no time if this state of affairs is permitted or tolerated.

As I said, this is not a party issue. I have opposed the motion technically. As I said, out of evil cometh good. But this is something where the Home Ministry, the Defence Ministry and the Civil Aviation Department have to have with one pair of eyes and one pair of ears in perfect unison so that they may act in co-operation and complete unity for the safety of our motherland.

Shri Nanda: Sir, I shall intervene briefly in order to set at rest some of the doubts raised by the hon. mover of the motion and to put this matter in its proper perspective. I shall first deal with the personal matter. I agree with the hon. Member that the Government acts as a whole and it has to deliver the goods as a whole. One Member of the Government cannot say that the responsibility is somebody else's. But Government does function in different departments and

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therefore it may be quite proper that when a motion like this comes up, two or three of us explain different aspects of it. That cannot be considered as divided responsibility. There has to be, of course, a unified answer as to the responsibility of the Government as a whole, and I accept that responsibility.

When the motion came to our Ministry, the view was taken that this was a fit matter to be dealt with by my hon. colleague. The reason was, looking at the motion it read, "To discuss escape of Mr. Walcott—a man wanted by Police in connection with the commission by him of several offences". We had a look at it and we found that it was totally wrong. He was not wanted anywhere and the whole basis of this fails to the ground when it is known that he was not wanted anywhere.

Shri Nath Pal: I anticipated this and that is why I said, let him not take shelter under this.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. He will have an opportunity to reply.

Shri Nanda: He anticipated the proper answer and knowing that the proper answer was against him, is it an argument that I should not give that answer?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Where has your security gone? Do not sidetrack the issue.

Shri Nanda: I shall deal with security. I have not spoken for two minutes. First I want to dispose of the personal aspect. It was decided that my colleague shall deal with it. If for some reasons somehow there was lack of coordination and my colleague, Shri Raj Bahadur, did not know about it, the responsibility is mine; the mistake is mine and I own it.

I will now go on to the merits of the case. Since the matter refers to

violation of rules and regulations, naturally my colleague will deal with them. I will confine myself to the security aspect. I am glad that the hon. Member brought it up for this reason that just as he has this misapprehension in his mind, the nation also may have it. Therefore, it was proper that the matter be brought up. So, at the last moment when the question was being pressed, I did not think of resisting it. I said, let it be discussed. Maybe I have to learn a little more about procedures like this, but the substance is this.

Shri Tyagi: He succeeded with his adjournment motion like Walcott.

Shri Nanda: I hope the hon. Member does not compare him with Mr. Walcott in other respects also.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You were caught napping not only then, but yesterday also.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: It is not Walcott, but well caught!

Shri Nanda: It is right that the matter has come up. Naturally he is expected to have concern for this. Naturally every Member of Parliament must have active concern for this question, especially security. But what I wanted to emphasise was, in this case it is not the security aspect involved. Regarding our common responsibility, I may tell the hon. Member that I do own the responsibility for the internal security of the country. Therefore, if anything happens and if it is found that I have not done what I am supposed to have done, he would not find me hesitating, he would not find me trying to evade my responsibility and he would not have to press anything at all.

I hope, Sir, our friends take this matter seriously. I do take it seriously. Let us see what the facts are. How is it that I make a claim that it is not a matter of security at all? Of course, the hon. Member covered a

very wide ground—Goa, Chinese aggression and somebody brought in Bhupat and all that—but I am not going to give an explanation for everything in the past. It may be that some error had been committed somewhere. It may be that even now there are loopholes to be plugged. It will be our very earnest endeavour to plug all loopholes and to improve the working of our security system. The suggestion of the hon. Member as to whether there should be a commission or not is a different matter. But I would welcome any hon. Member to come and tell me anything, to give me any suggestion. Of course, without his suggestion we must try to do our best. But if he has to say anything we will welcome his suggestion because it is a thing of common concern, it is the concern of the whole country and the opposition parties are there and they are not outside the whole nation of which this responsibility is and whose concern it has to be.

Now, Sir, the very simple fact is this. Somehow, these gentlemen about whom mention was made, Messrs. Tata and Sons, gave some money on loan to this man Walcott. If they had not lent this man, Walcott, some money for some purpose—I am not going into the question as to why it was given and for what purpose they gave it—and if they had not gone to the court and obtained some kind of an order the previous day, this man was free to go away. Would there have been any question of security then? Not at all. This man could have gone away simply informing the authorities concerned taking clearance. He could have then taken away his plane. There was no security involved then. This is the central fact of the matter. He was free to go away.

But what happened? Let us understand it. Prior to that there were cases against him, Government funds were involved and there were certain criminal offences for which he was prosecuted before a magistrate in

Delhi. Certain fines were imposed on him and he duly paid those fines. He was not wanted by the police in any further criminal proceedings. I stress that fact.

Then there is one other fact which must have a very important bearing on it and which my friend will possibly bring out in connection with the administration of the aerodrome. The magistrate passed an order. That order enabled Walcott to enter the place for purposes of maintenance. He was free to do that. The customs authorities who have the control over the plane would allow the mechanics etc. to go and work on the plane. Now, this was going on. It was under an order of the magistrate. It would have been a contempt of court not to allow him to do that. He was doing it because there was an order that he should be permitted to do it. (*Interruption*). I am explaining the facts as they are.

Shri Mahtab (Angul): If he was a free man, why was this order from a magistrate necessary?

Shri Nanda: I am talking about the earlier history even when he was not free. Even then this was not the position.

Shri Tyagi: At the time of leaving he was quite free. (*Interruption*).

Shri Nanda: Yes. There was no order of restraint on Walcott. There was an order on Walcott that because he owed some money to Tatas therefore, in the interest of Tatas, he should not take it away.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: That was an order of the court.

Shri Nanda: It was only an ordinary civil case. There was no order to detain him.

Now, I can quite understand the eloquence of Shri Nath Pai. This is a spectacular case, he dramatised it and he wanted to exploit it. He says that we shall be ridiculed because of

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this horrible thing. I think by trying to exploit these things in this manner by making a charge in which there is no substance, by trying to make as if the security of the nation has been violated and we have been doing things which no nation can afford to do, he has done exactly what he has been accusing others of doing. It is exactly by playing to the gallery like this that he is trying to exploit the situation. Since this is the real position, let him wait for some better occasion for using his well-known and admirable power of eloquence.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Then, why was he chased?

Shri Nanda: I think he was not chased at all. There was no obligation on anybody to chase him. Nobody was asked to keep a watch over him, no police was involved because it was a civil case.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): May I know why he was chased by our planes?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Two Hunter planes of I.A.F. went after him.

Shri Nanda: It was something superfluous.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Superfluous?

Shri Nanda: Anyhow, I am not explaining it. The court gave an order not to move the aircraft. Therefore, so far as his movement is concerned, the police does not come into the picture at all. He need not get the permission of the police to go anywhere he likes. If he owes Rs. 50,000 to somebody and he goes away, why should the police come into the picture. Therefore, please do not advertise it as if we are so much lacking in taking precautions for the security of this country.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That is besides the main issue.

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur): Who ordered that the plane shall not be moved out of the aerodrome?

Shri Nanda: The service of the police is called for when there is some order to the police that they have got to do this, they have to be stationed at a particular place or they have to stand guard on something. Since there was no such order, there was no question of police, no question of any warrant action, no question of surveillance, no question of...

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is complacency worst confounded.

Shri Nanda: My hon. colleague will deal with the rest of the points.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: In that case, why has the Government asked the United States Government to extradite Mr. Walcott?

Shri Tyagi: He was permitted by the court to go and just look after his plane. All right. But, was his plane attached under some decree?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: That is none of the concern of the Home Ministry.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is most unworthy of a responsible government. Sack them.

15.54 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Mr. Speaker: Shri Swell.

Shri Tyagi: Sir, before you occupied the Chair I had asked a question. The hon. Minister has stated that Mr. Walcott was not wanted by any court by any warrant and there was no charge against him except that he was indebted to some party and that for that purpose, his plane was detained. I want to know the position of the plane.

Shri Nanda: His plane was not attached.

Shri Tyagi: So the plane was free?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. It was only an intervention by the Home Minister. The main answer will come afterwards. Now, let the debate go on.

Shri Tyagi: Anyhow, that matter is clarified now.

Mr. Speaker: Does the hon. Home Minister want to say anything on the questions that have been asked?

Shri Nanda: I have answered all those questions. I do not think there is anything more to be said about it. The man was free to go away and to remove his plane without any let or hinderance before Tatas brought in their claim. In pursuance of that claim some kind of a temporary injunction was issued that he may not remove it till he has paid the money. If he had paid that money, he could have gone away.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Could have.

Shri Nanda: There was nothing at all to restrain him.

Shri Radhelal Vyas (Ujjain): Sir may I request the hon. Minister, through you, to place on the Table of the House the orders of the court preventing him from taking away the plane and also allowing him..... (Interruption).

Shri Nanda: No.

Mr. Speaker: Let us proceed with the debate. Then we will have the main answer also and after listening to other hon. Members we will see what is left behind and if something more could be clarified..... (Interruption).

Shri Lahri Singh (Rohtak): He has explained the position that the plane was attached.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): A statement has been made

during the proceedings..... (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. One hon. Member springs up and just begins to speak when another is already making a speech. I would request the hon. Members kindly to observe the Rules of Procedure at least. There can only be one hon. Member on his legs at one time.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I am going to intervene only because the hon. Home Minister replied at this stage and claimed that in regard to security matters he is the Minister concerned who has given the definitive reply. That is why the question arises—and it has been stated during the proceedings that a court order had been served which required that the plane was not going to be removed unless the court gave the line clear—if the court order had been served—if it had not been served, it is a different matter—yet it was not obeyed because of somebody's default, then the hon. Home Minister must give an answer and satisfy the House.

An Hon. Member: Tell us as to who was responsible.

Shri Bade (Khargone): Let the hon. Minister reply.

Mr. Speaker: Everyone says, let us hear; but how can we hear?

Shri Bade: Let the hon. Home Minister reply.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I would like to know when I should reply.

Mr. Speaker: All right. The hon. Minister says that he will reply to all those questions. Shri Swell.

Shri Swell (Assam—Autonomous Districts): Mr. Speaker, when I read about this incident of the disappearance of Mr. Walcott from Delhi in his own plane, my reaction was the reaction of the common man of India, that is, that the security measures of this country are worthless....

Shri Nath Pai: Non-existent.

Shri Swell:non-existent will be a better word—that the defence is weak and that anybody can get away through the security measures of this country in this manner. I had expected that the hon. Home Minister who has owned that the security of this country is his responsibility should have said something to assure us, to remove our doubts and to create some faith in the people of this country in the security of this country. I am sorry to say that he has failed in doing that. The confusion and the heat which he has generated by his reply just now indicates that he has not been able to set at rest the misgivings and the doubts of the people of this country.

I would like to put just a few questions to the hon. Home Minister which arise from his reply. He has said just now that Mr. Walcott was not wanted by the court. He was not wanted personally, but then the Minister also admitted that the court had passed an order impounding his planes both at Palam and at Safdarjung. That order of the court had been served on the 25th of September. It came out in the papers too on the following day, the 26th of September. Now was it not to be expected that as an ordinary precautionary measure the authorities concerned should have taken steps to see that Mr. Walcott did not have the chance of running away with his plane?

16 hrs.

An Hon. Member: Why?

Shri Swell: Because the plane was impounded. He was not expected to handle his plane or to take it away.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. There are so many discussions taking place separately in the House.

Shri Swell: I would like to ask: whose duty it was to enforce the order of that court? If it is not the airport authorities, then who is the authority concerned to see that Mr. Walcott does not handle his plane and does not have the chance of running

away with his plane, especially in view of many reports which Government must have had of Mr. Walcott's attempts in the past, previous to this, of running away? It was an ordinary precautionary security measure which ought to have been taken.

I am a lay-man. I am not an expert in aviation. I am not a security expert. But I know this much that before any plane takes off from an airport, the permission of the duty officer has got to be taken—the permission of the person who is in-charge of the control tower. Now, obviously, Mr. Walcott did not have that authority, that permission, from the duty officer to take off his plane. If the duty officer had not given that permission to him to take off his plane, then he definitely ought to have taken that Mr. Walcott was taking off the plane without any permission. I would like to ask the Government as to whose duty it is to try to intercept that plane. Or is it that if anybody wants to take off from the airport, we are helpless to do anything?

The security of the country is upper-most in our minds since the last one year or more after the Chinese aggression. Everybody is talking about security. I expect that our airports are the vital security installations of this country. I do not know what security measures are there in our airports. If a person can take off his plane and go off, what is there to prevent an enemy plane landing in our airports by force, as Mr. Nath Pai has said, taking airport authorities by surprise and then running away? It seems we do not have any arrangement whatsoever to intercept planes. I was told that the the Safdarjung airport does not have the Indian Air Force there. I am told the Indian Air Force planes are stationed at Palam. Granted that is so, even then the duty officer in-charge of the control tower of Safdarjung airport should have immediately contacted the security people at Palam airport and asked them to intercept this plane. Now, when the Home

Minister said that security was not involved at all, what I want to ask is: what then is involved, if not security? If the Government felt that security was not involved, what necessity was there for them to send belatedly two planes after Mr. Walcott to try to intercept his plane? What was it that made them send these planes if it was not the consideration of security? Shri Indrajit Gupta has just now said that he is afraid of another thing. It is a shameful story. It is a story of which we are all ashamed. I do not think that any good purpose will be served just by our picking faults with the Government or finding fault with the Government. I think that we Indians as a whole, we as a nation should feel ashamed and take the responsibility for these kinds of things happening again and again in the country.

Shri U. M. Trivedi referred to the letter which he wrote to the Prime Minister by which he drew his attention to this dismal and sorry story, and he said that he was sorry to get the reply in which the Prime Minister had said that we Indians as a whole suffered from an inferiority complex in relation to the White people and from a superiority complex in relation to our own people. I do not see what is there to be sorry about it. I think that the Prime Minister has only made a statement of truth, and we should take a lesson out of that.

Instead of trying to defend what this Government has done or has failed to do, I think that it would have been more becoming on the part of the Home Minister to have owned his mistake and to say and assure this House 'We have made a mistake; we shall learn from that mistake, and we shall not commit the same mistake in the future'. I think that that would have been more becoming on the part of the Home Minister. But by trying to defend, he has not been able to convince me, and I am sure he has not been able to convince the people of this country also that the thing is as simple as that. There is a whole story of corruption behind that.

We do not believe, for instance, that Mr. Walcott could get away from this country without the active connivance of the officials of this country at different levels. I would like to remind you that this is not the first time that this sort of thing has happened. I do not remember the year, but sometimes in the forties or about 1950 or so, Mr. Laik Ali escaped from Hyderabad almost under similar circumstances. I would like to draw your attention to another thing. On the 12th of October, a horde of Pakistanis, a large number of them, walked into the Indian territory in the Khasi Hills area in Assam, beat up the customs officials in that area, robbed the Customs House in that area, and we say that we could not do anything to resist them because our customs officials and our people were unarmed in that Customs House. I am drawing your attention to all this, because it was all linked up with the security of this country.

I expect the Home Minister to try to find out who are the people really guilty in this sorry story, and to place the report of that inquiry before this House and to mete out exemplary punishment to those people. It is only then that the country will be assured that Government means business when it talks of the security of this country.

Shri Himmatsinhji (Kutch): Mr. Speaker, Sir. It is no pleasure to speak on this unpleasant affair, but as hon. Members before me have already said, this is a very serious matter which affects the security of our country also.

Government can be indicted on two grounds. One is that they allowed the person to go away or fly away and escape, and the other is that when this motion was moved also, it went unnoticed. The Defence of India Rules are applied to our countrymen sometimes vigorously, but it is surprising that in a case like this, Government could do nothing about it. We just had the 'Operation Shiksha' in which our pilots and our Air Force were supposed to be trained in radar. From whatever

[Shri Himmatsinghji]

information has been given to the House today, it is clear that they were given a long time to consider the warnings that were given. In spite of that, nothing has been done to prevent the flight.

I might also mention here that the remarks made by my hon. friend from the Communist Party were quite irrelevant, as usual, to this matter, and apart from that, the mention of the House of Jaipur that he made was quite baseless, I am informed. They did not know Mr. Daniel Walcott and, therefore, I am surprised that a responsible person like the hon. Member should have made such a statement.

He also mentioned the princes in general. I would request the hon. Member to place any facts he has regarding this matter where the princes are involved before Government, the authorities concerned and before this House. Let them take whatever action is called for. However, I do not want to say anything in this matter regarding the princes except that this reference was wholly irrelevant. But since mention has been made here, I am compelled to refer to it. Just now, Shri Nath Pai mentioned that Daniel Walcott was a criminal. To link the names of responsible citizens of this country with a criminal like that is, I am sure, not in good taste.

I was speaking about the radar installations that we have just received from friendly countries. What would happen if there was an air raid or any incursion from the enemies of our country? I hope the information would come quicker than the warning that was received by Government in this case. It is no use fighting shy of this defect in our defence preparedness. We must face up to the facts and remedy whatever is lacking. I am pained to state that this is one of the incidents, a very small one, in comparison to others that have taken place on our borders, which has made us look down before the other countries of the world.

The basic defect or the basic reason for all that has happened in this case is, to my mind, our way of thinking, our approach to these problems. Just now the hon. Member gave all the details of how the various authorities concerned were warned by the chowkidar or whoever was present on the scene at the time, about the activities of Daniel Walcott. In spite of that, nothing was done, and when our air force planes took off in pursuit, they were asked not to shoot it by the External Affairs Ministry. If this is true, it has a direct relation to our way of thinking in these matters. We need not start a war. I think on such small incidents a war may not or would not start.

May I give another example in this connection? Our neighbours have been making threatening moves recently. The Pakistani constabulary or border police, whatever it is called, came into our post and took away valuable papers; yet we could not do anything about it. This is the background from which we have to get out. We have to face facts. This is all I have to say. Thank you.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I, by your leave, request you to extend the time in view of the vital national importance of the subject matter of the motion, under rule 62? If I may draw your attention, rule 62 says:

"The Speaker may, if he is satisfied that there has been adequate debate . . .".

Only if he is satisfied, not otherwise.

Mr. Speaker: Let me see if I am satisfied.

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी): जब से देश स्वतंत्र हुआ है तब से यकेबाद दीगरे ऐसी घटनायें घटती रही हैं जिन्होंने इस सरकार के नंगे स्वरूप को देश के सामने और दुनिया के सामने रख दिया है। हमारे नायपार्ड जी ने उसका

बहुत ही अच्छा चित्रण अपने भाषण में किया है। लायक अली ला-पता हो गए, वालकाट उड़ गए। ऐसा नहीं कि जानकारी न हो। आराम से अलविदा लेते हुए, विदाई लेते हुए जेल के अपने दोस्तों को मिल कर गए। लेकिन भारत सरकार की सुदृढ़ सुरक्षा नीति, उस के अफसरों की कार्यकुशलता, क्षमता और तत्परता का परिणाम यह निकला कि वह ६० मील की रफ्तार से भी गया फिर भी हम उसको पकड़ न सके। यह सिद्ध हो चुका है और अगर कोई मंत्री या कोई सदस्य इसके बारे में कोई सफाई पेश करता है तो हम समझते हैं कि इससे बढ़ कर और कोई बेशर्मी की बात नहीं हो सकती है।

असल में उस घटना पर न जाते हुए हमें देखना चाहिये कि आखिर कारण क्या हैं, कहां पर बीमारी है? ऐसा लगता है कि कहीं कोई मामला बुरी तरह से सड़ गया है। अगर हम उस तरफ नजर डालते हैं तो हमें दो तीन चीजों पर ध्यान देना होगा। दो तीन चीजों पर हमें अपनी नजर दौड़ानी होगी। अगर उनका कुछ इलाज हो सका तो अच्छा होगा नहीं तो इसके बड़े भयंकर परिणाम आगे चल कर निकल सकते हैं। इसमें बदलाव होना बड़ा जरूरी है।

पहली बात तो यह है कि हम इस मामले की जड़ में जायें। अगर हम जड़ में जायेंगे तो पता चलेगा कि इसकी जड़ में भ्रष्टाचार है। प्रधान मंत्री महोदय ने इस सदन में एक बार कहा था कि भ्रष्टाचार हो सकता है, कहीं कोई छोटे स्तर पर, निम्न स्तर पर हो सकता है लेकिन जहां तक ऊपर का सम्बन्ध है कोई भ्रष्टाचार नहीं है। लेकिन इन घटनाओं ने, लायक अली के सम्बन्ध में घटी घटना ने यह साबित कर दिया है कि बड़े से बड़े स्तर पर, बड़े से बड़े अफसरों में, आई० जी० पुलिस तक में भ्रष्टाचार है और इस वालकाट की घटना ने भी यह सिद्ध कर दिया है कि

इस काण्ड में किसी मामूली अधिकारी का नहीं बल्कि किसी बड़े से बड़े उच्च अधिकारी का हाथ था। यह चीज सर्वसिद्ध हो गई है। अगर भ्रष्टाचार फैला हुआ है तो यह बड़े स्तर पर है और इस बात को सारा देश समझता है। भ्रष्टाचार उससे भी आगे हो सकता है, ऐसा हम समझते हैं। अगर ठीक से जांच कराई जाये और अगर जड़ में जाया जाए तो शायद कोई अच्छे परिणाम निकलने की आशा की जा सकती है।

दूसरी चीज यह है कि हमारे देश की पुलिस, हमारे देश की सी० आई० डी०, खुफिया पुलिस जो है उसकी एक तरह की शिक्षा रही है, उसको एक ही तरह की ट्रेनिंग दी गई है और वह यह है कि अपने ही देशवासियों के खिलाफ खुफियागिरी हो, जहां तक विदेशियों का सम्बन्ध है, उसके बारे में बिल्कुल चिन्ता मुक्त रहो। यह अंग्रेजों के जमाने की बात है और वही चली आ रही है और यह हमें विरासत में मिली है। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी खुश-किस्मती से इस समय यहां मौजूद हैं। मैं उनको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि इसी को हम निभाते चले जा रहे हैं कि देशवासियों के खिलाफ तो खुफियागिरी तो खूब चले लेकिन विदेशियों के खिलाफ न चले। संकटकालीन कानून है। उसी कानून के अन्तर्गत न जाने कहां से इनको खुफियागिरी करने का मौका मिला है, कहां से ऐसे दल के लोगों को, समाजवादी लोगों को, उसके अन्तर्गत जेल में भरने का और गलत चीजें आंकने का मौका मिला है जैसे जार्ज फर्नांडिस को जेल में भरना। लेकिन विदेशी तत्व क्या कर रहे हैं, हालात किस हद तक पहुंचते जा रहे हैं, उसके बारे में हमारे यहां की खुफिया पुलिस को, सरकार को कोई चिन्ता नहीं है। जब तक इस नीति में बदल नहीं किया जाता है जब तक दृष्टिकोण में बदलाव नहीं होता जब तक देशवासियों के खिलाफ खुफिया गिरी और उनके ही खिलाफ रक्षा कानून के इस्तेमाल को छोड़ा नहीं जाता है तब

[श्री रामसेवक यादव]

तक अच्छा परिणाम निकलने की आशा नहीं की जा सकती है। जब तक आपके दृष्टिकोण में बदलाव नहीं आया तब तक ये जो घटनाएँ घट रही हैं, ये ऐसे ही घटती चली जायेंगी। यह एक जंजीर है, एक लकीर बनती जाती है और उसका कभी कोई अन्त नहीं होगा।

हमारे विवेदी जी ने किसी पत्र का हवाला दिया है प्रधान मंत्री के जिसमें उन्होंने कहा कि शायद जहाँ तक सफेद लोगों का सम्बन्ध है, उनके बारे में हम कुछ थोड़ा सा डरते रहते हैं, भय खाते रहते हैं, लेकिन जहाँ तक अपने लोगों का सवाल है हम तेज हो जाते हैं। शायद यह बात सही हो किसी हद तक। लेकिन यह ज्यादा नहीं है प्रधान मंत्री के बारे में। हम समझते हैं कि प्रधान मंत्री ने यह जवाब देकर अपना ही चित्रण किया है। उनकी विदेश नीति में यही दाँप रहा है और इस हद तक विदेश नीति जिम्मेदार है। जहाँ तक विदेशियों का, और उन विदेशियों में भी जहाँ तक सफेद लोगों का सम्बन्ध है, विदेश मंत्री, प्रधान मंत्री, बड़ी ही सद्भावना का परिचय दे रहे हैं, और इस हद तक कि चीन जैसा हमला हो जाए और फिर भी कूटनीतिज्ञों की तरह उनका भी स्वागत करते रहे हैं।

तो ये तीन चीजें हैं। जब तक इन बुनियादी चीजों की जड़ को नहीं पकड़ा जाता तब तक ये घटनाएँ घटती रहेंगी।

मैं आपके जरिये निवेदन करूँगा कि अच्छा हो कि रक्षा कानून का प्रयोग देशवासियों के खिलाफ न कर ऐसे व्यक्तियों के खिलाफ किया जाए जो हिन्दुस्तान की सुरक्षा और हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी छीनने में सक्रिय हैं। तब उसका कुछ अच्छा नतीजा निकल सकता है।

अन्त में मैं आप के जरिए प्रधान मंत्री महोदय से चाहूँगा कि इस सम्बन्ध में एक जांच कमेटी नियुक्त की जाए और जो सम्बन्धित लोग हैं उनके खिलाफ जांच की जाए कि क्या यह रिश्तों का मामला है या लापरवाही का मामला है। मेरी नजर में यह लापरवाही का मामला नहीं, लेकिन उसकी भी जांच हो। और अगर ये चीजें पायी जाती हैं, तो चाहे वे कितने भी उच्च अधिकारी क्यों न हों उनके खिलाफ सख्त से सख्त कार्रवाई जो मौजूदा कानून के मातहत हो सकती है की जाए। तब देशवासियों पर और इस सदन के सदस्यों पर भी असर पड़ेगा और यह समझा जाएगा कि सरकार सचेत हुई है और कुछ अच्छा नतीजा निकल सकता है।

Mr. Speaker: Shri Raj Bahadur.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Sir, on a point of order. This is a matter that involves the security of the country and the Government, by shifting the responsibility to the Ministry of Transport and Communications does not devote proper care—(Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I have called upon the hon. Minister.

Shri Nath Pal: I would like to exercise my right, and would like to speak.

Mr. Speaker: I will give him seven minutes.

Shri Nath Pal: A little longer, Sir, because you were not there when I spoke.

Mr. Speaker: Ten minutes have been fixed for the speeches of hon. Members and it cannot be longer than that.

Shri Nath Pal: The right of speech is a right which exists.

Mr. Speaker: It exists, but a time-limit has also to be fixed.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: 15 minutes may be given.

Mr. Speaker: No. The hon. Minister.

Shri Raj Bahadur: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I must start with a word of apology because of my absence yesterday at the time when this motion was admitted. I would not like to go into the details and take the time of the House, but I would only apologise to the House, first, for my absence yesterday but it was for reasons beyond my control.

A case has been made out that there has been a great lapse on our part in regard to security arrangements, that we have deliberately connived at the violations of our rules, etc. A number of epithets have been used, but it is not for me to reply to epithets by epithets. I think the best that I can do is to state the facts in their proper sequence so that we can get a correct perspective of the whole matter.

So far as Mr. Walcott is concerned the first time that his plane came over the first time that we had any dealings with him, was when the Air India stood in need of certain aircraft for certain non-scheduled flights to certain foreign countries to lift important cargo. That was about a couple of years back. The first time when the Piper aircraft, which has been flown away, came here was as far back as May, 1962. To be exact, the date was 25th May, 1962. It was going to and fro between the various parts of the country, Bombay, Lahore sometimes, and Jaipur, and then it came and was grounded for some reason at the Saffdarjung airport roundabout July, 1962. For the first time that certain offences were traced to Mr. Walcott, and he was arrested, was roundabout 25th September. He was arrested for violation of certain customs regulations and also later on for the violation of the Arms Act. He was challaned by the police. He was sentenced to six months rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 2,000 each on three counts and the sentences were to run concurrently. He went in appeal and

on appeal, although the sentence was maintained, it was reduced to the term already served by him. But when the cases were going on, he was released on bail. In this case, although a good deal has been said about his antecedents and Mr. JRD Tata's name has also been brought in specifically, it was only on the recommendation of a very high and respectable official of the World Bank, that the Tatas are reported to have advanced a sum of Rs. 60,000, which was deposited with his solicitors, who ultimately made use of that amount for the bail. So, when we speak about antecedents, so far as we know about him, he is the President of what is known as the Trans-Atlantic Airlines. We know that he has been supplying planes to us when we wanted them for scheduled flights. We know that apart from the Piper, even today there is a Skymaster, of course without engines. But even without engines, it is easily valued today and perhaps the IAC will be happy to buy it for Rs. 20 lakhs to Rs. 25 lakhs. So, one thing is clear, that he was a man of property, that he was flying aircraft and that our own nationalised airline also used his aircraft. We have it on the authority of no less a person than Mr. Indrajit Gupta that he had been mixing with Rajas and Maharajas. So, far as this case is concerned, unless Mr. Nath Pai has got some special source of information about certain heinous offences committed by him in this country or elsewhere, we know nothing excepting that he was charged under the Arms Act on three counts. He was punished and he served the terms of imprisonment. He was also charged for violation of customs regulations and paid the penalty for it.

While he was hauled up for violation of customs regulations, an order was issued by the Assistant Collector of Customs, which I shall read out. It is dated 8th March, 1963. It reads:

"By virtue of the power conferred upon me under section 142(i) (b) of the Customs Act, I Assistant Collector of Customs, Delhi, order that the Piper Plane No. so

[Shri Raj Bahadur]

and so grounded at Safdarjung Airport shall be detained till such time as the amount of the penalty is paid."

A copy was forwarded to the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Safdarjung Airport who was asked to "ensure that the aircraft is detained". A copy of this order was passed on to the airport authorities for information. What is the function of an airport? It is to regulate air traffic, to prevent collisions in air and also to provide such navigational and other aids required under the ICAO regulations by flying aircraft, ours or foreign aircraft. Any citizen of a country, which is a member of ICAO, can land in any other country. They can land and ask for necessary facilities. They can-

not take any traffic, unless there is some agreement to that effect. But they can come and obtain all types of assistance and help and also for looking after their planes, etc. So, any citizen of a country which is a party to the ICAO convention can land at Safdarjung. He landed in our country with the Skymaster which is at the Palam airport and in this case with the Piper plane.

What happened in this particular case? Because he had not paid the customs penalty, an order was issued by the Customs Collector. A copy of it was sent to the Deputy Superintendent of Police saying that "that plane should be detained and proper arrangements should be made." A copy was sent to the airport authorities merely for information. As soon as he was sentenced, he was sent to jail and he served the term of imprisonment. Mr. friend, Mr. Indrajit Gupta said this man has been hobnobbing with our aircraft officers; perhaps certain motives have been attributed. All sorts of things—drinking, corruption, debauchery—have been raised here. I am surprised to know that this man was released only on 23rd September, 1963 and charges of hobnobbing are made against him, even

though he flew away only a couple of days after.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: He was seen in the canteen the previous day.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I do not know whether the canteen serves drinks. But if you think that all our employees of air services, and air corporation employees are so vicious that they do nothing but drinking in canteens, this is a tribute you are paying them. I am not concerned with that, but I will say that he came out of the jail on 23rd September. He paid all his fines which were imposed on him under the criminal cases or the Arms Act cases. He also paid away all the penalty he had to pay to the customs and the Customs Authorities then issued an order on 25th September which runs as follows:

"Consequent upon payment of penalty amounting to Rs. 15,000 by Mr. Daniel Walcott, the Piper plane lying grounded at Safdarjung Airport is allowed to be removed."

This order is actually dated 24th September. He could have flown away the aircraft because he had paid all the penalties and fines, and had also served the terms of imprisonment. Therefore, in this particular case, so far as the man was concerned, the Home Minister was absolutely right in saying that there was no restriction on him on the 24th and the 25th. I would say that there was no restriction against the person any time even thereafter because he was not wanted in any case.

Shri Nath Pai, unfortunately, has been making what may be called, suppositions, if I may say so. I have already explained some background about his antecedents which Shri Nath Pai had attached. He said that warnings were issued that he should not be allowed to fly. I will come to that subsequently. But I would like to say here that no warnings were ever issued. Shri Indrajit Gupta mentioned about hobnobbing

That also is not a fact. Then he said that there was the authority to shoot down his plane. I will come to that. That also, I think, is absolutely unwarranted. What for is an air force? The air force is to intercept hostile aircraft violating our space. I will come to that point, but I would answer here only one point that he made. He said that while he flew over the jail, Walcott dropped chocolates and biscuits and said "ta ta". How could Mr. Nath Pai or his informants hear "ta ta" in the drone of an aircraft I do not know? I think Shri Nath Pai or his informers alone could hear his "ta ta" from that altitude. So far as his dropping of biscuits etc. is concerned, we have made the necessary verification from the concerned authorities and we have been informed that no biscuits were dropped in the jail premises. I do not know from where he got this cock and bull story to palm it off here. Probably he wanted to make out a cogent case in an eloquent manner. But eloquence must not be confused with mere vague charges, mere hearsay and mere vituperative language or epithets. So far as this is concerned, I will say that the whole case has been made up on suppositions. The first supposition is that he was wanted by police on so many cases, that he was a culprit, that he was a wanted man, that a scooter had been placed which was removed by the airport authorities and all that. We have made enquiries and we have found that all these allegations are absolutely incorrect.

Now, what happened? After this order was given he came and said that he wanted to go. This was on the morning of the 26th. But before that a private suit also had been brought. That was from no other party than Messrs. Tata Sons Private Limited, for the recovery of the amount that he should have borrowed. It was a civil suit. In that civil suit all that happened was, that the concerned learned judge only passed an interim order which, I think was in the nature of an injunction. It was never an

attachment order. We shall have to draw a distinction between an attachment order and an interim order. The court does not merely pass an order of attachment and leaves it at that. In a case of an attachment the court entrusts somebody authorised by it to take charge of the property or the court itself takes it up and puts somebody in charge of the property and makes him responsible for it.

An Hon. Member: Read the order.

Shri Raj Bahadur: It is like this:

"Whereas an application has been made by the plaintiff" the plaintiff here is Tata Sons "against Mr. Daniel Walcott under section.....it is ordered that aircraft type Piper PA23 Registered No. 31463 be not removed from Safdarjung Airport....." (Interruption).

Let me state the whole case. Let the hon. Member opposite have the patience to hear the order in full.

"You are also ordered not to withdraw an amount to the extent of Rs. 20,000 from the court of N. L. Kakkar, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, New Delhi till 28-9-63. You are further given notice of an application and objection to the same, if any, may be filed on 28-9-63, the date fixed for the hearing of the case, given under my hand.....".

A copy of this order was forwarded to the Aerodrome Officers, Safdarjung.

I have had some experience of law and I say in all humility that this is not an order for attachment. It is an interim order, restraining a particular party from doing a particular thing. That is all; nothing more than that. An attachment order implies many things and many steps have to be taken. None of those steps is contemplated here in this case. I have

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read out the previous order of the customs authorities. The customs authorities were good enough, careful enough, to address a copy of the communication or order to the Superintendent of Police, telling them that the aeroplane of Mr. Walcott shall be detained and a guard posted over it, which was done. In this case, no such endorsement was there. Now what happens? What can the police do? The police cannot act on its own violation in such cases. Judiciary is completely independent of the executive, we want it and we stand for the separation of judiciary from the executive. So, the executive cannot interfere in a domain or a province which is not its own. When the order does not go to the required limit, how can we interpret it that way?

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: When an interim order is made, for the interim period it has to be obeyed.

Shri Raj Bahadur: Can any citizen of this country go against the order of the judiciary or try to interpret it his own way?

Mr. Speaker: What the Minister is trying to argue is that this order by the court was directed to the person himself and not to any other authority, whether police, magistrate or administration.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: But the court has sent a copy of it to the aerodrome authorities.

Mr. Speaker: That information is given. But the order says that Mr. Walcott has been asked by the court not to remove the aircraft. That is all.

Shri Raj Bahadur: Exactly. The order was addressed only to Mr. Walcott; none else. We were only informed.

An hon. Member: What are you for?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I accept that question "what are you for?". Here I repeat again that the airport is not a security organisation. It has no

police organisation. Secondly, even the police and the security could not come in in a field where the court is seized of the matter. The police could not have transgressed its authority; it can only act under the authority of the court when it is a civil case. In this particular case, if the police had done any other thing, that is, acting without any directions from the court, they would have been very well accused of corruption by the very same Members (*Interruptions*).

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I want to know.....

Shri Raj Bahadur: Sir, I am not yielding.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Is this democracy or not?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Let him continue.

Shri Raj Bahadur: In such a contingency, my hon. friend, Shri Mukerjee, would accuse the police of being in collusion with Messrs. Tatas and Sons and ask why the police have behaved in that manner (*Interruptions*).

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: You sit down.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Sir, you have been a judge. The court has given an order, interim or otherwise, and a representative of the Government says that it is not the duty of any agency of Government to enforce that order. Let the Prime Minister say there is anarchy in this country. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Raj Bahadur: This order was merely an information.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: This order is an information? What is this?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Let us have some order here also.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: This is sheer nonsense. Sir, would you please give an answer. The court gives an order.

Shri Raj Bahadur: The hon. Member might feel that what I am saying is nonsense. But I would appeal to his good sense, as a citizen of free India, a country which has got a Constitution under which we have all to function.....

Shri H. N. Mukerjee:in which the court gives an order and you keep chup.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Raj Bahadur: Now, can the airport authorities or the chowkidar take over the duties of the police? Or can the police itself take over that function when it is not asked to do so? It cannot. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. That is the beauty of democracy that even if we do not like the ideas that are being expressed, we have to listen to them. Therefore hon. Members have to listen to it whether it is palatable to them or not, whether they like it or not and whether they agree with it or not.....(*Interruption*). Opinions might differ. That might be a different thing; but they have to listen to the reply.

Shri Raj Bahadur: After this order—I do not want to repeat; I only want to refer to what my senior colleague, the hon. Home Minister, has said. He has already referred to a particular order which was passed even by the customs authorities and even in a previous case by the same magistrate, namely, that he could attend to his aircraft. Under the ordinary rules and conventions if I park an aircraft in the hangar, as a free citizen of this country or of another country, I have got every right of access to the hangar or to the airport where it is parked.

1400 (A) LSD—9.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: No.

Shri Raj Bahadur: Yes; it is so.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Not anybody.

Shri Raj Bahadur: Not anybody; but if I am flying an aircraft, I can go to the airport because I have come in the aircraft and it is my aircraft. We are allowing it to any and every aircraft that is coming. If my hon. friend means to say that we should stop this, this would create confusion in the aviation world. Of course, he could go to the airport and to the hangar. He was authorised to do so by no other authority than the Customs Collector himself and the magistrate himself. They authorised him to go and attend to it. That is necessary; otherwise, the aircraft will be a total waste. It will become useless if it is not attended to. He came out of jail after a number of months on the 23rd September. In the interregnum, that is, when he was in the jail, his aircraft was not being attended to. So, naturally when he came out of jail, he wanted permission to charge his batteries and to put some petrol in it. He already had petrol in it. He had not used all the petrol that was there in the tanks. He went with cans. He could clean the whole aircraft, charge the batteries and put some petrol in it. Then he ran the engines.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Is it allowed to private individuals to fuel? Is it not against the rules? They are not permitted to do it by our aircraft rules. No individual can do it. Only agencies can do it. Why was it permitted?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I would say that so far as the running of the engine is concerned, it requires small quantity of petrol. It can be brought in a container. But our inquiry held that so far as this act of his is concerned, it is a violation of the rules. We have not said that it is not a violation of the rules. But after the

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rule has been violated, what is the penalty? It is a non-cognisable offence, first of all; and then in a non-cognisable offence the concerned authority—in this case the DGCA—had to make a regular complaint in a proper court. That court could have issued a warrant against him and that also for the violation of the rule and for nothing else.....(Interruption). If I am asked to reply to all these questions, I will only be taking the time of the House; I can reply to all these questions.

Now, it has been said that if the rules violated, why he was intercepted. I would ask as to what are the rules that he has violated. I will give briefly what is relevant to this point. The first violation was about the fuelling of the aircraft in a hangar. He put in the petrol there and that was not permitted. It is a non-cognisable offence punishable with imprisonment for two months or fine not exceeding Rs. 500. It is "or fine" and not "and fine".

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: What was done?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Being an American registered aircraft, it was required by US regulations, rule 15, that the aircraft should possess a current certificate of airworthiness. It did not have that, but let it also be realised—I repeat what I said in the other House—that it was extremely foolish on his part to have flown in that aircraft because it was not equipped with a certificate of airworthiness and also because it was not tested. There are three or four other offences. All of them are minor, but all these offences were committed actually when he took off. No offence was committed so long as he was on the ground—because he was allowed to attend to the air-craft—excepting one regarding fuelling.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: His officers knew about it and they al-

lowed it. He is not replying to that. His officers are being protected by him. The officers were informed by a Class IV employee that he would take off. He does not answer that point.

Mr. Speaker: But I find myself helpless in this atmosphere. What would have been the case there? I have been appealing again and again anybody listens to me. He is trying to give the reply. Unless we hear him.....

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: He is not giving the reply. What he says is, "What can we do?".

Shri Raj Bahadur: As soon as this gentleman reached the hangar and he took out the batteries, the chowkidar came and reported it to the airport officer who was on duty. He at once went and asked him, "What are you doing?". He said, "I have come to attend to my aircraft and to replace the batteries because I have to run it." He was doing it before. So, that permission was given. He again came and put some petrol in the tank. One of the airport officers went right upto the hangar and checked everything. It is absolutely wrong to say that he allowed him to have a free hand to attend to the aircraft. Of course, he could attend to the aircraft. But then in the meanwhile, because he was involved in that case, the airport officers were themselves considering what further action they could take in case there was any further violation of this thing. That is because of the order. If the order of the civil court was not there informing that he cannot remove his plane, perhaps they would not have cared for that.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: He violated the rules.

Shri Raj Bahadur: What rules? I can go into them. He contravened rules only when he took off. Before he took off, except the re-fuelling, no rule was contravened.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: How could he re-fuel it?

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Do you catch a thief after he has gone away or while he is thieving?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Let me know the questions that they want to put.

Mr. Speaker: I am not allowing any questions now.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Please allow me to put one question.

Several Hon. Members: No, no.

Mr. Speaker: If the Members are so agitated.....(*Interruptions*).

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: He says, you cannot catch the thief till he runs away. He should resign at once.

Mr. Speaker: Every Member had an opportunity to say whatever he thought was proper. Now, it is for the Minister to answer and his reply must be heard.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: He is not answering. That is exactly the point.

Shri Raj Bahadur: Let me know the questions that they want to put.

Mr. Speaker: I am not allowing any questions. My difficulty is, I am not allowed to exercise control or check. There are so many voices raised that I feel myself helpless. He might continue his speech.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I will again repeat what the offences are and when they could have been committed. One is: an aircraft registered in a foreign country shall be operated only by a person properly licensed in accordance with the regulations of the

State. Mr. Walcott did not possess a licence which was current on the due date of his flight—the current licence was not there. This was one offence. But that offence is not committed before he flies. (*Interruptions*) Of course, not. It is absolutely clear.

Shri Tyagi: Unless a person murders, no murder can be committed. The crime is committed only when one murders. Before the murder, there is no crime.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I think, it is not so simple as that. Even supposing all these offences could have been anticipated, what was the remedy? Let the Members agree on that. Some Members opposite were raising doubts. The remedy was that the D.G.C.A. should have been compelled to file a regular case in a court of law. The D.G.C.A. could not have done anything on the spot because either the D.G.C.A. or the chowkidar or the other people should have acted as police guards which they could not do, or they could have taken some orders anticipating if all these things were done. These things were not done till then. The D.G.C.A. should have gone to the court and got orders from the court. I am trying to answer what the airport authorities, about whom so much has been said could have done. They could have done nothing excepting going to the court. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Ranga: So many people are being arrested without showing any cause at all. He could have easily arrested this man. It is not a question of taking umbrage under all sorts of excuses. It is an insult to the House, to the people and to the country. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I think the issues are being confused needlessly.

Shri Tyagi: Why was he chased then? (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Is the House in a mood to listen to the hon. Minister or not?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: We are not interested in listening to this kind of thing?

Mr. Speaker: Then, should I ask him to sit down and conclude? Is that the desire of the House?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: This kind of frivolous answer should not be given.

Mr. Speaker: It is for him to make his reply and advance his arguments. I cannot put my arguments or the Members' arguments into his mouth. He has to reply to them, and he is trying to do so. Whether we like it or not, whether that is cogent or not is a matter which it is for the Members to judge for themselves, but he must be allowed to have his say.

Shri H. P. Chatterjee (Nabadwip): The simple remedy is that he should resign.

Mr. Speaker: It is a good advice that he has given! But can I execute it?

Shri H. P. Chatterjee: You should have the opinion of the hon. Minister.

Mr. Speaker: Even in spite of this advice, he has to listen to him.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I should say that now comes the last stage. When he had taken off, and as soon as the air-port authorities came to know, within three minutes of that, they gave a ring to the Air Force Radar Unit, and the Air Force Radar Unit were, first of all, thinking that the matter was difficult because their duty, as I said in the beginning, was essentially to intercept hostile aircraft, and this was a case where evidently excepting the violation of the traffic regulations, nothing else could be reported or could have been reported against Mr. Walcott, because personally there was no case against him. So, they consulted the Command, and ultimately they decided that an aircraft should be sent, pend-

ing consultations with the External Affairs Ministry. When the External Affairs Ministry got to know the whole facts, they said that we could not take any violent action, excepting that if we could intercept, we could intercept, but no shooting could be done, because, after all, at the most, it was a case of violation of traffic regulations. Therefore, the point was that no particular success in this method could be achieved. And whereas it was indicated by all reports that he had flown in the north-western direction, towards Lahore, actually, he took off for Karachi. Then, there was some time taken in getting the necessary permission to fly a Hunter and to chase him. That time was also taken. But I should like to say, so far as that is concerned, that

Shri Hem Barua: We want to know what the time-lag was.

Shri Raj Bahadur: The time-lag was about 50 minutes or 55 minutes; it was only about that much and not more. But that time was necessary.

So, I would say that so far as the chasing part of it is concerned, it was an extra work that the Air Force took upon themselves. In fact, under the existing rules, they could not chase a civilian aircraft like that.

The last point that has been made is that we should not put our country to shame and that we should not . . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You have done that already.

Shri Raj Bahadur: . . . depend upon the US authorities for requiring him to be produced here. We have got an extradition treaty with the US Government, and that is an old one, and it was open to us to inform the US authorities in regard to the nature of the incident that had taken place, and inform them also of all the details. And the Federal. The aviation authorities of the US Government were good enough to assure

us that they would take all possible steps to take such action as was warranted under the rules and the laws, both the US Government rules and also the Indian Aircraft Rules etc., against Mr. Walcott, but I am informed that to this date, the whereabouts of Mr. Walcott are not known; and he has also taken away the Piper Aircraft from the control of his own country and he has put it in Israel.

Now, these are the circumstance in which we have got to content with this situation. But I do not know what the air-port authorities could do; I do not know also what the police could have done; unless and until the police were asked by the court to proceed against this aircraft, to impound it and to guard it, what could they do?

So, in the circumstances, the case that has been made out by Shri Nath Pai, though it might have been very eloquent, is based on certain suppositions, on mere suppositions, a story which is based on a make-believe. I would say that it was hardly a case for an adjournment motion, and particularly when Shri Nath Pai should have known from the list of questions that a question on that subject had been tabled for today.

Shri Tyagi: The hon. Minister has floored him.

Shri Raj Bahadur: Especially when a question on that particular subject had been tabled for today, he should have remained content with that information, and then only he could have brought up the adjournment motion, if at all. I am grateful to the House for the indulgence shown to me. If any angry words have been thrown at me, I hope I have not retaliated.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: It is a shame on yourself.

Shri Nath Pai: Mr. Speaker, I must confess that I was not only disappointed but very much distressed to listen

to the speech of Shri Nanda. I have known him for a very long time. We happened to be in the same jail in 1942 and since then I have had a regard for him. But I never knew that in order to score a debating point he would show such scant regard for a matter in which all Members of this House . . .

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Shri Nath Pai: . . . irrespective of party, feel equally concerned. This protest is only to remove the charge that yesterday they were taken un-awares; they want to show that they are very alert.

I had expected, and I think the whole House and perhaps the country, the public and the press had expected, that taking the opportunity provided by this motion, the Home Minister in particular would come forth with a reassurance that 'things are not as bad as perhaps you might be thinking'. Instead of giving such an assurance, he thought it fit to treat us to a very strange piece of rhetoric.

What kind of things he said? The worst thing was that in his eagerness to score against me, he insinuated against the Speaker, by saying that I was exploiting a situation. While making this remark—I am constrained to say; it hurts me to say this—he was insinuating that the Chair in giving consent was unwise . . .

Shri Nanda: No such insinuation was at all intended . . .

Shri Nath Pai: . . . and the House—normally I would have sat down, but he has today set a bad precedent; he did not yield even once—was irresponsible in giving unanimous consent to me. But I leave it at that. Perhaps after the heat he will think better of what he has said.

But among the gems of legal and constitutional poppiety which he has propounded are some which need to

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be answered very quickly and very seriously. Time and again, he was labouring the point that the order preventing Mr. Walcott from taking the plane was issued at the instance of a private party! How wrong it is for the courts to act at the instance of a private party! (*Interruptions*). Please go through your speech. Again and again, you have said that that was in order in the interests of Tatas. I am glad that Prof. Hiren Mukerjee—and that should satisfy him—took him to task for this kind of statement. Is there a different law in this country for different persons? But, his colleague, Shri Raj Bahadur, who normally is very responsible—I do not know what went wrong today—said something very interesting. He said 'the police cannot do anything about such an order.'—these are his exact words. If the police cannot enforce the order of a court, who enforces it? The Sadhu Samaj?

Shri Raj Bahadur said, 'we do not know the whereabouts of Mr. Walcott'. And he thought that was a profound statement! Are you sure that Mr. Walcott may not be hiding in New Delhi, as he has done in the past?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Can you give the information?

Shri Nath Pai: The Home Minister said that he was free to go. That was his central point. These are his exact words: 'The central fact was that he was free to go'. Now, was he so free? If he was, then why have you sent a note to the American Embassy making a request for his return? You never do that in the case of a man who was free to go. It was because he was a wanted man. Because he was a wanted man, therefore alone you could do that. Otherwise, what was the justification for doing that? Then, why were the planes of the IAF ordered to pursue him? He has said something interesting. He says the planes ought not to have gone, it was not necessary. He said the chase was not necessary. If the planes

were not flown to chase him, were they escorting this honourable man? Or perhaps he had forgotten *pan dan* and *hookah*, and because of our charity, well known Indian hospitality, were the Government of India trying to fly them to him? What is the meaning of saying the planes ought not to have flown?

17 hrs.

In trying to defend his own colleague in the Transport Ministry, he has castigated, perhaps unwittingly, the Defence Ministry which sent two of its aircraft to intercept the plane. What was the meaning of it? If he was free, if an order was not pending against him, why were you trying to get him back? I do not understand the meaning of it. What is the meaning of your note that you want to get him back.

I would like to say that about the pursuit, the Government's plea is very interesting. The plane could not be intercepted because it was flying at a low height. This is a very novel plea. The Walcott plane, the piper plane, cannot be intercepted because it flies too low and too slow. The Chinese planes cannot be intercepted because they fly too fast and too high. It is a wonderful thing indeed.

Shri Raj Bahadur: Just to correct an impression. Since they have also allowed themselves to intervene, I would say that what has been said is that on a radar screen a low flying plane cannot be detected, cannot be traced. That is all that has been said.

Shri Nath Pai: I think the House will recall the point that no less a person than the Prime Minister has said, whenever a question was asked why the Chinese offending planes or the Pakistani planes could not be intercepted, that the hon. Members do not know that the planes fly very fast and very high, and even the radars cannot detect them. This has been the classical reply given times without number to this House.

Listening to Shri Nanda and Shri Raj Bahadur one thinks that this Walcott, misunderstood by us, misrepresented and maligned by the press, is a paragon of virtue. They almost give him a certificate, almost recommend him, as somebody hinted, for the Padma Bhushan on the 26th January list of honours. Here is the man, where did we get bad reports about him? We get reports about him because we keep our ears open and we do not allow our conscience and ears to be plugged by official reports.

He made fun of me by saying, "Where does he read about the biscuits?" While trying to pay me a compliment regarding my alleged eloquence, they tried to say that I was carried away by something my imagination was dictating. I read the Indian papers, papers, I may say for the satisfaction of the balance of power in the ruling party which are both to the right and to the left. This is what happened. It says Walcott dropped biscuits for jail mates. I do not own this press, I do not get money from this paper for party contributions. This is a well known paper which publishes it, all papers have published it. (*Interruption*).

समझते हैं तो रोलिंग, बिना समझे

मत रोलिंग ।

This was a daily here, and practically all the dailies had carried reports about it. This was the source. Of course I do not have any other source. So, I depended upon it.

He has said he was free. All right, I grant it to you. But was he free to import five boxes of cartridges—I will give you the numbers—by DC 434 and then transport them to DC 31? Was not your officer called upon to see how it was happening? Did it not happen under the very noses of the security officers? How were they transported from Palam to Safdarjung? Did they fly, did they disappear, did they perform the rope trick? They went in a jeep.

They have accused me of all kinds of things. Shri Raj Bahadur made this delightful statement an airport is not a security force. What a profound revelation! What we demanded was not that the airport converts itself into a security force, but that there should be a security force at every airport in the country. That is the simple demand. But he distorts even that. Even at this stage we want to know if there is any armed constabulary or armed force at the airports to look after security. What are the intelligence men doing? Shri Swell, pointed out that these are the vital strategic points in the country. And what a cavalier, casual, indifferent manner of replying!

Listening to Shri Nanda, one would feel that nothing whatever is wrong in this country. The only thing wrong is pointed out that men like Walcott can avoid the laws of this country. Nothing is better than being a Walcott, and nothing is so bad as pointing out that there is danger in this country!

Finally, may I ask a question? Shri Mohiuddin—I think party discipline will not be employed against him—had made a statement that this affair was a serious affair. He made a public statement. I hope he will not disown it. It was serious. I think in a lapse into truth he stated the truth! He lapsed into truth because he did not allow official prestige to debar him, restrain him, and he uttered the truth that it was a serious matter. He further disclosed to the press that an enquiry was being made. I want to know what has happened to that enquiry. Who has been found guilty, in a country in which the guilty shall not be punished, and the meritorious shall not be rewarded, in a country in public duties shall be ridiculed, even their motives suspected; I do not think that that bodes well for the future of the country. We want to know that the guilty are punished. Never in this country, whatever the enquiry, be it the NEFA enquiry involving the security of this country, or be it an en-

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quity like this, has the guilty person been found. No one is found guilty. The Minister is never guilty. The officials are never guilty. What is guilty is the rules! Only the rules are to be held guilty.

May I, in conclusion, make a very simple plea to him? I was not carried either by my oratory or by my partisan spirit. As you found, behind the party discipline, the overwhelming majority of the Treasury Benches, particularly the back-benchers who are not expecting, and particularly those who do not expect any benefit out of the Kamaraj plan, were as concerned as I felt, as those who supported the motion felt. Take this concern and anxiety of the House, of the country, of the press, into consideration and see to it—unless you think that this is an example to be emulated by all Walcotts,—that there are no Walcotts and try to nip them in the

bud. Even at this late stage, please take into consideration my suggestion for creating a security council and examining the whole apparatus of the security of this country. If you do this, this debate would have served a useful purpose. Thank you very much.

Mr. Speaker: I shall put the motion before the House. I need not read the details. The question is:

“That the House do now adjourn.”

The Lok Sabha divided.

Mr. Speaker: Any corrections to be made in the Ayes? I see three hon. Members standing. So, 3 more to be added to Ayes. Any corrections to be made in the Noes? I find three hon. Members standing. So, 3 more to be added to Noes.

Division No. 1]

AYES

17.44 hrs.

Aney, Dr. M. S.
Bade, Shri
Badrudduja, Shri
Barua, Shri Hem
Bhattacharya, Shri Dinen
Bheel, Shri P. H.
Chakravarty, Shrimati Renu
Chatterjee, Shri H. P.
Chaudhary, Shri Y. S.
Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib Kumar
Deo, Shri P. K.
Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath
Gayatri Devi, Shrimati
Gokaran Prasad, Shri
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Gupta, Shri Kaashi Ram
Gupta, Shri Priya

Himmatsinhji, Shri
Jha, Shri Yogendra
Kachhavaiya, Shri
Kakkar, Shri Gauri Shanker
Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu
Kandappan, Shri S.
Kapur Singh, Shri
Kar, Shri Prabhat
Krishnapal Singh, Shri
Kumaran, Shri M. K.
Lahri Singh, Shri
Laxmi Dass, Shri
Mate, Shri
Mohan Swarup, Shri
Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
Naiz, Shri Vasudevan

Pottekkatt, Shri
Ranga, Shri
Reddy, Shri Eswara
Reddy, Shri Narasimha
Roy, Dr. Saradish
Sen, Dr. Ranen
Sezhiyan, Shri
Solanki, Shri
Swell, Shri
Trivedi, Shri U. M.
Venkaiah, Shri Kolla
Vishram Prasad, Shri
Warior, Shri
Yadav, Shri Ram Sewak
Yashpal Singh, Shri

NOES

Abdul Wahid, Shri T.
Achal Singh, Shri
Achuthan, Shri
Akkamma Devi, Shrimati
Alagesan, Shri
Alva, Shri A. S.
Alva, Shri Joachim
Anjanappa, Shri

Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Balmiki, Shri
Barkataki, Shrimati Renuka
Barupal Shri P. L.
Basumatari, Shri
Baswant, Shri
Besral, Shri
Bhagat, Shri B. R.

Bhagavati, Shri
Bhakt Darshan, Shri
Bhanja Deo, Shri L. N.
Bhatkar, Shri
Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.
Bis, Shri J. B. S.
Boroosh, Shri P. C.
Bhwar Prasad, Shri

Brij Raj Singh Kotah, Shri
Chakraverti, Shri P. R.
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotana
Chandak, Shri
Chandrasekhar, Shrimati
Chaturvedi, Shri S. N.
Chaudhuri, Shri Sachindra
Chaudhuri, Shrimati Kamala
Chavan, Shri D. R.
Chuni Lal, Shri
Das, Dr. M. M.
Das, Shri B. K.
Das, Shri Sudhansu
Dasappa, Shri
Das, Shri G.
Deo Bhanj, Shri P. C.
Desai, Shri Morarji
Deshmukh, Dr. P. S.
Deshmukh, Shri B. D.
Deshmukh, Shri Shivaji Rao S.
Dey, Shri S. K.
Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri
Dighe, Shri
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Dixit, Shri G. N.
Dwivedi, Shri M. L.
Elayaperumal, Shri
Ering, Shri D.
Firodia, Shri
Gaekwad, Shri Fatehsinhrao
Gahmarig Shri
Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
Ganapati Ram, Shri
Gandhi, Shri V. B.
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Ghosh, Shri Atulya
Ghosh, Shri N. R.
Goni, Shri Abdul Ghani
Govind Das, Dr.
Guha, Shri A. C.
Gupta, Shri Shiv Charan
Hajarnavis, Shri
Hansda, Shri Subodh
Hanumanthaiya, Shri
Hazarika, Shri J. N.
Heda, Shri
Hem Raj, Shri
Iqbal Singh, Shri
Jadhav, Shri M. L.
Jagjivan Ram, Shri
Jain, Shri A. P.
Jamir, Shri S. G.
Jamunadevi, Shrimati
Jedhe, Shri
Jena, Shri
Joshi, Shri A. C.
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
Jyotishi, Shri J. P.
Kabir, Shri Humayun
Kamble, Shri
Kanungo, Shri
Karuthiruman, Shri
Koyal, Shri P. N.

Kedaria, Shri C. M.
Keishing, Shri Rishang
Khadilkar, Shri
Khan, Dr. P. N.
Khan, Shri Osman Ali
Khan, Shri Shah Nawaz
Khanna, Shri Mehr Chand
Khanna, Shri P. K.
Kinder Lal, Shri
Koujalgi Shri H. V.
Kripa Shankar, Shri
Krishna, Shri M. R.
Krishnamachari, Shri T. T.
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati
Lalit Sen, Shri
Laskar, Shri N. R.
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
Mahadeo Prasad, Shri
Mahatab, Shri
Mahishi, Shrimati Sarojini
Malaichami, Shri
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Mallick, Shri Rama Chandra
Mandal, Dr. P.
Mandal, Shri J.
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
Maniyangadan, Shri
Mantri, Shri
Maruthiah, Shri
Masuriya Din, Shri
Mehdi, Shri S. A.
Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bihari
Mengi, Shri Gopal Datt
Menon, Shri P. G.
Minimata, Shri
Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri Bibudhendra
Mishra, Shri M. P.
Misra, Shri Shyam Dhar
Mohanty, Shri G.
Mohiuddin, Shri
Mohsin, Shri
Morarka, Shri
More, Shri K. L.
Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
Murthy, Shri B. S.
Murti, Shri M. S.
Muthiah, Shri
Naidu, Shri V. G.
Naik, Shri D. J.
Nallakoya, Shri
Nanda, Shri
Naskar, Shri P. S.
Nayak, Shri Mohan
Nayar, Dr. Sushila
Nehru, Shri Jawaharlal
Nesamony, Shri
Niranjan Lal, Shri
Oza, Shri
Paliwal, Shri
Pandey, Shri Visbwa Nath

Panna Lal, Shri
Pant, Shri K. C.
Paramasivan, Shri
Patel, Shri Chhotubhai
Patel, Shri P. R.
Patil, Shri D. S.
Patil, Shri J. S.
Patil, Shri M. B.
Patil, Shri S. B.
Patil, Shri V. T.
Patil, Shri Vasant Rao
Patnaik, Shri B. C.
Pattabhi Raman, Shri C. R.
Pillai, Shri Natarsaja
Prabhakar, Shri Naval
Pratap Singh, Shri
Raghunath Singh, Shri
Raghuramaiah, Shri
Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai
Raj Bahadur, Shri
Raj Deo Singh, Shri
Raju, Dr. D. S.
Raju, Shri D. B.
Ram, Shri T.
Ram Sewak, Shri
Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
Ram Swarup, Shri
Ramaswamy, Shri S. V.
Ramaswamy, Shri V. K.
Ramdhani Das, Shri
Rane, Shri
Rao, Shri Jaganatha
Rao, Shri Krishnamoorthy
Rao, Shri Muthyal
Rao, Shri Ramapathi
Rao, Shri Thirumala
Rattan Lal, Shri
Ray, Shrimati Renuka
Reddy, Shri K. C.
Reddy, Shri Ramakrishna
Reddy, Shrimati Yashoda
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
Saigal, Shri A. S.
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Samnani, Shri
Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
Sen, Shri A. K.
Sen, Shri P. G.
Shah, Shri Manabendra
Shah, Shrimati Jayaben
Shankuntala Devi, Shrimati
Shankaraiya, Shri
Sharma, Shri A. P.
Sharma, Shri D. C.
Sharma, Shri K. C.
Shashi Ranjan, Shri
Shastri, Shri Lal Bahadur
Sheo Narain, Shri
Shinde, Shri
Shree Narayan Das, Shri
Shyamkumari Devi, Shrimati.

Siddiah, Shri
Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
Singh, Shri D. N.
Singha, Shri G. K.
Sinha, Shri B. P.
Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari
Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
Sinhaan Singh, Shri
Sonavane, Shri
Sunderam Ramachandran,
Shrimati
Srinivasan, Dr. P.
Subramaniam, Shri C.

Subramanyam, Shri T.
Sumat Prasad, Shri
Swamy, Shri M. P.
Tahir, Shri Mohammad
Thimmaiah, Shri
Thomas, Shri A. M.
Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Tiwary, Shri R. S.
Tula Ram, Shri
Ulaka, Shri Ramachandra
Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt
Utiya, Shri
Vaishya, Shri M. B.

Valvi, Shri
Varma, Shri Ravindra
Vecrabasappa, Shri
Vecrappa, Shri
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Vidyalankar, Shri A. N.
Vijaya Ananda, Maharajkumar
Vyas, Shri Radhela
Wadiwa, Shri
Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna
Yadav, Shri Ram Harkh
Yadava, Shri B. P.
Yusuf, Shri Mohammad

Mr. Speaker: The result** of the division is as follows:

Ayes 49; Noes 254.

The motion was negatived.

17.12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

TRAIN-BUS COLLISION AT LEVEL-CROSS- ING NEAR REN STATION

Shri P. C. Borooah (Sibsagar): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Railways to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The reported train-bus collision at an unmanned level-crossing near Ren Station on the Jodhpur Division of the Northern Railway on November 18, 1963, involving eight lives."

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): On 18-11-1963 at about 17.23 hours, train No. J 114 Down Goods proceeding from Merta Road to Phulera, just after passing Ren Station, collided with a passenger bus at an unmanned level-crossing situated between the Up Outer and Home signals of Ren station.

As a result the bus was smashed and 8 out of the 34 passengers travelling in the bus were killed on the spot. The remaining passengers were in the first instance taken to the Railway hospital at Merta Road for preliminary medical attention. Eleven of these passengers were discharged at Merta Road and the rest i.e., 15 were sent to Jodhpur for further treatment in the Civil Hospital. According to the latest information, 9 persons are admitted in the hospital of whom 5 are reported to have been seriously injured.

Relief train with medical van and medical officers of the Railway was rushed from Merta Road and reached the site at 18.47 hrs.

The Divisional Superintendent, Jodhpur and other Divisional Officers of Northern Railway rushed to the site of the accident immediately on receipt of information to assist in relief operations. The District and Police authorities also reached the site shortly after the accident.

The cause of the accident is under investigation and an officers' enquiry has been ordered.

Shri P. C. Borooah: This unfortunate incident happened at a level-crossing near the railway station. May I know what was the consideration for which this level-crossing, important as it is because of its proximity to the railway station, was left un-manned?

**Ayes: The name of one Member could not be recorded.

Noes: The name of one Member could not be recorded.

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: Level-crossings are manned or unmanned keeping in view the density of traffic that flows across those level-crossings. The density of traffic there did not justify manning the level-crossing.

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि ऐसी घटनाएं हमेशा होती रहती हैं और लोग मरते रहते हैं, खास तौर से लेबिल क्रॉसिंग की जगह पर मंत्री महोदय ने हमेशा इस पर बयान दिये हैं। लेबिल क्रॉसिंग जहां पर हैं जहां ज्यादा ट्रफिक गुजरती है और ऐसी दुर्घटनाएं होती रहती हैं तो उनको न होने देने के लिए उन के नीचे से कोई सड़क निकालने की व्यवस्था रेलवे मंत्रालय की ओर से की जायगी या नहीं की जायगी ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : जहां इस चीज की जरूरत महसूस की जाती है, ऊपर या नीचे से ले जाने की व्यवस्था रेलवे ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के सहयोग से करता है।

श्री बड़े (खारगोन) : इस ऐक्सीडेंट के सम्बन्ध में जो इनवेस्टिगेशन किये जाने की व्यवस्था की जा रही है तो यह इनवेस्टिगेशन रेलवे एथारिटीज कर रही हैं या कोई एक इंडिपेंडेंट एथारिटी कर रही है।

श्री शाहनवाज खां : रेलवे अफसरान की एक कमेटी बना दी है जो कि यह जांच पड़ताल का काम करेगी।

श्री कछवाय (देवास) : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि १ नवम्बर, १९६२ से १८ नवम्बर, १९६३ तक ऐसी दुर्घटनाओं में कितने व्यक्ति मरे हैं, इन में जनता के जान माल आदि की कितनी हानि हुई है और उस हानि की पूर्ति सरकार द्वारा किस प्रकार से की गई ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब इस सवाल में वह सारी चीज कैसे आ गई ? क्या मंत्री महोदय यह सब बतला सकते हैं ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : जी नहीं।

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : क्या मैं रेलवे मंत्री महोदय से जान सकता हूं कि जो लोग खत्म हुए हैं उनके परिवार व आश्रितों को क्या ऐक्सपेंसिया पेमेंट किया जायगा ? इस तरह की कोई व्यवस्था इसमें मालूम नहीं पड़ती है।

श्री शाहनवाज खां : जैसा मैंने अर्ज किया आफिसर्स की एक कमेटी बनाई जा रही है और वह इस बात की जांच कर रही है कि यह कसूर किस का है ; अगर रेलवेज इसके लिए कसूरवार ठहरेगी तो उसके बाद में यह मुआविजा देने की बात चलेगी।

श्री कछवाय : मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं आया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने जवाब दे तो दिया।

श्री कछवाय : मैंने पूछा था कि पिछले एक साल में कितने आदमी मरे अथवा घायल हुए और उन की क्षतिपूर्ति किस प्रकार से की जा रही है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह कहते हैं कि इस के मामले उनके पास आंकड़े मौजूद नहीं हैं।

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद (लालगंज) : जिस वक्त बस क्रॉस कर रही थी तो गेट बंद था या नहीं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह कहते हैं कि गेट ही नहीं था। इसलिए बंद होने या

[अध्यक्ष महोदय]

बंद न होने का तो सवाल ही नहीं उठता
क्या गेट था ?

Mr. Speaker **No.**

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: No, Sir, 17.18 hrs.

जब गेट ही नहीं था तो उसके बंद होने या न होने का सवाल ही पैदा नहीं होता है।

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, November 20, 1963/Kartika 29, 1885 (Saka).

Shri Sonavane (Pandharpur): May I put one question?

10

[Tuesday, November 19, 1963/Kartika 28, 1885 (Saka)]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS		COLUMNS	WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.		
S.Q. No.	Subject	257—92	U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
31	Soil Survey .	257—59	70	Research Schemes .	310
32	Pak-China air agreement	260—63	71	Assistance to U.P. .	310
33	Development of tourism	263—66	72	Western style accommoda- tion for tourists . .	311—12
34	Agricultural production .	267—72	73	Special stamps .	312
35	Cane supply to sugar mills	272—78	74	P.&T. buildings . .	312—13
36	Sugar	278—84	75	Waltair Station . .	313—14
37	Agriculture in Asia and Far East	284—90	76	Cultivable lands along Railway tracks . .	314
38	Village Volunteer Force.	291—92	77	Crops damaged by floods.	315
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS		291—368	78	Closure of sugar factor- ies	315—16
S.Q. No.			79	Price of fertilizers .	316
39	Sleeping berths	292—93	80	Village Volunteer Force.	316—17
40	Railway zones . . .	293	81	Money Order Forms .	317
41	All India Agricultural Services	293—94	82	Leaf drying, disease in paddy fields . . .	317—18
42	Air accident near Agra .	294	83	Shipping Corporation .	318—19
43	Theft of explosives. .	295	84	Collision of trains near Kanpur	319
44	Circular Railway in Cal- cutta	295—96	85	N.E.F. Railway . . .	319—20
45	Package programmes .	296	86	Rail link between Sili- guri and Jogighopa .	320
46	Post Offices	296—97	87	Passenger trains from Gau- hati to Upper Assam .	321
47	Booking of goods at Kanpur	297	88	Northern Railway Work- shop	321—22
48	Liquor permits for tour- ists	298	89	Hindustan Shipyard .	322—23
49	Birth Anniversary stamps.	298—99	90	Marine Weather Station	323
50	Avro-748 for I.A.C. .	299	91	Survey vessel for Indian Navy	323—24
52	Shipping service on India- U.K. continent route .	299—300	92	Dairy Co-operatives .	324—25
53	Escape of Mr. Walcott .	300—03	93	Sugarcane cultivation in Alkaline soil	325
54	Additional funds for agri- culture	303	94	D.T.U.	325—26
55	Cooperative Farming .	304	95	Central Warehousing Corporation	326
56	Prices of foodgrains .	304—05	96	P.&T. employees . .	326—27
57	Delhi Milk Scheme .	305—06	97	Nomadic cattle raisers .	327
58	P.L. 480 agreement .	306	98	Track between Church Gate and Grand Trunk Road Stations . . .	327—28
59	Railway Accidents Com- mittee	307—08	99	Calcutta Helicopter Ser- vice	328
60	Telephone service in Bala- ghat	308	100	Irradiation of wheat .	328—29
U.S.Q. No.			101	Rishikesh Railway Sta- tion	329
66	Preservation of fruits .	308	102	Boat bridge over Jam- una, Delhi	330
67	C.D. Blocks	308—09			
68	Sugar production in U.P.	309			
69	Central Road Fund .	309			

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
103	Wazirabad Bridge, Delhi	330-31
104	Toofan Express	331
105	Radio-Photo link . . .	331-32
106	Milk crisis in Delhi . .	332-33
107	Cooperative rice mills . .	333
108	Package programme in Kerala	334
109	Minor ports in Kerala . .	334
110	Rice purchased from U.S.A.	335
111	Transport of iron ore . . .	335-3
112	Mail for Port Blair . . .	336-37
113	Freedom from Hunger . . .	337-38
114	Panchayati Raj	338-39
115	Railway accidents	339
116	Draught in Rajasthan . . .	339-40
117	Jute	340-41
118	Telephone connections . .	341-42
119	Rail link, between Cape Comorin and Tirunelveli	342
120	Dry Dock, Visakhapatnam .	342-43
121	Sugar Mills, Deoria	343
122	Cattle breeding farms in Rajasthan	344
123	R.M.S.	344
124	Rice procurement through cooperatives	344-45
125	Wheat loan from Canada . .	345
126	Ahalyapur Station	345-46
127	Quality of D.M.S.S. Milk .	346-47
128	Transport Cooperative Societies	347-48
129	Agricultural Societies . . .	348
130	Konhan Ferry Service . . .	349
131	Lanka Station	349-50
132	Cultivable barren land . . .	350-51
133	Accidents at Barabanki Station	351
134	Loan for agricultural purposes	351-52
135	Second Pay Commission . .	352
136	Tuliha Aerodrome	352-53
137	Use of English in Railway Department	353-54
138	Quarters for Railway employees in Ujjain	354
139	Cooperative Package Programme Districts	354-56
140	Wagon Repair Factory . . .	356

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
141	Stamps on wild life	356
142	Bridge at Golthemi Ghat (Bihar)	356-57
143	Damage to crops	357-58
144	Hindustan Shipyard	358
145	Road development	359
146	Telegraph Office	359
147	Delhi-Bulandshahr Rail link	360
148	Research on paddy seed . .	360
149	National Highway No. 37 . .	360
150	Air services to Assam . . .	360
151	First Class accommodation in trains	360-62
152	Bridge over Ganga near Kanpur	362
153	Sugar quota for Punjab . .	362-63
154	Appointments in Northern Railway	363-64
155	Medicinal herbs	364
156	Realignment of Kangra Valley	364-65
157	Broad Gauge lines upto Ramnagar	365
158	Accident at Dhanamandal . .	365-66
159	Revitalization of village Societies	366
160	Silchar-Imphal Shuttle Air Service	366
161	Post Office at Gailkera . . .	367-68
162	Box-wagons	368

CALLING ATTENTION TO
MATTER OF URGENT
PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

380-94

Shri S.M. Banerjee called the attention of the Prime Minister to the recent espionage activities by personnel of Pakistan High Commission in New Delhi.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon) made a statement in regard thereto.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

395-96

- (1) A copy each of the following papers under subsection (2) of section 16 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951:—
(i) Report (1962) of the Tariff Commission on the review

COLUMNS

COLUMNS

PAPES LAID ON THE
TABLE —*contd.*

of protection to the Dyestuff Industry. . . .

- (i) Government Resolution No. 52(1)-Tar/62, dated the 13th November, 1963.
- (ii) Statement explaining the reasons why a copy each of the documents at (i) and (ii) above could not be laid on the Table within the period prescribed in the said sub-section. . . .
- (2) A copy of the National Welfare Board for Seafarers Rules, 1963 published in Notification No.G.S.R.1187 dated the 13th July, 1963, under sub-section (3) of section 458 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958. . . .
- (3) A copy of the Rice Milling Industry (Regulation and Licensing) Amendment Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1369 dated the 17th August, 1963, under sub-section (4) of section 22 of the Rice Milling Industry (Regulation) Act, 1958. . . .
- (4) A copy of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Eighth Amendment Rules, 1963 published in Notification No.1634 dated the 12th October, 1963, under sub-section (3) of section 40 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954.
- (5) Statement regarding the problems of sugar and gur and sugarcane prices.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTER

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A.M. Thomas) made a statement regarding the production, price etc. of rice. 396—415

BILL INTRODUCED . . . 415—16

The Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property (Amendment) Bill, 1963.

MOTION RE : COMMITTEE 416—50
ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

Discussion on the motions re : Constitution of a Committee on Public Undertakings, moved by the Minister of Industry (Shri Nityanand Kanungo) on the 21st September, 1963 and amendments/substitute motion thereto moved in the 18th November, 1963, continued. The discussion not concluded.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

451—524

The Speaker gave his consent to the moving of an Adjournment Motion given notice of by Shri Nath Pai re: escape of Mr. Walcott in a plane from Safdarjung Airport. The motion was discussed. Shri Nath Pai replied to the Debate. On the motion the House divided, Ayes 49; Noes 254. The Motion was accordingly negatived.

CALLING ATTENTION TO
MATTER OF URGENT
PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

31—3

Shri P.C. Borooah called the attention of the Minister of Railways to the reported train-bus collision at an unmanned level-crossing near Ren station on the Jodhpur division of the Northern Railway on November 18, 1963, involving 8 lives.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan) made a statement in regard thereto.

AGENDA FOR WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1963/KARTIKA (SAKA)

Further discussion on the motions re : constitution of a Committee on Public Undertakings, and consideration and passing of the Income tax (Amendment) Bill, 1963.