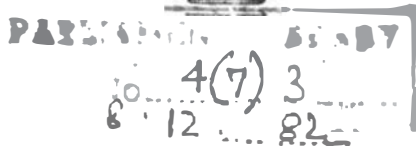


Fourth Series, Vol.II, No. 16

Friday, April 7, 1967
Chaitra 17, 1889 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(First Session)



(Vol. II contains Nos. 1 to 20)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price : Rs. 2. 00

CONTENTS

[Fourth Series, Vol. II—First Session, 1967]

No. 16—Friday, April 7, 1957 Chaitra 17, 1889 (Saka)

COLUMNS

Oral Answers to Questions —	
*Starred Questions Nos. 319, 320, 322, 323, 333, 336 and 324	3379—3411
Short Notice Question No. 8	3412—3429
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 321, 325 to 332, 335, 337 to 348	3429—4411
Unstarred Questions Nos. 750 to 759, 761 to 840 and 842 to 871	3444—3525
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance —	
Bulk supply of electricity to Birla's cement factory at Chittorgarh	3527—34
Re. Question of Privilege	3534—43
Papers Laid on the Table	3543—56
Messages from Rajya Sabha	3557—58
Committee on Public Undertakings—	
(i) Fortieth Report ; and	3558
(ii) Minutes	
Personal Explanation by Member	3559—61
Shri Shashibhushan Bajpai	3559—61
Mineral Products (Additional Duties of Excise and Customs) Amendment Bill	3561—83
Motion to Consider	3561—83
Shri D. C. Sharma	3561—67
Shri Shri Chand Goel	3567—70
Shri Chintamani Panigrahi	3571—72
Shri George Fernandes	3572—75
Shri K. C. Pant	3575—82
Clause 2, 3 and 1.	3582
Motion to Pass	3583
Constitution (Twenty-First Amendment) Bill	3583—361
Motion to consider, as passed by Rajya Sabha	3583—361
Shri Y. B. Chavan	3583—84
Shri A. B. Vajpayec	3584—86
Dr. Govind Das	3586—87
Shri N. Dandeker	3588
Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya	3588—90
Shri G. Viswanathan	3590

*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

	COLUMNS
Shri A. V. Patil	3590—92
Shri George Fernandes	3592—95
Shri M. Y. Saleem	3595—98
Shri T. M. Sheth	3599—3600
Shri K. Lakkappa	3600—01
Shri Kushok Bakula	3602—03
Shri M. Meghachandra	2603—04
Clauses 2 and 1	3604—12
Motion to Pass	3612

Bills Introduced —

(1) The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1967 (<i>Amendment of article 368</i>) by Shri Nath Pai	3617
(2) The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1967, (<i>Amendment of article 155</i>) by Shri Nath Pai	3617
(3) The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1967 (<i>Amendment of the Eighth Schedule</i>) by H. H. Maharaja Dr. Karni Singh of Bikaner	36
(4) The Personal Liberties (Restoration) Bill, 1967 by Shri Yashpal Singh	3618
(5) The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1967 (<i>Amendment of article 368</i>) by Shri Yashpal Singh	3619
(6) The Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Amendment Bill, 1967 (<i>Amendment of section 3</i>) by Shri Yashpal Singh	3619
(7) The Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Bill, 1967. (<i>Amendment of Section</i>) 5 by Shri Yashpal Singh	3620
(8) The Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 1967 (<i>Omission of section 80</i>) by Shri Nath Pai	3620
(9) The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1967 (<i>Amendment of articles 105 and 194</i>) by Shri Nath Pai	3621
(10) The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1967 (<i>Insertion of new article 339A</i>) by Shri S. M. Siddayya	3621

Constitution (Amendment) Bill—

(<i>Amendment of Articles 15 and 16</i>) by Shri Era Sezhiyan	3621—69
Motion to Consider	3621—69
Shri Sezhiyan	3622—35
Shri Manoharan	3636—41
Shri D. N. Tiwary	3641—46
Shri Bedabrata Barua	3647—49
Dr. M. Santosham	3649—51

Shri V. N. Jadhao	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3651—52
Shri Kameshwar Singh	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3652—53
Shri S. Kandappan	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3652—56
Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3656—58
Shri Sarjoo Pandey	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3660—61
Shri Kamble	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3662
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3662—64
Shri R. D. Bhandare	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3664—65
Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3667—68
Half-an-Hour Discussion <i>Re.</i> Cochin Shipyard								3669—86
Shri C. Janardhanan	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3669—75
Shri Vasudevan Nair	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3675
Shri E. K. Nayanar	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3676—77
Shri D. C. Sharma	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3677—78
Dr. V.K.R.V. Rao	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3678—86

LOK SABHA

Friday, April 7, 1967/Chaitra 17,
1889 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock,

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Manufacture of T. V. Sets

*319. Shri S. Supakar:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the television sets are now being manufactured on commercial scale in India and are being sold in the open market; and

(b) how the price of an Indian set compares with an imported set?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri S. Supakar: What is the total quantity of foreign exchange involved annually for the import of television sets into this country?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): We have not been importing these sets; only 5000 sets have come to us from Hungary, Yugoslavia, Ireland and Japan for sale to the public. It is our intention to manufacture these sets in the country. The foreign exchange involved is very small but we

166 (A) LSD-1.

want to go in for the manufacture of sets in our country.

Shri S. Supakar: The Central Electronic Engineering Research Institute at Pilani and the National Physical Laboratory of New Delhi have offered to the commercial firms the manufacturing process of TV sets? Are there no firms which can take it? Has commercial firm undertaken to manufacture TV sets? At what stage is it?

Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh: There are two companies: Messrs. J. R. Royal Limited, Kanpur and Telerad (Private) Limited, Bombay. Letters of intent had been given to them and their applications are at present under consideration.

श्री स० च० सामन्त : मंत्री जी ने बताया कि विभिन्न देशों से टेलीविजन सेट का आयात किया गया । क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि विभिन्न देशों के सेटों के मूल्यों में कितना फर्क होता है ?

श्री भानु प्रकाश सिंह : अभी तक जिन देशों से यह सेट आयात किये गये हैं उन की संख्या इस प्रकार है : हंगरी 2 000, युगोस्लाविया 2 000, आयरलैंड 400 और जापान 600 ।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : माननीय मंत्री जी ने यह नहीं बताया कि उन के मूल्यों में क्या फर्क है तब तो उन का नम्बर बताया है ।

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : अभी बताया गया कि इस देश में टेलिविजन सेट्स बन सकते हैं । लेकिन विदेशों से टेलिविजन सेट्स आयाते जा रहे हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि विदेशों से जो टेलीविजन सेट्स आयाते

जा रहे हैं उन की कितनी कीमत है और देश में जो टेलीवीजन सेट तैयार होने वाला है उस की कितनी कीमत होगी ।

श्री शानु प्रकाश सिंह : विदेशों से जो सेट आयात किये रहे हैं उन की कीमत लगभग 600 रु० है और यहाँ पर जो बनाये जा रहे हैं उन के बारे में अभी मंगाई जा रही है ।

श्री राम चरण : क्या संदी जी बनलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि यहाँ पर सेट घरेलूबल किये जायेंगे या मैन्युफैक्चर किये जायेंगे ?

श्री शानु प्रकाश सिंह : यहाँ मैन्युफैक्चर भी किये जायेंगे, लेकिन यदि उन के कुछ हिस्से मैन्युफैक्चर नहीं हो सकेंगे तो उस का आयात किया जायगा ।

श्री राम चरण : उन का परसेटेंज क्या होगा ?

Shri Liladhar Kotaki: In view of the paucity of foreign exchange, how is it that the Government did not take steps to have commercial manufacture of TV sets with indigenous know-how which require only a small percentage of foreign components but instead they are importing foreign T.V. Sets?

Shri F. A. Ahmed: It has already been pointed out by my colleague that letters of intent had been given to two firms for a unit of 10,000 each. We have also decided that the small scale industries consortium should be given facilities for manufacturing another 10,000. So, within about a year or so it will be possible for us to manufacture 30,000 sets in our country.

Shri Zulfiqar Ali Khan: Have the Government imported any sets from the UAR and because of the climatic conditions in our country, they did not work. I would like to ask the hon. Minister how many such sets were imported and what happened to them, if they were not working?

Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh: From UAR none were imported to my knowledge.

Shri D. C. Sharma: In the topsy-turvy world first of all we have television station in Delhi and we also want to give a station to Bombay and other cities and then we think of manufacturing television sets. Why is it that the opening of television stations and the manufacture of television sets had not gone on simultaneously so that there should be no time-lag between the one and the other?

Shri F. A. Ahmed: At present television broadcasting facilities are provided only in Delhi and it is intended to extend them to Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Kanpur. By the time these facilities are provided, it is hoped that we shall also be able to manufacture television sets for sale to the consumers.

श्री एस० एम० चौधरी : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि जब टेलीविजन सेट्स के मंगाने में फारेन एक्सचेंज खर्च होता है तो देश की भाज की हालत को देखते हुए बाहर से टेलीविजन सेट्स मंगाने की जरूरत भी है अपने देश में ?

श्री एक० ए० अहमद : जो टेलीविजन सेट्स हम अपने यहाँ मैन्युफैक्चर करना चाहते हैं उस में बहुत कम कम्पोनेन्ट्स ऐसे हैं जिन के लिये फारेन एक्सचेंज की जरूरत होगी । बाकी जो चीजें हमारे देश में बन सकती हैं उन के बनाये जाने की कोशिश की जा रही है । जैसा मैं आप को बतला सकता हूँ कि सिर्फ दो चीजों के लिये जिन में एक पर 27 रु० पर सेट और दूसरे पर 12 रु० पर सेट के फारेन एक्सचेंज की जरूरत होगी जो कि इस वक्त हमारे यहाँ मौजूद नहीं है, हमें बाहर से इम्पोर्ट करना पड़ेगा ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : टेलीविजन सेट्स के बगैर हम दस बर्ष तक रह सकते हैं, लेकिन

खेती की पैदावार के बिना नहीं रह सकते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी सरकार जो शक्ति इत्र लगा रही है वह वस बर्ष तक द्रुम बेल लगाने और बिजली बगैरह देने में क्यों खर्च नहीं करती है? क्या सरकार का इरादा ऐसा करने का है?

श्री एफ० ए० ब्रह्मचर : मानरेजल मेम्बर ने बिल्कुल ठीक कहा है कि हमारी कोशिश होनी चाहिये कि सब से पहले हम किसी तरह से खेती को बढ़ायें और खेती को बढ़ाने के लिये जिन चीजों की जरूरत होती है उनको मुहैया करें और उस को हम जरूर मुहैया करेंगे। लेकिन इस के साथ साथ जो छोटे बड़े काम और हो सकते हैं उन्हें भी हम करते चल सकते हैं।

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham: Talking about the extension of television facilities, the hon. Minister mentioned some centres; he has not mentioned Hyderabad. Is it deliberate?

Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh: The other stations which are under consideration are: Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Kanpur. To begin with, I shall pass on the hon. Member's suggestion to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting to keep Hyderabad also in mind.

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में यात्रियों के लिए सुविधाएं
+

* 320. श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री क० ना० तिवारी :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे पर यात्रियों के लिये की गई सुविधायें अन्य रेलों की तुलना में बहुत कम हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस भेद-भाव के क्या कारण हैं ?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : नार्थ ईस्टर्न रेलवे का नाम पहले बी०एन० डब्ल्यू० रेलवे हुआ करता था। जब धरोजों का राज्य था तब भाड़ा दो पैसा था। ईस्टर्न रेलवे जो बड़ी लाइन की है वहां भाड़ा डई पैसा था। अब दोनों का भाड़ा एक समान कर दिया गया है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप से दरखास्त करता हूँ कि दोनों गाड़ियों के फर्स्ट सीकंड और थर्ड क्लास में आप चढ़ कर देख लें तब आप को पता चल जायेगा कि दोनों में कितना अन्तर है, जहां तक सुविधाओं का सम्बन्ध है, भाड़ा एक ही है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार इस कमी को पूरा करने का प्रयत्न करेगी ?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: We have to provide what we call the basic facilities at all the railway stations and then special amenities also are to be provided. So far as the basic amenities are concerned, almost all the stations in the Northeastern Railway have been fully served. So far as the special amenities are concerned, we have now been spending progressively a much larger percentage in this area to bring the standards of amenities available in that sector as comparable as possible with other areas.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : दोनों के लिये भाड़ा एक ही है। दोनों पर एक समान पैसा तब खर्च क्यों नहीं किया जाता है? एक आप के दो बेटे हों तो ऐसा तो नहीं होना चाहिये कि एक के साथ अच्छा और दूसरे के साथ बुरा बरताव किया जाय।

Shri C. M. Poonacha: In fact, a little more is being spent; nothing less.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : बड़ी लाइन पर फर्स्ट, सीकंड और थर्ड क्लास में लाइट है पढ़ने के लिये। उस में लाइट रहती है, उसके पाखाने में पानी रहता है और गद्दे भी रहते हैं और सफाई भी रहती है। नार्थ-ईस्टर्न रेलवे की हालत यह है कि न तो सफाई रहती है, न पानी रहता है। फर्स्ट क्लास

तक में गढ़ा भी नहीं रहता है। उसकी खिड़कियां बहुत ही खतराक हालत में रहती हैं और टूटी फूटी रहती हैं। उनके जरिये पोर घुस जाते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ये जो कमियां हैं उनको दूर करने के लिये सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: There are the passenger amenities committees attached to every railway, and we generally go by their recommendations. They are continuously at this question of removing to the maximum extent the inconvenience to passengers and improving the amenities; they are permanent bodies which are continuously advising, and with their advice we have been spending the money; if I can give some figures, during the three Plan periods, we have spent about Rs. 42 crores on passenger amenities and in this sector alone it is nearly Rs. 5 crores; that is as high a figure as 11 per cent. During the year 1966-67 and 1967-68; we have

Shri E. K. Nayanar: Let us know the specific facilities which are given; not the amount.

Mr. Speaker: Let him answer that question.

Shri C. M. Poonacha: Here is a big list; I would place it on the Table of the House for its information. I do not think I have enough time to read it out.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : क्या मंत्री महोदय को मालूम है कि नार्थ ईस्टर्न रेलवे पर गरीब आदमी सफर करते हैं और खास तौर पर यह उन इलाकों में से हो कर गुजरती है जहां बहुत गरीब लोग रहते हैं? इस रेलवे पर दही बूड़ा भूजा सत्तू आदि इन गरीब लोगों को खाने के लिये मिल सकें इसकी प्रतिकोई व्यवस्था करने की बात सरकार सोच रही है? क्या इनकी बिक्री का भी इंतजाम है या नहीं है और यदि नहीं है तो इनका इंतजाम सरकार करेगी ?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: Attention is also being given to the catering side as well as the amenities side.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि एम० ई० धार० में मधुबनी स्टेशन पर क्या पानी का इंतजाम है और क्या शौचालय में सफाई का इंतजाम है ? सकरी स्टेशन पर पीने के पानी की बात तो दूर रही शौचालय तक में पानी नहीं होता है। मैंने स्टेशन मास्टर से बात की है। उसने मुझे बताया है कि एक ही मेहतर है और उसी को सब कुछ करना पड़ता है और उसको और धादमी चाहिये। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ये जो बातें हैं क्या इनकी तरफ ध्यान गया है, यदि गया है तो धापने क्या किया है ?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: We have as many as 618 stations in this railway. If the hon. member puts a specific question, I will try to collect the information.

Shri M. Y. Saleem: In view of the fact that sleeping accommodation is not available in second class in all the railways, is the Government thinking of introducing sleeping accommodation for second class passengers in all the railways?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: The hon. member would be knowing that second class passengers are entitled only to sitting accommodation. To the extent possible, sleeping berths are available, but they are all subject to the number of passengers travelling on a particular day in a particular train with second-class tickets.

श्री रामबाबुलार शास्त्री : क्या यह सही है कि समस्तीपुर से खगड़िया रेलवे स्टेशन के बीच में फस्ट क्लास के डिब्बे नहीं लगाये जाते हैं? यदि हां तो क्या यह सही नहीं है कि इससे यात्रियों को बहुत असुविधा होती है? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसका कारण क्या है ?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: This relates to another station Samastipur. If a separate question is put, I will try to collect the information.

की संश्लेषण प्रस्ताव : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इलाहाबाद से जो ट्रेन कटिहार योगबाली को जाती है उस को क्या मार्च लखीसराय तक एक्सटेंड करने का विचार है ताकि हमारे यहां से जो मिलिटरी और लेबर उधर जाती है और जिस को कटिहार में दो दो दिन और तीन तीन दिन रुकना पड़ता है रुकना न पड़े और उसको सुविधा हो ?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: It is a question of extending the train. It does not come under this.

Shri A. B. Vajpayee: Is it not a fact that many railway stations in the Northern Railway do not have any waiting hall and if so, does the hon. minister regard the construction of a waiting hall a basic amenity or not?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: The basic amenities are enumerated. Waiting rooms come under special amenities. I have a list of such amenities. If the hon. member, wants any information with regard to any particular station, I am prepared to furnish it.

Shri A. B. Vajpayee: I am a member of the Railway Users' Consultative Committee attached to this railway. I know in many railway stations there is no place for the passengers to sit or wait during the summer.

Shri C. M. Poonacha: If he can kindly point out any particular stations, I will certainly have the matter examined and see what best could be done.

Mr. Speaker: He himself has said that it is not a basic amenity.

Shri C. M. Poonacha: This does not come under basic amenities, but under special amenities which are made

available keeping in view the number of passengers at every point.

Shri S. Kandappan: The whole trouble with these railway amenities—basic or special—is that the amenities provided on paper are not apparent on the platform. I would like to know what effective steps Government propose to take to see that the amenities are available in practice?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: We have a programme to provide the amenities in all stations. In the entire railway system we have about 7000 and odd stations. In about 5600 stations we have been able to provide amenities on a progressive programme. That is being done and further more is likely to be done. I do not know what particular question he is asking.

Shri S. Kandappan: I can give instances. There are taps and fans that are not running. Latrines which are not cleaned, etc. Small things like that are not attended to. What steps do they propose to take to rectify these things?

Mr. Speaker: That is the duty of the railway employees. What action is taken against them?

Shri S. Kandappan: Nobody attends to these complaints.

Shri C. M. Poonacha: This refers to the maintenance of cleanliness in running trains. We have made enough arrangements for that and they are constantly being supervised by a set of officers. The best under the circumstances could be done. Here, we also seek the cooperation of the travelling public.

Shri B. R. Kavade: Is it a fact that passenger trains run late because preference is given to goods trains; if so, may I know what steps are being taken to see that passenger trains run in right time?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: Normally, every passenger train has priority over

goods trains, but for operational reasons and other difficulties it may be that some passenger trains might have been helped up in some section or other.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: Will the hon. Minister tell us what percentage of annual revenue at a particular station is allotted to be spent on passenger amenities at that station?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: This goes according to a programme of meeting the requirements. Wherever amenities are not available more amount should be spent. Such of the areas as do enjoy certain amenities would not be getting that priority. That is to say, it is not done percentage-wise but according to needs and requirements.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: So it is done arbitrarily.

Shri A. V. Patil: Do Government consider announcement in Kannada as an amenity to passengers at stations where the language is not known?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: This Question refers to North-Eastern Railways. The hon. Member is referring to some other railway.

Shri Dattatraya Kunte: What is the method of gauging the necessity for special amenities?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: As I have submitted earlier, there is a Committee. They make recommendations and on the basis of such recommendations programmes of work are undertaken.

Shri Dattatraya Kunte: Is the Committee given any guidance with regard to gauging of the necessity for special amenities?

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Shri M. R. Krishna.

Shri M. R. Krishna: May I know whether under 'special amenities' water is a'so one of the items? May I also know whether the Railway Board has decided upon any time

limit within which you will be able to provide water in all the third-class compartments in the entire railways?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: This amenity is a basic amenity. I wonder whether the hon. Member is asking about drinking water?

Shri M. R. Krishna: Yes.

Shri C. M. Poonacha: Drinking water arrangements are made at every station.

Shri S. Kundu: Is the hon. Minister aware that the students who take to travel have to face a lot of trouble at big stations where they have to wait for hours together to catch the next train? There these students and also third class passengers face a lot of difficulties for want of good lavatory and bathrooms arrangements and also cheap canteens. I would like to know whether the hon. Minister would consider the suggestion that in all big stations more lavatories, more bathroom facilities and subsidised canteens for students and the youth of this country have to be provided within a course of about one year?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: We would keep this suggestion in view and taking into consideration the resources available we will try to do our best.

श्री गुजालन्ब छापुर : क्या सरकार को ज्ञात है कि सानसी और सहस्ता के बीच में बहुत से रेलवे स्टेशनों पर फर्स्ट क्लास वेटिंग रूम नहीं है; छ: बोगीज की गाड़ी जाती है जब कि नौ बोगीज की गाड़ी जानी चाहिये सैंकिङ क्लास का कोई कम्पार्टमेंट नहीं रहता है जिस से बड़ी असुविधा होती है और फ्रा-सिंग कोपड़िया स्टेशन पर होना चाहिये जब कि वह दूसरी जगह है; यदि हां तो सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रही है ?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: I would look into this matter.

Indo-U.A.E. and Yugoslavia Trade Agreements

*322. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri C. C. Desai:
Shri E. Barua:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether any trade agreements have been signed as a result of the deliberations held between the representatives of Yugoslavia, United Arab Republic and India in Delhi in December, 1966; and

(b) if so, the main features of the agreements?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (b). No trade agreements were signed as a result of the deliberations between the representatives of Yugoslavia, U.S.S.R. and India held in Delhi in December 1966. The conclusions reached in the Ministerial Conference of the three countries are embodied in the Joint Communiqué issued at the end of the Conference. A copy of the Joint Communiqué is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-308/67].

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know in what way our export trade with Yugoslavia and United Arab Republic has been expanded during the last year and how our imports from these countries compare with our export trade?

Shri Dinesh Singh: I am sorry I do not have specific figures because the main question related to the Conference. If the hon. Member so desires I will get that information.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I hope the Minister can answer at least this question, because he is a very intelligible person. May I know if our export trade with Yugoslavia and the United Arab Republic shows an upward trend and our import trade from these countries shows a downward trend?

Shri Dinesh Singh: As I said, I do not have the figures here. In the joint meetings that were held it was found out that there was considerable scope of further enhancing the trade between these countries and some working groups were appointed. They have gone into the details of it and we are now looking at these recommendations. One group has already met and the other groups will be meeting shortly.

Shri D. C. Sharma: After I have asked the second question the Minister has come out with some information.

Shri Dinesh Singh: It is wrong on the part of the hon. Member to make such insinuations.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Where is the insinuation in asking for information? He takes it as an insinuation because perhaps he always thinks of insinuation.

Shri E. Barua: In order to implement the conclusions of the conference some ad hoc committees were appointed. May I know how these ad hoc committees were constituted whether a coordinating committee has also been constituted in order to bring about coordination in the implementation of the recommendations?

Shri Dinesh Singh: The three committees had official representatives of three governments. The coordinating committee is also similarly constituted.

Shri Tenneti Vishwanatham: Sir, I am asking for some information from you. I am not asking a question. The Minister in his reply has stated that a paper is laid on the Table of the House. I did not get a copy of that paper. When I enquired in the office I was told that the papers laid on the Table will be made available only at 12.30. How could any supplementaries be asked by the new members to these questions if those papers are not supplied to them earlier?

Mr. Speaker: I do not know if the other Members have got it. I will find out. I think normally they send it.

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham: I went to the office. I drew the attention of office to the fact that there is a question and I wanted to ask supplementaries after seeing the papers. So, I wanted a copy of the paper to be laid on the Table. Office informed me that papers to be laid on the Table of the House will be made available only after 12.30. That is the answer which I have got.

Mr. Speaker: I will look into it.

Dr. Ranen Sen: Some time back it was reported in the newspapers of India that as a result of trade agreements with Yugoslavia and other countries India is going to set up a factory to construct wagons on the soil of Yugoslavia so that India can export from that country wagons to other countries of Europe at comparable prices. May I know whether that report in the newspaper was correct? If so, in view of the terrible unemployment in this country, when people want more industries in our country why should the Government of India set up such big-scale factories outside India?

Shri Dinesh Singh: One of the sub-committees have gone into the question of joint collaboration in industrial enterprises and we are considering the report. The idea is that all the countries will have their own industries; it is not that these industries will be at the cost of one country or the other. The countries concerned will have the industries themselves. It was decided that we should consider the possibility of collaboration between the developing countries and explore that possibility further. These three countries felt that we should see how we could cooperate in helping one another in establishing new industries.

Shri S. R. Damani: On account of these agreements by what percentage

will our exports increase and in what commodity? Is textiles included in them?

Shri Dinesh Singh: By how much it will increase, we cannot say at this stage. That will have to be examined.

Shri S. Kandappan: From the communique I find that they have agreed to establish preferential tariff within the framework of international commercial policy. It is four months since that communique was issued. I would like to know whether the Minister is in a position to enlighten us as to whether any progress in regard to this particular item has been made in their talks with the respective officials.

Shri Dinesh Singh: The sub-committee, which will deal with it, is, I think, meeting some time later this month.

श्री सरजू पांडेय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि तीनों देशों से जो व्यापार समझौता हुआ है उस के मुताबिक क्या भारत में भी कोई इन देशों के सहयोग से किसी उद्योग की स्थापना करने का विचार है ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : जी हाँ, यहाँ मैंने प्रश्न किया कि यह बातें देखी जा रही हैं कि इन तीनों देशों में एक दूसरे की मदद से कौन से नये उद्योग बन सकते हैं ।

Mr. Speaker: Question No. 323; Shri Banerjee.

श्री सरजू पांडेय : हमारे यहाँ से कोई प्रस्ताव या योजना है या नहीं ?

Mr. Speaker: I have called Shri Banerjee. We can link questions Nos. 333 and 336 also.

Cotton Position

- *323. Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi:
Shri Umamath:
Shri C. K. Chakragani:

Shri Pattabam Gopalan:
 Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:
 Shri K. M. Abraham:
 Shri Vithwanatha Menon:
 Shri K. Anrudhan:
 Shrimati Susela Gopalan:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether cotton position in the country has improved;

(b) if so, how it compares with that of 1965; and

(c) whether instructions have been issued to all textile mills not to close on Saturdays?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) No, Sir. Because of the installation of additional spinning capacity, the gap between demand and supply has increased.

(b) The general expectation is that the crop this year will not be better than the crop in 1965-66.

(c) The answer is in the negative.

Cotton Requirement during 1967-68

*333. Shri S. S. Kothari: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that adequate quantity of cotton would not be available for meeting the needs of the cotton mill industry during 1967-68;

(b) if so, the estimated shortfall; and

(c) how Government propose to make it good?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (b). The hon'ble Member is presumably referring to the current cotton season (September, 1968—August, 1967). In this season, the shortfall in the available supplies of cotton is estimated at about 1.1 million bales.

(c) This shortfall is proposed to be met by a reduction in the mill consumption of cotton through reduced

machine activity and by importing, to the extent possible, additional quantities of foreign cotton.

Requisitioning of Cotton Stocks by Textile Commissioner

*336. Shri Indulal Yajnik: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cotton stocks requisitioned by the Textile Commissioner are likely to prove totally inadequate to run the textile mills during the ensuing months;

(b) whether the present owners of the cotton stocks are unwilling to sell them to the mills at the ceiling prices fixed by Government at present; and

(c) whether Government are considering the upward revision of the cotton prices in view of the failure of the last monsoon with a view to giving relief to the farmers and to avoid the closure of many mills?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) It was not the intention that the Textile Commissioner should requisition the entire cotton crop for supply to all the textile mills during the ensuing months. However, the Textile Commissioner did requisition some stocks of cotton at the specific request of mills who were faced with serious difficulty in procuring supplies of cotton at appropriate ceiling prices. He is continuing to do so.

(b) According to Government's information, during the months of December and part of January, cotton was mostly available to the mills from the market around the ceiling prices fixed by Government and it was only from the second half of January that prices are reported to have started rising and have been consistently ruling above those ceilings except for Bengal Deshi Cotton.

(c) There is no proposal to raise the price of cotton further.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether the hon. Minister is aware that this artificial shortage of cotton is mainly due to the fact that

big business houses like Birlas, Ruiaas and others are cornering the whole thing and the entire cotton is concentrated in their hands. What steps does Government contemplate to take to requisition all those stocks, or rather to raid those godowns where cotton bales are lying, and because of which other small units are suffering?

Shri Dinesh Singh: I have had the benefit of discussing this matter with the hon. Member and with some other hon. Members. It was pointed out that cotton was stocked by some big mills and their owners. I had requested the hon. Members that if I could have some particulars of it, we shall make very endeavour to requisition them and to see that the rules at the moment of not stocking more than two months' supply are rigidly enforced.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Minister is aware that as a result of the threats given by the employers, there was a sudden block closure of textile mills for 15 days which was ultimately staggered to 1 day, that is, every Saturday, a week. Now, I would like to know whether the Government is aware that all the trade unions in the country, the INTUC, the AITUC, the Hind Mazdoor Sabha, the Hind Mazdoor Panchayat and other sections representing textile workers are opposed to any further: forced closure and, if so, what is the reaction of the Government, whether they are going to continue this closure even at the cost of misery of lakhs of textile workers or they want to discontinue the closure.

Shri Dinesh Singh: I am fully aware of the hardships being faced by labour in these compulsory closures. Actually, we are short of cotton and, as such, this shortage and the consequent hardships will have to be shared by all sections of the community. I have already introduced a Bill and I am awaiting an opportunity to discuss it in this House when I shall be able to give the exact proposals of the Government which, I hope, will pro-

vide some facilities to the workers, not as much as we may have wanted but still, I hope, the hon. Member will be satisfied.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My question was that this was done for 15 days, and 14 days are over. I wanted to know from the hon. Minister, when enough sacrifice has been made by the workers for these 15 days, why another sacrifice is needed only because of these employers, at the cost of the misery of these workers.

Shri Dinesh Singh: As I said, the Bill will be before the House and the hon. Member will have an opportunity to consider my proposals.

Shri Umanath: The Minister has admitted that the expectations of cotton crop in the coming season are much lower than what were actually anticipated. Speculation is one of the things by which situations are aggravated. This is going on for a long time. I would like to know whether the Government has got any proposal to ban forward trading in cotton which they did in the earlier part the Emergency for 8 months and then relaxed it. When the situation is very critical affecting the lives of millions of workers, I want to know whether the Government has got any proposal to ban forward trading and, if the Government has no such proposal, I would like to know the reasons for not banning it.

Shri Dinesh Singh: We are considering this matter which the hon. Member has mentioned. I would like to assure him and the House that all these measures which lead to the scarcity in cotton will be fully gone into. So far as I recollect, the speculative buying and selling of cotton is already restricted and that there is a fixed time for buying in advance. We shall certainly consider that matter.

Shri C. K. Chakrapani: I want to know whether it is a fact that there was export of cotton during 1965 and 1966 despite the fact that there was an

acute shortage of cotton in the country and, if so, the reasons for the same.

Shri Dinesh Singh: We have exported some cotton and we have also imported some cotton. There are various varieties of cotton and some variety we find easy to export and import some other variety in its place which is more useful for our purposes here.

Shri P. Gopalam: May I know whether the attention of the Government is drawn to the overstock of cotton in certain mills and, if so, what measures have the Government taken to recover them from distribution?

Shri Dinesh Singh: The overstocking of cotton with cotton mills is illegal. If I have some information from the hon. Member, we shall certainly requisition them and punish the people concerned.

Shri Jyothmoy Basu: What is the cotton stock position and how does it compare with that of the previous three years? Have we got any proposal to import cotton from abroad?

Shri Dinesh Singh: I shall be very glad to send a copy of the estimate of cotton for this year to the hon. Member. We have already imported 3 lakh bales of cotton and before June we propose to import another 5 lakh bales of cotton.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: From which country?

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Abraham:

Shri K. M. Abraham: Since forward trading of cotton has enabled a large number of speculators to corner huge stocks of cotton and create an artificial scarcity, will the Government take steps to ban forward trading of cotton as a measure to overcome the recent crisis?

Shri Dinesh Singh: I have already answered that.

Shri V. V. Menon: In view of the fact that the workers are being compelled to forgo half their wages one day in a week, without any fault of their own, may I know whether the Government will consider the payment of full day's wages to the workers when they are laid off?

Shri Dinesh Singh: When the Bill is considered, the hon. Member will have an opportunity to discuss this matter.

Shri Umanath: The question is there; he can reply straightaway. Bill is a different thing.

Shrimati Suseela Gopalan: The cotton crisis is becoming almost perpetual in this country and Government have failed to rationalise the supply of cotton, despite repeated warnings. May I know whether Government will introduce full State trading of cotton to ensure adequate supply of cotton to all the textile mills?

Shri Dinesh Singh: As far as the question of cotton is concerned, as I have mentioned, the main difficulty is that we are short of cotton; because of drought and other conditions, the expected crop has failed and we are really short of cotton. So far as distribution is concerned, I have already mentioned the measures that Government have in view and are implementing—requisitioning and supplying at a ceiling.

Shri S. S. Kothari: Could we link up the foreign exchange earned by mills with the exchange made available to them to import cotton, so that they could be encouraged to earn their own exchange? Could we consider some such incentive scheme?

Shri Dinesh Singh: We had a similar incentive scheme and I do not think that we did very well. If the industry is willing to export and really earn foreign exchange, I am willing to consider this.

Shri N. Dandekar: Is it not a fact that the textile industry and the workers and the cotton trade and cotton growers have all been caught in a vicious circle of Government's making by control prices which have no relationship one to the other? Textile control prices and cotton control prices—these two—do not tally with the result that we have got into a state of utter confusion? Secondly, therefore, when are Government going to rethink the whole of their policy of controls in relation to textile cotton and things of that kind?

Shri Dinesh Singh: No, Sir. I am sorry I cannot agree with the views of the hon. Member. Fixing of price of cloth to be supplied to an average citizen was necessary because the prices were rising very high, and as it is, we have a sector of decontrolled cloth where the prices are fairly high. It is necessary for us to maintain this control, so that an average man can buy cloth at reasonable price. If we control the price of cotton, we have to control the price of cloth and vice versa. On the other hand, I would say that these controls have worked very well.

Shri K. N. Pandey: Is it a fact that the cotton requisitioned is not of a good quality and, therefore, there is a reluctance on the part of the employers to purchase cotton from the requisitioned stock?

Shri Dinesh Singh: What we requisition is whatever is available here. We do not requisition good or bad, like that. Whatever is available, we requisition.

श्री हुकम चन्द कडवाय: अध्यक्ष महोदय, कपड़ा उद्योग, - मड़ा उद्योग के मजदूर तथा व्यापारी ये सभी संकट में फंसे हुए हैं क्योंकि इस सीजन में कपास बहुत कम पैदा हुई है, ऐसी परिस्थिति में यदि कोई रुई का व्यापारी तीन लाख रुपये की रुई को घाग लगाकर बीने से 24 लाख रुपये का क्लेम ले, तो क्या सरकार उसके बारे में जांच करायेगी और उसकी जांच करवा कर समा पटल पर रखेगी ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : इस के कहने की क्या जरूरत है । जाहिर है कि कोई भी सरकार हो, इस की जांच करायेगी ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कडवाय : उज्जैन में ऐसा किया गया है, एक व्यापारी ने तीन लाख रुपये की रुई में घाग लगा कर लाखों रुपये का क्लेम लिया है, मैं इस के प्रमाण दे सकता हूँ । अब आप इस में क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रहे हैं, क्या उसकी जांच करायेगे और उसके खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : अगर आप प्रमाण देंगे, तो जरूर करायेगे ।

Shri S. K. Damani: May I know whether a large quantity of cotton is being held up at the producing centres, and if so, the quantity distributed and the action that will be taken to release it to the industry?

Shri Dinesh Singh: I shall be very glad if the hon. Member would give me specific information on the subject.

Shri S. Kundu: On a point of order. We seek the intervention of the Speaker to elicit a correct and precise answer to our questions. A question put by my hon. friend here was whether in view of the crisis in cotton trade that is faced by the textile mills, the hon. Minister is going to rationalise the cotton trade and is going to introduce State trading in cotton. No specific answer had been given to this question and the question was evaded. I seek your protection and help to get a precise answer to this.

श्री सम्बुल गली बर : क्या बजौर ग्राहक फरमायेंगे कि उनकी नोटिस में ऐसी शिकायतें आई हैं कि जिन मिलों को मिल-मालिकों ने बन्द किया है और मजदूरों को परेशानी हो रही है, उन्होंने जान-बूझ कर अपनी जरूरियात का स्टॉक पहले नहीं किया, अगर यह सही है तो क्या कारण सरकार ने उन के खिलाफ कोई एक्शन लेने का फैसला किया है ? क्या सरकार यह भी बतायेगी कि अब

बहु कहती है कि रई की फसल कम हुई है— तो कितने परसेन्ट कम हुई है और क्या सरकार रई की एक्सपोर्ट पर इस दफा पाबन्दी लगा- देगी ?

شہی عبدالغنی در - کہا وزیر صاحب فرمائینگے کہ انکی نوٹس میں ایسی شکایتوں آئی ہیں کہ جن ملکوں کو مل سالکوں نے بلند کہا ہے اور مزدوروں کو پریشانی ہو رہی ہے انہوں نے جانہوجھکر اپنی ضروریات کا سٹاک پہلے نہیں کیا - اگر یہ صحیح ہے تو کہا سرکار نے ان کے خلاف کوئی ایکشن لینے کا فیصلہ کیا ہے - کیا سوکار یہ بھی بتائیگی کہ جب وہ کہتی ہے کہ روٹی کی فصل کم ہوئی ہے تو کتنے پرسنٹ کم ہوئی ہے اور کیا سرکار روٹی کی ایکسپورٹ پر اس دفعہ پابندی لگائیگی -

श्री विनेश सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछले साल एक लाख बेल एक्सपोर्ट किया था, हम जो काटन बाहर से मंगाले हैं, उसकी जरूरत को देखते हुए यह एक्सपोर्ट बहुत कम है, क्योंकि बाहर की रई का हम ज्यादा अच्छी तरह से उपयोग कर सकते हैं। जहां तक सदस्य महोदय के प्रश्न के हमारे हिस्से का ताल्लुक है, अगर वह किसी खास मिन के बारे में पूछें तो मालूम कर के बता सकंगा . .

श्री अशुल शमी दर : जो मिलें बन्द हुई हैं और जो मजदूर परेशान हुए हैं, उनकी बात पूछता हूँ, वे हजारों नहीं बल्कि बन्द हैं।

شہی عبدالغنی در - جو ملکوں بلند ہوئی ہیں اور مزدور پریشان

ہوئے ہوں انکی بابت پوچھتا ہوں -
وے ہزاروں نہیں بلکہ چند ہیں -

श्री विनेश सिंह : बन्द भी नहीं है, 28 है। उन के बारे में जिस दिन बन्द हुई, उस दिन कितनी रई थी, कितनी नहीं थी, यह कहना तो इस वक्त मुमकिन नहीं होगा।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : रई की कमी की वजह से बन्द हुई है, इस के बारे में साफ जवाब माना चाहिये। बिहार की कौटन मिलें रई की कमी की वजह से बन्द हैं
(ब्यवधान)

Mr. Speaker: Shri P. G. Sen

Prof. R. K. Amin: You may look towards this side also.

Mr. Speaker: Shri N. Dandekar was from the hon. Member's side. Shri S. S. Kothari was also from his side, and so was Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaia. I resent this kind of remark. These three Members were all from the hon. Member's side. If any hon. Member wants to put a question let him stand. I shall not be able to call everyone of the Members who stand up; I shall be able to call only two or three of them. I do see every Member who stands up but I cannot call everybody who has been standing. So, let not such remarks be passed. If they want to stand, let them stand; I do not mind it, but let them not pass such remarks.

Shri P. G. Sen: May I know whether the import of cotton from the UAR and the Sudan are under contemplation in exchange for other commodities that those countries require from India?

Shri Dinesh Singh: Yes, we are proposing to import 1,70,000 bales from the UAR and 1 lakh bales from the Sudan under the present arrangement. We are also exploring the possibility of importing even more cotton from these countries.

श्री राजाबतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बिहार में केवल दो ही कीटन मिले हैं— एक गया में और दूसरी फूलवारी-शरीफ, पटना में ये दोनों रुई की वजह से बन्द हैं। फूलवारी-शरीफ की मिल तां 9 नवम्बर, 65 से बन्द है—दो साल हो जायेंगे। क्या सरकार उन मालखानों को रुई सलाई करके उन्हें खुलवाने की कोशिश करेगी ताकि हजारों मजदूरों को काम मिल सके जो कि इस समय बेकार हैं ?

श्री विनेश सिंह : यह जो कारखाने बन्द हुए हैं यह खाली रुई की कमी की वजह से बन्द हुए हैं ऐसी स्थिति नहीं है। कुछ इन के इत-जामात की गलती थी। कुछ वहां पर उन के पास पैसे की भी कमी थी सब वजहों को मिला कर यह बन्द हुई है। अब एक, एक के लिये देखना पड़ेगा कि वहां क्या कठिनाई हुई है (ध्वज गान)

एक सामग्रीय सवत्य : क्या सरकार इस तरह से बन्द होने वाली मिलों को अपने हाथ में ले लेगी ? (ध्वज गान)

Mr. Speaker: Order, Order. I have called Shri Manubhai Patel.

Shri Manubhai Patel: Due to price control and movement ban, so many cotton bales which are already sold are not lifted by the mills. Out of 7 lakh cotton bales sold in Gujarat, only 2,35,000 bales are allowed to be lifted. Will Government allow these 5 lakh bales which are already sold to be lifted the earliest possible time before the monsoon?

Shri Dinesh Singh: Certainly if cotton has been purchased and if it is within the two-month restriction, the mills will certainly be allowed to move it.

Import of Sulphur through S.T.C.

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the criticism of the contract entered into by the State Trading Corporation with an American firm without any status and standing in the credit and banking circles in U.S.A. for the supply of over 3 lakh tons of sulphur; and

(b) if so, the nature of the criticism and the action taken against the U.S. firm and officials of the State Trading Corporation?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

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

STATEMENT

The criticism mainly related to non-fractification of contract and the losses alleged to have arisen out of it. The State Trading Corporation cancelled the contract as soon as it found that the party was not in a position to fulfil the contract. A negotiated settlement has been reached by STC with the firm by which the firm has agreed to pay Rs. 75,000 which would adequately cover the expenditure incurred by STC on account of this deal. No further action is, therefore, considered necessary.

श्री मधु लिमाये : अध्यक्ष महोदय पहली बेरी यह शिकायत है कि जो जानकारी भ्रान्ति चाहिये थी वह धाई नहीं है। केवल यह जो देका या करार हुआ था उसके अनुसार कार्य नहीं हुआ इतना ही भ्रामोप नहीं था। उस पर पिछले सत्र में काफी बहस हो चुकी है और पुराने व्यापार मंत्री ने मेरे ऊपर बहुत ही गन्दे किस्म के आरोप लगाये थे। यह मैं 21 नवम्बर की कार्यवाही से पढ़ रहा हूँ जब मैं सदन में नहीं था :

"vicious attacks, baseless and wanton allegations, wild allegations".

जबकि हम ने जो आरोप किये थे वह सारे तथ्यों के और दस्तावेजों के आधार पर थे। तो जो टीका टिप्पणी हुई है वह तीन बातों को लेकर हुई है।

Mr. Speaker: What is the question?

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं प्रश्न पूछ रहा हूँ जानकारी के लिये वैसे में व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठा सकता हूँ लेकिन मैं समय बचाना चाहता हूँ। एक बहुत गलत यह डींगें होंगे थे कि अन्य कोई सल्फर नहीं ला सकता है केवल स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन ही ला सकती है। दूसरा हुआ ऐसी कम्पनी के साथ व्यवहार करना जिस की अमरीका में न कोई क्रेडिट स्टैंडिंग है, न न्यूयार्क में टेलीफोन है, न उसकी कोई सल्फर अगत में हैसियत है, तो ऐसी कम्पनी के साथ उन्होंने व्यवहार किया। इस कम्पनी का जिस माइनिंग कम्पनी के साथ संबंध था उसकी खान में 1953 से मनु 1965 तक एक टन भी सल्फर उस में से नहीं निकाला था। चौथी जो टीका थी वह यह थी कि यह गैर जिम्मेदाराना ढंग में करार किये गये। जब अन्य लोगों को सल्फर 40 डालर प्रति टन मिलता था लेकिन इन्होंने 55 डालर से एफ० ओ० बी० का करार किया। यह चार, पांच बातें थीं उनका बिलकुल जवाब नहीं आया है। श्री मनुभाई शाह ने हम लोगों को आश्वासन दिया था..

Mr. Speaker: This is question hour.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं क्या कर्क जानकारी पूरी देते नहीं हैं और उस कारण बार बार हमको इन बातों को रखना पड़ता है प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, यह प्रश्न दो, दो और तीन, तीन मन्त्र से चलता है। चूंकि साफ साफ जानकारियां नहीं दी जाती हैं इसलिये यह टीका टिप्पणी हो बरना मैं सदन का इतना समय नहीं लेता। इस सदन को कैसे पता लगेगा, अनुपूरक प्रश्न कैसे पूछे ?

Mr. Speaker: He has a right to ask. I know the answer may not be very satisfactory.

श्री मधु लिमये : मतियों को धाप कभी नहीं कहेंगे ?

Mr. Speaker: I know a full and satisfactory answer might not have been given.

श्री मधु लिमये : उत्तर ही नहीं है, सन्तोषजनक का सवाल ही कहाँ है ?

Mr. Speaker: But you should take some other opportunity. I know it has been pending for a long time when Shri Manubhai was there and all that, but during question time in the shape of a supplementary if you want to explain the whole history of the case, it will only take the time of the House. It makes no difference to me, but please make it short, do not give the whole history.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं ने रास्ता बतलाया था कि अगर सारी जरूरी जानकारी आयेगी तो छोटे छोटे अनुपूरक प्रश्न पूछे जायेंगे। अब श्री मनुभाई शाह ने हम को यह आश्वासन दिया था कि जो करार है वह पूरा होगा और यदि नहीं होगा तो इस कम्पनी को पीनेलाइज किया जायगा। अब जवाब देखिये धाप :

"A negotiated settlement has been reached by the STC with the firm by which the firm has agreed to pay Rs. 75,000 which would adequately cover the expenditure incurred by the STC on account of this deal."

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Is this a half-hour discussion?

श्री मधु लिमये : अब धाप चुप बैठिये नहीं तो धाप की बातों को खोलना पड़ेगा। धाप कैसे रोक सकते हैं ? प्रध्यक्ष महोदय की इजाजत से मैं प्रश्न पूछ रहा हूँ। अब मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि उस में पैनाकिटी कहाँ है ? मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस करार के चलते हुये कितनी विदेशी मर्च

बर्बाद हुई है और देश की बेइज्जती अमरीका के व्यापारी वर्गों में हुई है ?

Mr. Speaker: Before he answers the question, if for every question the whole background is to be given, I can only say I am very unhappy.

श्री मधु लिखड़े : तो उत्तर ठीक दिया जाय। आप आदेश दीजिये मंत्रियों को और उस हालत में मैं आधे मिनट से ज्यादा समय कभी मन्पीमेंट्री करने में नहीं लूंगा।

Mr. Speaker: This is impossible. At this rate we cannot get along with the questions.

श्री मधु लिखड़े : प्रश्न का जवाब ठीक प्राना चाहिये, उसके बारे में माफ नियम बनें।

Mr. Speaker: No question *rigam*. We have been following some principles and methods for supplementaries.

श्री मधु लिखड़े : जवाब माफ प्राना चाहिये।

श्री विनेश सिंह : जहां तक मुझे पता चला है दो सवाल माननीय सदस्य ने पूछे हैं कि कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा इसमें बर्बाद हुई है और भारत की क्या इसमें मानहानि हुई है तो मैं उन्हें बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें कोई विदेशी मुद्रा बर्बाद नहीं हुई है और भारत की कोई मानहानि नहीं हुई है... (अध्यास)

श्री मधु लिखड़े : एक का उत्तर आपने नहीं दिया। पैनालिटी के बारे में पूछा था। इसमें पैनालिटी नहीं है। मनुभाई शाह ने आश्वासन दिया था कि पैनालिटी होगी, तो वह पैनालिटी क्या है? पैनालिटी का जवाब ही नहीं आया। अब आप ही बतलाइये कि मैं क्या करूँ? अगर आप चाहते हैं तो मैं क्वेश्चन ओवर से हट जाऊंगा...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं, नहीं।

श्री मधु लिखड़े : लेकिन मैं करूँ क्या? यहाँ पूछा था कि मनुभाई शाह ने पैनालिटी

उत्तरे ऊपर लादेन का आश्वासन दिया था, अब इसमें क्या पैनालिटी है मेरी समझ में नहीं आ रहा है।

Mr. Speaker: He has asked a specific question.

श्री विनेश सिंह : माननीय सदस्य खफा न हो इसलिये मैंने पहले दो सवालों के जवाब कह दिये थे वह उसी वक्त और जोड़ देते तो मैं सब का जवाब दे देता मुझे उनके प्रश्नों का जवाब देने में कोई उज्र नहीं है।

अब एक तो उन्होंने पैनालिटी के बारे में पूछा है तो मुझे उसके बारे में यह कहना है कि उसमें एक परफॉर्मंस क्लॉज था उसके हिसाब से हम को लगा कि हमारा इतना खर्च हुआ होगा। जो हमारा तखमीना हुआ, अन्दाज कुछ हुआ उस के हिसाब से हमने उनसे उसका एक मुधाबिजा ले लिया तो यह पैनालिटी ही तो कही जायगी। (अध्यास)

श्री मधु लिखड़े : बाह, पैनालिटी और मुधाबिजा एक ही क्या ?

श्री विनेश सिंह : उसका भी एक इतिहास है। माननीय सदस्य इतने गरम होकर बोल रहे थे ममझते थे कि इसमें कोई एक बहुत बड़ी सरकार ने या किसी अधिकारी ने धोखा कर ली है। कागज पढ़ने से मुझे ऐसा नहीं लगा...

श्री मधु लिखड़े : आप को कभी नहीं लगेगा।

श्री विनेश सिंह : इसकी बात यह है कि यहां पर सल्फर बाहर से मंगाया जा रहा था, कुछ खास लोग हैं जोकि उसको इम्पोर्ट करते थे, अभी भी करते हैं वह नहीं चाहते कि इसमें सरकार की तरफ से मंगाया जाय। उनकी एक लौबी थी वह बाहर से नहीं आने देना चाहते। हम चाहते थे कि सरकार की तरफ से मंगाया जाय। थोड़ा धामे लेकिन सरकार की तरफ से आये...

Shri N. Dandekar: The Minister is making insinuations. Will I also be permitted to make insinuations? I would like to know. Otherwise kindly request the Minister not to make insinuations.

Shri Dinesh Singh: He can give an answer on behalf of himself and on behalf of others, I have no objection. I am stating facts.

Mr. Speaker: Insinuations should be avoided on both sides.

Shri Dinesh Singh: I am giving the facts, that because of that it was our desire that the State Trading Corporation should import sulphur. This was the only firm that had supplied and they were satisfied; they had a deal with another company which owned sulphur mines and which, said they would be able to supply sulphur; they could not unfortunately supply; there were various complications. I will be very glad to sit down with the hon. Member and explain to him the facts as I know, and if he gives facts otherwise I will have them examined. But I may say that while this deal was not gone through, the STC has been able to import sulphur from other sources and they are in the process of getting them over.

Mr. Speaker: The Question-hour is over. Short Notice Questions, Shri Madhok.

श्री बल रज सिन्घे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, दूसरी सप्लीमेंट्री करने का सत्रको अधिकार है। नया प्रश्न आप मत लीजिये।

Mr. Speaker: It is all over; I have called Shri Madhok for the Short-Notice Question.

श्री बल रज सिन्घे : मुझे दूसरी सप्लीमेंट्री पूछने दीजिये।

Mr. Speaker: I have called Shri Madhok.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Release of Emergency Commissioned Officers

S.N.Q. 8. **Shri Balraj Madhok:**
Shri K. P. Singh Deo:
Shri Gadlingana Gowd:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri George Fernandes:
Shri Ranjeet Singh:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether officers who were given Emergency Commission in 1962-63 have been served with quit notices;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any representation has been received from the persons concerned against this action of Government; and

(d) whether any alternative employment is being promised by his Ministry to those officers who are being retrenched?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) to (d). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-309/87].

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: In view of the fact that President Ayub has rejected the Indian Government's suggestion for a cut in the army on a reciprocal basis, in view of the fact that the training of officers entails a lot of time and money, and also in view of the fact that emergency commissioned officers have given a very good account of themselves in the last war, may I know if the Government will reconsider the decision or release the emergency officers whose number goes up to 9,000?

Shri Swaran Singh: All these factors are taken into consideration from time to time, and about the decision that has been taken, I have mentioned it

in the statement which I have said on the Table.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: He has not given a complete answer. I said there was a move to cut down the strength of the army and President Ayub has announced that he is not going to cut down the army, and in view of the great danger to the country's security, I want to know whether Government is prepared to reconsider their decision to cut down the number of officers.

Shri Swaran Singh: This decision is in relation to the emergency commissioned officers; it did not have any relation to the proposal about which the hon. Member is making a reference. This decision has got nothing to do with any possible agreement between the two countries to reduce their armed forces or to cut down the strength of the army.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: In view of the fact that many of the officers who took up the emergency commission were studying at that time in the engineering and medical colleges and they had to cut down their studies to join the army and show their sense of patriotic duty to this country, and at that time, in the army, there was no provision for reserve liability after release, and now that reserve liability has been imposed on them, may I know what steps Government is going to take to rehabilitate them and to remove those difficulties in the way of employment and rehabilitation?

Shri Swaran Singh: The hon. Member has in this question referred to engineering graduates and medical graduates. I do not anticipate any difficulty either in retaining them or even in finding alternative jobs to the engineering and medical graduates.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: Many of them have not completed their education; they left their courses in between.

Shri Swaran Singh: They did complete; only a certain relaxation was made and degrees were conferred on them a few months earlier than in the normal course; so, they are as good as any other officers.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: What about their liability for service?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shri Singh Deo.

Shri K. P. Singh Deo: In view of the fact that the emergency arose in 1962, and thousands of young men from all walks of life responded to the call of service and did their utmost sacrifice for the integrity of the country, and now that the emergency has not been lifted and when our borders are still under the threat of Chinese and Pakistani attack, is it advisable for the Government to release these emergency commissioned officers?

Shri Swaran Singh: As I have said, I am one with the hon. Member when he said that these young persons who came forward for the defence of their motherland deserve our approbation and we pay our homage to them, but we should also not forget that they were recruited on an emergency basis, and in accordance with the terms of recruitment all these measures are taken.

Shri K. P. Singh Deo: May I seek clarification? The Minister has said in his reply that this was an emergency commission. But the emergency has not been lifted as yet.

Shri Swaran Singh: I do not suppose that the hon. member is urging this as a ground for not lifting the emergency. I thought there was a unanimous demand on the part of the opposition to lift the emergency. It has been already announced that our intention is to lift it very soon.

Shri Gadlingasa Gowd: In view of the valuable service rendered by these

people when the country's independence was in danger, may I know whether the Government will consider the question of age exemption for these officers or IAS and IPS examinations?

Shri Swaran Singh: Yes, Sir; it has been explained that those of them who could compete for these services at the time when they joined the emergency commission are still entitled, notwithstanding the fact that they are now over-aged on account of their service in the emergency commission.

श्री मधु लिम्बे: पिछली बार सुरक्षा मंत्री ने आश्वासन दिया था कि जब संकटकालीन कमिशन प्राप्त भ्रफसर सेना से हटाये जायेंगे तब उनको अन्य जगह उसी किस्म की नौकरियां मिलेंगी—उसी श्रेणी में, कम्पोरिटिव जाब्ब कुछ राज्यों ने तो ऐसा किया है। लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह बात सही है कि खुद केन्द्रीय सरकार की नौकरी में जो भ्रफसर थे उन को अब कहा जा रहा है कि वे पुरानी श्रेणी ही में चले जायें, वर्तमान श्रेणी में नहीं, दूसरी बात यह है कि जो लोग मामूली सिपाहियों में से भ्रफसर के तौर पर चुने गये थे अब क्या उनको भी कहा जा रहा है कि फिर वह सिपाही बन जायें।

Shri Swaran Singh: The emergency commissioned officers, after termination of the period of emergency commission, can be considered for jobs for which there are certain reservations. Certain State Governments have agreed to reserve certain posts the State Governments for those officers who may have been released but I do realise that, some of them will have to either revert to lower posts or to look round for other jobs. We will do our best to help them, but there has not been any categorical assurance that each and every one of them will be found an alternative job.

Mr. Speaker: Dr. Lohia.

श्री मधु लिम्बे: भ्रमण महोदय, क्या जवाब था क्या? भ्रमण को सत्यत्व है? मैंने खुद कहा केन्द्रीय सरकार...

Mr. Speaker: I have called Dr. Lohia.

श्री मधु लिम्बे: उसी सवाल पर दो सप्तिमेंटी बरबाद हो जायें? यह प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं है। इसलिये मैं सदन से बाहर चला जाता हूँ।

(इसके बाद श्री मधु लिम्बे सदन छोड़कर चले गये)

Shri Kanwarlal Gupta: The minister has not answered the question; he has evaded it. You should ask him to give clear answers.

Mr. Speaker: Let us hear Dr. Lohia now.

श्री हुक्मल चन्द कच्छवाय: यदि मिनिस्टर साहब समय नहीं पाते हैं तो हमसे पूछ लिया करें। हम समयमाने को तैयार हैं।

डा० र. व. मनोहर लोहिया: क्या यह सही है कि संकटकाल भ्रफसर साधारण समय के भ्रफसरों की तुलना में कांटे छुरी से खाने में, कोट पतलून पहनने में और अंग्रेजी बोलने में कमजोर हैं और भ्रफसर समूह इन गुणों को महत्व देता है? क्या मंत्री महोदय ने स्वायत्त देश की बहस को अच्छी तरह जाना है कि भ्रफसर और साधारण सिपाही के रूप में लते और खाने-पीने का भेद खत्म करके केवल हिम्मत और हुनर पर भ्रफसर बनाना चाहिये?

अब ऐसी बात है तो क्या मंत्री महोदय यहां आश्वासन देंगे कि न तो भ्रफसर हटाये जायेंगे और अधिकतर भ्रफसर जो साधारण सिपाही हैं उन में से लिये जायेंगे अपने हुनर और हिम्मत पर? अगर सौ फीसदी नहीं तो कम से कम 75 फीसदी।

Shri Swaran Singh: Sir, it is not correct, as is mentioned in the statement of the hon. Member or as it is woven in his question, that they are in any way inferior, in the spirit in which he has said, either in the matter

of behaviour or eating habits or the like. There is no distinction, there is no difference between the bearing and the conduct of the emergency commissioned officers and the regular commissioned officers. That is not the point. The other point is whether the future recruitment is to be confined only to promotees from the ranks. That is not the scheme of promotion in our defence and armed forces. There are direct recruits. In fact, these emergency commissioned officers have been directly recruited. So there is no intention to alter the basic mode of recruitment of officers in the armed forces at the commissioned ranks level.

Some hon. Members rose—

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं भर्ज कर दूँ....

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: Sir, may I know..

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Hon. Members who have tabled the question must be given preference.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: You are allowing him to put two questions.

Mr. Speaker: That may be so. There are still three more names on the list. I know the hon. Member is anxious to put a supplementary. But she cannot get preference over those who have tabled the question. I have to complete that list first.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय ; मैं भर्ज कर दूँ कि सवाल कुछ और या और जवाब कुछ और दिया गया है। सवाल था कि क्या वास्तव में ये प्रापत्काल भ्रष्टर भ्रष्टेजी बोलने में, खाने-पीने में, कपड़े-लत्ते में दूसरे भ्रष्टरों से कमजोर हैं और उन्होंने खाली कह दिया है कि दोनों में कोई कानूनी भेदभाव नहीं है। मेरा सवाल बिल्कुल धलस था। उसके साथ-साथ मैंने पूछा था कि क्या इनको पता है कि श्वायेत्स देस में प्रापत्काल कपड़े-लत्ते और खाने-पीने के कर्क को भ्रष्टर और सिपाही में अल्य किया जा रहा है ? इसलिये क्या ये इस नतीके पर पहुंचे

हैं कि इन भ्रष्टरों और बाकी सब भ्रष्टरों को, 75 सैकड़ा के हिसाब से सीधे सिपाहियों में से लेना चाहिये ? प्राप तो देशों के नाम भी भ्रष्टेजी में जानते हैं। स्विटजरलैंड देस को श्वायेत्स देस कहा जाता है।

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : मैं नहीं मानता हूँ कि जो एमरजेंसी कमिश्नर भ्रष्टर हैं वे भ्रष्टेजी बोलने में या छुटी-कांटे से खाने में किसी तरह भी दूसरों से कम हैं। यह बात पहले जो जवाब दिया है...

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : सवाल क्या है और जवाब...

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : हां मैं हर चीज का जवाब तो नहीं हो सकता है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : कुछ मैंने सवाल कह दी तो फिर प्राप कहेंगे कि सवाल मैंने कह दी है। इसलिये मैं प्राप से पूछ रहा हूँ कि मेरे सवाल को प्राप देखें। सवाल क्या है इसको प्राप देखें। मंत्री लोग सवाल को समझते ही नहीं हैं।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : बंगला बोल सकते हैं तो पंजाबी में भी प्राप बता सकते हैं।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं खाली पूछ रहा था कि प्रापत्कालीन भ्रष्टर लोगों के तरीके, खाने-पीने के, भ्रष्टेजी बोलने के कमजोर हैं। इसका कानून से कोई संबंध नहीं है कागज पर क्या लिखा हुआ है उससे संबंध नहीं है। वास्तविक भ्रष्टेजी यह है क्या कि जो पलटन के दूसरे भ्रष्टर हैं, साधारण समय के भ्रष्टर, उनके मुकाबले में वे लोग जिसको प्राधुनिक लोग कहते हैं, जरा उजड़ू हैं वे भ्रष्टर समूह में भ्रष्टेजी तरह बैठ नहीं पाते हैं। इनको चाहिये था कि सवाल का जवाब देते। उनको 75 प्रतिशत तक लिया जाना चाहिये। मैं प्राप ही से निवेदन करता हूँ। इन से कुछ नहीं कहता हूँ क्योंकि ये मेरी बात को समझ नहीं पाते हैं।

Mr. Speaker: I think he has answered that question, that there is no difference between them in the matter of dress, food habits and all that. He has said that there is absolutely no difference. Therefore, I myself not able to understand the hon. Member's question.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: There is a charge being made that there may be no discrimination on paper but the fact remains that some of the senior officers who have come out of the sanik schools and out of other institutions, where they have been brought up in a completely anglicised atmosphere, do not like those officers who are not as much anglicised as they are and that becomes one of the reasons for these people being thrown out. Will the hon. Minister hold an inquiry into that?

Shri Swaran Singh: I do not accept that.

श्री कर्नोन्डील : इस ब्यान में ऐसा कहा गया है कि सरकार ने यह नीति बनाई है कि संकट-कालीन भफसरोँ में से सिर्फ एक तिहाई भफसरोँ को ही पलटन में पक्का भफसर बनाया जाय। एक तरफ जब लाखों रुपया खर्च करके खड़गवासला में, देहरादून में और दूसरी जगहों पर भफसरोँ को शिक्षण देने का काम किया जाता है तब सरकार की यह नीति किस आधार पर बनी है कि पिछले चार-पांच सालों में और तरीकों से तैयार किये हुन भफसरोँ को आज बेकार करके, उनको अपने काम से हटा कर जिन लोगों ने असल में दो लड़ाइयों में अपनी काबलियत सिखाई है उनको अपनी जगहों से हटा कर, उनको बेकार करके दो तिहाई जगहों पर नये लड़कों को और बास तीर पर पीसे वाले लोगों के लड़कों को, भमीर लोगों के लड़कों को लगाया जाये ? यह कौसी नीति सरकार ने बनाई है ? क्या मंत्री महोदय इसका खुलासा करे ?

Shri Swaran Singh: The fresh recruitment of officers and after recruitment training at Khadakvasla and Dehra Dun is an essential part of our recruitment and training programme. All these persons are recruited on a competitive basis. It is wrong to suggest that only children or rich people find entry into these institutions. It is an all-India competition. To my personal knowledge, a very large percentage of boys of persons of average income also apply and they are selected and given training. At the time of training there is no additional expenditure. So, it is wrong to suggest that cadets or their parents have to bear the expenditure at that time.

श्री कर्नोन्डील : जो पूछा है उसका प्राप जबाब नहीं दे रहे हैं ?

Mr. Speaker: You may not agree with the answer, I agree. It may not be satisfactory, but you have an answer to the question.

श्री कर्नोन्डील : मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ...

श्री रामलेखक यादव : मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। प्रश्न करने का धर्थ होता है कि उसका उत्तर प्राये। उन्होंने कहा है कि उसका उत्तर प्राये। उन्होंने कहा है कि गरीब भमीर दोनों के बच्चे होते हैं। सवाल सीधा है कि दो तिहाई लोग जो पहले काम कर चुके हैं उनको छांट कर और नये लड़कों को उनके स्थानों पर लगाना क्या न्यायसंगत है ? सीधा सवाल है। इसका जबाब नहीं प्राया है।

Mr. Speaker: There is no point of order. The hon. Member may resume his seat.

Shri Ranjeet Singh: At the very beginning, Sir, I would request you to permit me to ask two or three supplementary, instead of just one. My request is based on ...

Mr. Speaker: In that one supplementary he can say (a), (b), (c) and

(d). Certainly, that is permitted, but not three supplementaries.

An hon. Member: Three in one.

Shri Ranjeet Singh: There is one reason why I am making this request. Firstly, I will give a little background to my question.

Mr. Speaker: No, please.

Shri Ranjeet Singh: Please permit me. I have experience of the army. I left it only.... (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: If the hon. Member addresses the Chair, instead of the Members, there will be less of trouble.

Shri Ranjeet Singh: Sir, they are shouting.

Mr. Speaker: Even if they are shouting, he should address the Chair. I will not allow any introduction or background of his knowledge or connection with the army. I want him to come to the question straight.

Shri Ranjeet Singh: Very recently China has thrown a challenge at us from which I will read. At one sentence. I am reading from the letter of the 27th January from the Government of the Peoples' Republic of China to the Congress Government.

It says in that letter in paragraph 2:

"This is a shabby trick worth no refutation. Moreover, in its note the Indian Government again mixed up the illegal 'McMahon Line' with the boundary between China and India in an attempt to legalize this illegal line. This is an idle dream which will never come true."

Look at this challenge that China has thrown at us. We are facing perpetual danger from that country. Under these circumstances, is it not a fact that more than 1,500 emergency commissioned officers of EC-1 and EC-2 forces, most of whom

have had invaluable battle experience—battle experience is the acme of training; no amount of training in the IMA or at Khadakvasla can give them the same experience; the army is built on its battle hardened men—in Operation ABLAZE and operation RIDDLE will be released this year alone along with another 500 regular officers who will be retired, whereas the output of the IMA and the OTS will be far less than this number, thus weakening our army considerably by reducing the strength of officers to number far below the required strength at a time when the army is already short of officers by as much as 20 per cent? Is it also not a fact.... (Interruption).

The only danger is that of my long question he may miss half in hearing understand only half of what he has heard and reply to only half of what he has understood.

Is it also not fact that though the duties of officers in the Border Security Force are the same as in the Regular Army, out of 900 EC officers who wanted employment in the BSF only 300 have been selected for interview? Is it also not unjust and unfair to reject battle experienced officers through a short interview when they had been selected by Selection Boards after prolonged tests?

This is my question. I would request you to elicit from him a full reply.

Mr. Speaker: Please sit down now. He will give an answer to the extent possible. It was a long question.

Shri Ranjeet Singh: Let him give a long answer. We are ready to hear it.

Mr. Speaker: We cannot spend all the time on questions.

Shri Swaran Singh: We are conscious of the threat to our borders from our neighbours, both in the north as well as in the west and the east; that is, both from China and Pakistan. All our defence preparations and our

arrangements are based on taking a view and after making an assessment of this threat. So, I would like to assure the hon. House and the country that we are very conscious of these dangers and it will be our endeavour to keep ourselves in a state of preparedness to meet any threat to our integrity and sovereignty.

On the specific point relating to the emergency commissioned officers, in his question he has asked two or three things. Firstly, it is true that some of the emergency commissioned officers, just as regular commissioned officers and short-service commissioned officers, did have battle experience and some of them have even received decorations. We take into consideration the experience and the decorations and awards when those cases are considered for the award of permanent commissions. Those factors are taken into consideration and we do attach importance to battle training and their performance at the time of battle.

It is in the interest of maintaining the army both young and efficient that there should not be an age block at a particular level but there should be constant replenishing by younger people with more intensive training and with better opportunities. It is really in the interest of keeping the army trim and ready and that is the basic consideration that prevailed with my distinguished predecessor when this decision was taken to introduce short-service commissions also so that there should be a constant replenishing at a particular age level by young people who can perform their duties well. All these factors are taken into consideration. For those who have to leave jobs, as I have said already, we try to find jobs for them in the Government, Public Undertakings and State Governments. That, I think, is the best from the country's point of view and also from the individuals' point of view.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: In his statement, the hon. Minister has mentioned that one-third of the officers will be released now and two-thirds will be released on a phased programme. This phased programme is a most dangerous thing. After the last War, the phased programme went on for 15 years. May I know from the hon. Minister, firstly, what is the average age of the officers who have been released and, secondly, has the Government got any kind of a programme regarding either compensation or pension for the officers who are released? Let me make out the difference here. These officers are not conscripted men; they are Emergency Commission men. Therefore, would the hon. Minister give us some idea as to whether they have arrived at any definite programme regarding their compensation or pension which these released officers will get?

Shri Swaran Singh: About the phased programme, that is contained in the statement itself, that they are intended to be released in four batches during the years 1967 to 1970. About compensation or pension, the Emergency Commissioned officers are not entitled to any pension. But there are certain rules about the notice period and that is the only thing that is paid to them.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: Sir, this phased programme which was brought up after the last War—it was the same thing that within the next three years, so many officers will be released—was carried over a period of 15 years and at the end of 15 years, there was still Emergency Commission in the sense that they were still not entitled to pension or any compensation. That is the difference I am making.

Shri Swaran Singh: I take note of this and I will ensure that that inconvenience is not caused.

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, the Handerson-Brooks Report on NEFA Debacle has said....

A hon. Member: How do you know it?

Shri Hem Barua: A summary of it was placed on the Table of the House.

The Handerson-Brooks Report on NEFA Debacle has pointedly said that we suffered the debacle against the Chinese only because of the fact that our officers in command did not have the requisite experience. On the other hand, neither China has given up her claim on NEFA nor Pakistan has given up her claim on Kashmir. Then, the hon. Minister said about the youth and experience. Youth and experience do not go together.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : श्री नाथपाई
में ये दोनों चीजें हैं ।

Shri Hem Barua: Shri Nath Pai is an exception.

Whatever that might be, when Pakistan attacked us, we threw our young officers into the battle field and we suffered heavy losses of officers..

Shri Inderjit Malhotra: They fought valiantly.

Shri Hem Barua: But at the same time, we suffered heavy losses.

In the context of that, may I know why, instead of throwing these Emergency Commission personnel to the streets who responded to the call of the nation, who are patriotic and who have more experience also, and who are valiant and have courage like you, Sir, the Government did not absorb them; or have the Government chalked out a plan to gainfully employ them in the different services of the country?

Mr. Speaker: He may answer again. Repetition is good.

Shri Swaran Singh: I would like to say that we should pay a tribute to our young officers who did not care for their lives and in a very brave and courageous manner, led their troops and exposed themselves to the risk. That is a glorious chapter in our history, of which we should always be

proud and a reference should be made in that context rather than in the context which the hon. Member has put. We take into consideration experience, youth and valour and after taking all these things into consideration, in the interest of keeping our Army in good trim, these decisions have been taken, and I would like to assure that even about their personal problems, we are anxious to do as much as we can. Now that there are State Governments in which many of the Opposition parties are represented, I would appeal to them to use their good offices to find alternative employment for them even in those State Governments.

Shri D. C. Sharma: As described by the hon. Defence Minister—I congratulate him on that.

Shri M. R. Krishna: It has not been done. Why does he congratulate him?

Shri D. C. Sharma: He has said that the threat from China to our country continues and the threat from Pakistan to our country continues. In view of these two simultaneous threats....

An hon. Member: Perpetual threats.

Shri D. C. Sharma:..almost perpetual threats, to the integrity and sovereignty of this country, may I ask the hon. Defence Minister if he was justified in painting such a depressing picture about the future of these emergency commissioned officers and after having done so, does he expect that, when we are again in need of emergency officers, valiant, courageous and brave young men will come forward to man our forces when they know that they have a phased programme, as the lady, Member said—in the phased programme, the last was eternity—when they know that they have no compensation? Is it not a fact that this is a picture which is going to dampen the spirits of the youth of this country for taking emergency commissions?

Shri Swaran Singh: I am sorry if I painted a depressing picture. It is not a

depressing picture at all. As a matter of fact, I think there is more depression in the minds of critics and doubters than in the minds of our youth and our people. I have absolutely no doubt that in a moment of crisis, the response will be even greater. This was the response on emergency commission basis. There were patriotic considerations in that response and these considerations will remain valid even in any future emergency.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : तब जैसा न कर देना। ग्रेटर रेस्योस। अगर तब जैसा रहा तब तो देश जहलूम में चला जायेगा।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: When emergency commissioned officers were recruited, no conditions were imposed, but in the year 1968, there were some amendments as a result of which they have imposed a condition of reserve liability of ten years. Would the Government waive this liability since they are so anxious to see that their services are utilised properly?

Shri Swaran Singh: It is true that at the time they were recruited in the emergency commission, this liability of compulsory service for a certain period or upto a certain age, whichever is earlier, was not there. This has been imposed later on because we thought that they would also have an opportunity of service and the country could also rely upon their training. I will examine the suggestion put forward by the hon. Member and if there is any change, I will inform the House.

Mr. Speaker: This is an important question. That is why I have allowed about 35 minutes for this question. If more Members want to put questions, I have no objection. Now, Shri A. Dange.

Shri S. A. Dange: May I know whether it is the policy of Government to allow run-away Generals to write books, publish books and earn dollar, and to reward people who have fought well with unemployment and dry

homage, because I think that homage is not a substitute for a living wage?

Mr. Speaker: I do not think that the hon. Minister should answer it.

Shri Swaran Singh: That is not our policy.

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि एक तरफ तो अयूब साहब का यह स्टेटमेंट थाया है कि जिसमें उन्होंने साफ़ तरीके से कहा है :

"President Ayub Khan of Pakistan declared today that Pakistan will not reduce its army strength because of India's attitude, according to Radio Pakistan; he said, Pakistan had enlarged and strengthened its Army for a particular purpose, to fight back the growing threat against her border; so long as the threat was there, Pakistan could not afford to reduce its Army."

तो इससे यह बात साफ़ जाहिर होती है कि उन्होंने कोई अपनी भार्मी रिड्यूस नहीं की है लेकिन हम लोगों ने ऐसा किया है। पिछली वफा बहवाण साहब ने कहा था कि उनको झालटरनेटिव जाब देने की कोशिश की जायगी। तो जिस तरह से कोई मंत्री हार जाय या कोई स्पीकर साहब स्पीकर न रहें तो उनको गवर्नर, एम्बेसेडर बगैरह कौत बना दिया जाता है

Mr. Speaker: What is all this question?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am asking about alternative jobs. The same consideration that applies to the others should be applied in the case of these persons also.

Mr. Speaker: Now, we shall take up the calling-attention-notice. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The first part

of my question at least may be replied to.

Mr. Speaker: I have gone on to the next item, I am sorry.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Bokaro Steel Project

*321. Shri Sezhayan: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an agreement with the Soviet Government has been finalised on the construction of the Bokaro Steel Project;

(b) if so, the cost of each stage of the project; and

(c) the extent of reduction in cost as compared to the original project report submitted by Soviet experts?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-310/67].

Export of coal to Japan

*325. Shri S. C. Samanta:
Dr. P. Mondal:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up a panel for exploring possibilities of export of coal to Japan and other countries;

(b) if so, the composition and terms of reference of the panel; and

(c) the expectations regarding the export of coal and the grades that can be made available for earning foreign exchange?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) to (c). The Study Group for exports of Coal had, inter alia recommended the setting up of a small Standing Group to report

to the Government as to which are the collieries and coals that may be projected for exports, in particular to Japan, and the probable impact of the export of prime coking coal (Grade A to C) on steel plants. The Government have accepted the recommendation and have constituted a Standing Group consisting of:—

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------|
| (i) Coal Controller | .. Chairman |
| (ii) Deputy Regional Manager, | .. Member |
| M.M.T.C., Calcutta. | |
| (iii) Coal Mining Adviser, | .. Member |
| Department of Mines & Metals | |
| (iv) A representative of the | .. Member |
| Department of Iron & Steel. | |

The recommendations of the Study Group and the views of concerned Departments of Government on the different grades and qualities of coal for export are under examination by the Government.

Development of Mining of Minerals

*326. Dr. P. Mondal:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

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

(a) the steps taken for providing financial assistance for the development of mining of minerals; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to allow mortgage of mining leases for loans from banks and other financial institutions?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) The existing institutions for providing financial assistance to the mining industry are Industrial Finance Corporation, the finance corporations of the State Governments and the scheduled banks. The Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Limited are also granting loans to certain mine owners against contracts for supply of ore for purchase of mining machinery/equipment and to provide for development of mines, construction of approach roads and private rail tracks

to the mines, construction of weigh-bridges, etc. Recently, a Study Group was constituted to examine the question of finance for mining industry. This Group has made certain proposals for liberalising the condition for grant of credit to mining industry and introducing in the commercial operations of the banks and other finance institutions a bias in favour of mining industry. These proposals are under consideration.

(b) Under the Mineral Concession Rules, 1960, mortgage of mining leases is permissible for taking loans from financial institutions like Industrial Finance Corporations or from the scheduled banks.

Contributions made to Political Parties by Companies

*327. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state the contributions made to the various political parties by Companies from the 1st April, 1966 to 31st March, 1967?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F.A. Ahmed). From the returns furnished by eight out of the sixteen Registrars of Companies, party-wise break-up of the political contributions by companies as disclosed in their profit and loss accounts filed with the Registrars during the period from 1st March, 1966 to 28th February, 1967 is as below:

Name of the Party	Total amount of contribution Rs.
1. Congress	6,27,538
2. Swatantra	13,320
3. Jan Sangh	2,488
4. P.S.P.	2,030
5. S.S.P.	1,021
6. I.N.T.U.C.	500
7. Hindu Maha Samiti	21
8. Akali Dal	10
	6,46,928

As financial years of companies vary widely, these figures to not necess-

sarily relate to contributions made during the period from 1st April, 1966 to 31st March, 1967 and in some cases may include contributions made earlier. The profit and loss accounts of companies for financial years ending after 30th June, 1966, which may contain a part of the desired information, may not have been submitted yet to Registrars of Companies in many cases as the maximum period available to the companies for submission of such accounts after the closing of the accounting year may extend to ten months after the closing date.

**Diesel Locomotive Workshop
Varanasi**

328. Shri C. Janardhanan: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Diesel Locomotive Workshop, Varanasi is threatened with closure due to financial crisis; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to meet the crisis?

The Minister for Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Consolidation of Company Law

*329. Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Ram Kishen Gupta:

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the need to consolidate Company Law to make it an effective instrument to achieve its objectives and to eradicate the evils in the field of company administration has been examined;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) and (b). Provisions of the Company Law were consolidated only eleven years ago and

the Companies, Act, 1956 was passed keeping the social and economic objectives in view. Its provisions are continuously under review and amending Acts were passed in 1960, 1963 and 1965 to eradicate evils and remove loopholes which came to notice.

(c) Criticisms and suggestions from all possible sources are taken careful note of in the Department and examined. If the need arises for bringing about any further changes, necessary amendments will be taken up at the appropriate time.

Production in Three-wheeler Vehicle Industries

*330. Shri Ramachandra Ujaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Khagapathi Pradhani:
Shri Heerji Bhal:

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the production in the three-wheeler vehicle industries has gone down;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken in this regard?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) Yes, Sir. The production Three-wheelers has gone down to some extent.

(b) and (c). The fall in production is primarily due to the reduced allocation of foreign exchange made to the industry last year on account of foreign exchange difficulties. This industry has now been included in the list of industries eligible for assistance against the International Development Agency Credit and has been released foreign exchange for the import of components/raw materials to the extent of full utilization of the installed capacity. In view of this, it is anticipated that the production of three-wheelers will pick up during this year.

Factory in Kenya with India's Collaboration

*331. Shri Onkar Lal Berwa: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Bombay firm will help in the establishment of a Crown Cork, Cork Disk, Gaskets and Cork Liners Factory in Kenya;

(b) if so, the terms of the agreement; and

(c) how many more factories are proposed to be set up in Kenya with the Indian collaboration in the near future?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the arrangements approved, the Indian collaborator will supply from India, indigenous capital goods, equipment, tools, structuralists etc. worth Lb. 36,000 towards their share capital in the proposed venture. Besides, the Indian party will make available the requisite technical know-how required for the setting up of the project and also provide for the training of the local technicians in their works in India.

(c) Apart from the project which the Hon'ble Member has referred to, the Government of India have approved proposals from different Indian industrialists for the establishment of 7 more Joint industrial ventures in Kenya. One of these for cotton textiles is already in production.

Prices of Foodgrains and other Commodities

*332. Shri Abdul Ghani Dar:
Shri Mohasin:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the States where non-Congress Ministries have been formed, the prices of foodgrains and other commodities have considerably fallen;

(b) if so, whether Government have analysed the reasons which led to the fall in prices; and

(c) whether any report has been called for from the said non-Congress Ministries in the matter for guidance of other State Governments?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Prices of food-grains and other commodities both in States with Congress Governments and Non-Congress Governments have recently shown a mixed trend and the prices of some food-grains have in particular exhibited a declining trend.

(b) It is usual for the prices of foodgrains to come down at this time of the year as the stocks held back are brought into the markets in anticipation of the coming of rabi crops and to avail of the prevailing prices.

(c) Does not arise.

Export of Bristles Via Nepal

*335. **Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that some Indian trading houses are exporting Bristles via Nepal to European countries thereby depriving this country of a good amount of earnings of foreign exchange;

(b) whether Government propose to stop this practice; and

(c) the action, if any, taken so far against those who have indulged in this practice?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) to (c). It was brought to Government's notice that some traders were exporting bristles from India to Nepal for re-export to third countries thus causing loss of foreign exchange to India. These complaints were looked into but no specific cases could be detected. However, as a precautionary measure, steps have already been taken to prevent exports of bristles to Nepal.

पश्चिम रेलवे में छंटनी

*337. **डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :**

श्रीशिष्यमता :

श्री रबी राय :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पश्चिम रेलवे के लगभग 40 असिस्टेंट इन्स्पेक्टर आफ वर्क्स की मितव्ययता के आधार पर छंटनी की जायेगी ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उनके प्रशिक्षण आदि पर लगभग डेढ़ लाख रुपये व्यय किया गया था ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने यह कार्यवाही करने से पहले उन्हें अन्य रेलवे में नौकरी देने की संभावना पर विचार किया है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री सी० एम० गुप्ता) :

(क) जी हां। अभी तक केवल 29 सहायक निर्माण निरीक्षकों की छंटनी की गयी है तथा 5 और की छंटनी शीघ्र होने की संभावना है।

(ख) जी हां। 34 सहायक निर्माण निरीक्षकों के प्रशिक्षण पर बकीके के रूप में लगभग 1,05,000 रुपये खर्च किये गये हैं।

(ग) जी हां।

(घ) सवाल नहीं उठता।

Import of Railway Stores

*338. **Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:**
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri C. K. Chakrapani:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have imported from U.S.A. large quantities of Railway stores during 1965-66;

(b) if so, the total value of the stores purchased during the period;

(c) whether Government are aware that some of the stores could be produced in this country; and

(d) if so, the reasons for purchasing these stores from abroad?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) and (b). Railway stores involving foreign exchange payment of Rs. 18.81 crores only were imported from U.S.A. during 1965-66 whereas the total value of stores purchased during the same period was Rs. 329.71 crores.

(c) The stores imported from U.S.A. referred to above did not include any items produced in India at the time they were ordered.

(d) Does not arise in view of (c) above.

Venkatchelam Committee

*339. **Shri S. R. Damani:** Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Venkatchelam Committee has submitted its recommendations for suggesting special incentives for backward areas;

(b) if so, whether the said Report has been scrutinised and if so, Government's decision thereon; and

(c) if not, when the Report is expected to be submitted?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Committee on Dispersal of Industries (commonly known as Venkatchelam Committee) submitted its report in December, 1961. While the recommendations of this Committee were under consideration in consultation with the other Ministries concerned, the national emergency was declared and it was felt that further consideration might be deferred for the time being. Later, in connection with the drafting of the Fourth

Five Year Plan, the Government of India, at the instance of the Planning Commission, appointed various working groups to draw programmes on different aspects of the economy. As a part of this work, the sub-group on small scale industries was appointed with Shri K. V. Venkatchelam as the Chairman. This sub-group considered the recommendations made by the Committee on Dispersal of Industries for formulating its own recommendations for decentralization of industries.

In the meantime, the Rural Industries Planning Committee of the Planning Commission appointed a committee called the "Committee on Incentives for Rural Industrialisation" with Dr. D. K. Malhotra, Joint Secretary as the Chairman in December, 1964. (On Dr. Malhotra taking up an U.N. assignment later, Shri K. V. Venkatchelam took over as the Chairman of the Committee). This Committee was to consider the incentives required for accelerating the development of industries in selected rural industries project areas. This Committee submitted its report in June, 1966. In making their recommendations, this Committee also considered the recommendations of the earlier Committee on Dispersal of Industries and came to the conclusion that the concessions and incentives suggested in the report should be admissible to small scale units in 49 rural industries project areas only during the Fourth Five Year Plan Period. The recommendations of this latter Committee are under consideration of the Planning Commission.

(c) Does not arise.

Shift from Industrial Policy Resolution

*340. **Srimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statement of the Industries Minister of Kerala in which he hinted at the possibility of

the shifts in the Industrial Policy Resolution;

(b) whether Government have got the details of the new policy to be pursued by the State Government; and

(c) how far the proposed new industrial policy of Kerala Government will conform to the overall pattern of the Industrial Policy Resolution of the Central Government?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) and (b). A news item appearing in a section of the press has come to the notice of the Government according to which the Industries Minister of Kerala is stated to have hinted at the possibility of a shift in the industrial policy of the State Government. He is, however, stated to have declined to give the details of the new policy which, according to him, is still under State Government's consideration. The news item does not mention the Industrial Policy Resolution as such. No further information in the matter is available with the Government of India.

(c) Does not arise.

Manufacture of X-Ray Tubes

*341. Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri G. C. Nalk:
Shri K. P. Singh Deo:
Shri A. Dipsa:

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to manufacture X-Ray tubes in the public sector in India;

(b) if so, how much annual saving in foreign exchange will be made as a result thereof;

(c) whether it is also proposed to have any foreign collaboration in this project; and

(d) if so, the main features thereof?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) Yes, Sir. M/s. Bharat Electronics Limited, Bangalore propose to manufacture X-Ray Tubes.

(b) About Rs. 47.60 lakhs per annum.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir. Details are under examination.

Operating Efficiency of Indian Railways

*342. Shri K. P. Singh Deo:
Shri D. N. Patodia:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons which are standing in the way of increasing the efficiency of operation and the speed of the Indian Railways as compared to other developed countries despite the very large investments in the recent times; and

(b) the steps taken to improve the norms of operation of the Indian Railways?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C.M. Poonacha): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-311/67].

Khetri Copper Project

*343. Shri D. N. Patodia:
Shri N. K. Somani:

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

(a) the capital outlay that was originally estimated some years back for the Khetri Copper Project and the latest estimate of the capital outlay which has been prepared for this project;

(b) the period during which this project was originally estimated to be completed and the period which Government now consider necessary to complete the project;

(c) if the completion of the project is likely to take a longer time, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether the estimated total output of the project on completion is considered economic in the context of its capital outlay?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. M. Chenna Reddy): (a) The capital outlay for the Khetri Copper Project for the production of 21,000 tonnes of copper per annum estimated in 1962 was Rs. 24.44 crores.

The revised capital cost for the enlarged project which will produce 31,000 tonnes of copper metal per annum (21,000 tonnes from Khetri and 10,000 tonnes from the ore at Kolihan) along with the Sulphuric Acid and Fertiliser Plant is estimated at Rs. 73.52 crores.

(b) Originally it was proposed to complete the project by 1966. It is now expected that it will be commissioned by end of 1969-70.

(c) The delay was occasioned by non-availability of foreign credit to meet the foreign exchange requirements of the project. Besides, it was also decided to enlarge the scope of the project and also to make provision for the recovery and utilisation of by-products to improve the economics of the project.

(d) In view of the scarcity of copper metal and the importance of developing indigenous production and also the ruling prices of the metal, the project is considered economic even at the revised capital cost.

Shooting of an M.L.A. (U.P.) in running Train

*344. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Shri Darbari Lal M.L.A. (U.P.) was shot dead on the 16th March, 1967 in a train near Bhupia Mau Railway Station, three miles from Partapgarh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measure Government propose to take to prevent such incidents taking place in the running trains?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Foonacha): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Shri Darbari Lal, MLA accompanied by his friend, a Principal of a local school, left Allahabad by 357 Up at 10.35 P.M. on 16th March 1967. He was sleeping in a third class compartment. Just after the train left Bhupia Mau Station, it was stopped by pulling the alarm chain at about 00.30 hours. Some persons entered the compartment and fired 3 shots at Shri Darbari Lal. The assailants got down and disappeared in the fields under cover of darkness. Shri Darbari Lal was taken to Partapgarh station, given medical aid and then sent to Civil Hospital where unfortunately he expired.

(c) Maintenance of law and order in railway premises as also safety and security of railway property and life and property of passengers and railway employees is the responsibility of the State Government and the State Government Railway Police and close co-operation as required is maintained with them at various levels.

Export-oriented Spinning Mills

*345. Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri C. Janardhanan:
Shri P. C. Adichan:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken regarding the location of the centrally sponsored export-oriented spinning mills; and

(b) if so, the places chosen for the same?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (b). The question of location of Centrally sponsored export-oriented spinning mills is under examination.

Trade with East European Countries

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

(a) whether India's trade with East European countries has perceptibly declined in the recent months; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to check the decline and the result thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) No, Sir. The trade registered progressive increase from August, 1958 onwards, although there was some decline in the month of November, as can be seen from the attached statement, which can be treated as casual. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-312/67].

(b) Does not arise.

प्रखिल भारतीय टिकट निरीक्षण कर्मचारी परिषद्

*347. श्री मोहन स्वल्प: क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि प्रखिल भारतीय टिकट निरीक्षण कर्मचारी परिषद् ने मांग की है कि उनके वेतन को बढ़ाया जाये तथा उन्हें रात्रि कर्म का भत्ता दिया जाये; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री सी० एच० गुलाबा) :

(क) जी हाँ, प्रखिल भारतीय टिकट जांच कर्मचारी परिषद् द्वारा पारित कुछ प्रस्ताव मिले हैं ।

(ख) टिकट जांच कर्मचारियों के लिये नियत किये गये मौजूदा वेतनमान वही हैं जिनकी सिफारिश द्वितीय वेतन प्रायोग ने की थी । वे वेतनमान उनके विभिन्न ग्रेड के पदों के कार्यों और उत्तरदायित्वों के बिल्कुल अनुरूप हैं । इसलिए उनमें संशोधन करने का कोई औचित्य नहीं है ।

126 (A) L.S.D.—3

जहाँ तक रात्रि भत्ता देने का प्रश्न है, धम-संगठन से विचार-विमर्श करने के बाद इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ विनिश्चय किये गये हैं और उन पर शीघ्र धमल किया जायेगा ।

Railway Restaurants on Southern Ely.

*348. Shri A. Sreedharan: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to departments'ise all Railway restaurants on the Southern Railway;

(b) whether it is a fact that there have been frequent complaints about the Railway Restaurants in the Olavakkot Division on the Southern Railway; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to remedy the situation?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Presumably the Hon. Member is referring to refreshment rooms in the Olavakkot Division run departmentally. There are three Vegetarian Refreshment Rooms at Erode, Coimbatore and Ernakulam stations which are under departmental management. Complaints received during the year 1958 in respect of these refreshment rooms were 6, 3 and 3 respectively.

(c) All these complaints were enquired into and staff held responsible in each of these cases, were suitably dealt with. Supervision has also been tightened up to ensure a good standard of catering.

Textile Industry

750. Shri George Fernandes:
Dr. Eanan Sen:
Shri J. M. Biswas:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has been holding talks with the representatives of the textile industry and the textile workers on the problems confronting the textile industry;

(b) the steps outlined by him to save the situation in the textile industry from further deterioration?

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

(a) and (b). As a result of the discussions which Government have had recently with all the cotton interests concerned, the following steps have already been taken or are proposed to be taken:—

(1) A Bill has just been introduced in the Parliament for converting into an Act the Ordinance which was promulgated in December, 1966. This Ordinance provided enabling powers to the Central Government and its officers to reduce compulsorily machine activity in our mills with a view to effecting savings in the use of raw cotton which is in short supply.

(2) Intensification of steps already taken to secure an orderly and fair distribution of the limited supplies of raw cotton, both domestic and foreign, which are available. These steps included regulation of movement of cotton under permits issued by the Textile Commissioner, stipulation of maximum limits for the holding of cotton stocks by mills and requisitioning cotton supplies, wherever necessary and feasible.

(3) The possibility of importing further quantities of foreign cotton is also being investigated.

Location of Aluminium Factory in Maharashtra

751. Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a public sector aluminium factory is to be located in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, whether the site for the factory has been determined; and

(c) the estimated cost of the factory?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) After considering in consultation with an Expert Team of the West German Consultants, M/s. Vereignite Aluminium Werke (VAW) the various factors in determining the location, such as technical advantages, efficiency and ease of transportation and capital and operational cost, the Consultants were asked to prepare a detailed Project Report with Ratnagiri on the West Coast as location. The Project Report since received is at present under examination.

(c) The cost of the project, as estimated by the West German Consultants, is Rs. 76.09 crores (including Rs. 5.19 crores for township). The cost estimates appear to be on the high side and efforts are being made to revise them suitably.

Passenger Train Halt at Jadupur Village

752. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any application from the residents of Jadupur Village near Bhubaneswar (South Eastern Railway) has been received for a passenger train halt there; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to meet their demand?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Yes.

(b) The proposal was examined but could not be accepted for want of adequate justification.

इटारसी जंकशन पर रेलवे फाटक

753. श्री नीति राज सिंह : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बातने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मध्य रेलवे के इटारसी जंकशन पर शहर के क्षेत्र में दो रेलवे फाटक हैं;

(ख) क्या उक्त दोनों रेलवे फाटक रेलवे स्टेशन के पास डिस्टेंट सिगनलों के अन्धर करते हैं;

(ग) क्या सड़क पर चलने वाले यात्रियों और गाड़ियों को इन दोनों रेलवे फाटकों पर रेलवे यातायात तथा अटिंग के कारण बहुत देर तक प्रतीक्षा करनी पड़ती है ;

(घ) क्या ऊपर बताई गई कठिनाइयों की ध्यान में रखते हुए इन फाटकों पर पुल बनाने का सरकार का विचार है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो कब?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री सी० एम० पुनाचा) :
(क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) जी हां ।

(घ) और (ङ) इटारसी-झांसी खण्ड पर वर्तमान समभार की जगह एक ऊपरी सड़क-पुल बनाने के प्रस्ताव की पहले ही स्वीकृति दी जा चुकी है। जब राज्य सरकार सड़क का अस्थायी रूप से मार्ग-परिवर्तन कर देगी तो रेल-प्रशासन द्वारा खास पुल पर निर्माण-कार्य शुरू कर दिया जायेगा ।

इटारसी-जबलपुर खण्ड पर शहर के दूसरे समभार की जगह ऊपरी सड़क पुल बनाने के सम्बन्ध में अभी तक राज्य सरकार की ओर से कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं मिला है ।

इटारसी-जबलपुर संज्ञान पर रेलगाड़ियों का चलना

754. श्री नीति राज सिंह : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य रेलवे के इटारसी-जबलपुर सेक्शन पर एक अग्र, एक डाउन और एक डाकगाड़ी को छोड़ कर सभी वाली गाड़ियां प्रति दिन केवल रात के समय ही चलती हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार यह महसूस करती है कि रात के समय गाड़ियां चलने के कारण इस क्षेत्र के यात्रियों को असुविधा होती है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो यात्रियों को होने वाली असुविधा को दूर करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री सी० एम० पुनाचा) :

(क) से (ग)। इस समय जबलपुर-इटारसी खण्ड पर छः जोड़ी गाड़ियां उपलब्ध हैं, जिनमें हफ्ते में दो बार चलने वाली 41/42 जनता एक्सप्रेस भी शामिल हैं। इन में से तीन, अर्थात् 389 सवारी गाड़ी, इलाहाबाद के रास्ते चलने वाली 7 बम्बई-कलकत्ता डाकगाड़ी और हफ्ते में दो बार चलने वाली 41 जनता एक्सप्रेस, ऐसी गाड़ियां हैं, जो इटारसी से जबलपुर के बीच दिन के समय चलती हैं। इसी तरह वापसी यात्रा के लिए दिन में दो गाड़ियां अर्थात् 390 सवारी गाड़ी और हफ्ते में दो बार चलने वाली 42 जनता एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी उपलब्ध हैं। इटारसी-जबलपुर खण्ड पर एक प्रतिरिक्त गाड़ी चलाने के सवाल पर रेल प्रशासन पहले से ही विचार कर रहा है और ज्योंही लाइन क्षमता और सवारी डिब्बों के रूप में साधन उपलब्ध होने लगे, ऐसी कार्रवाई की जायेगी जो परिचालन की दृष्टि से व्यावहारिक और उचित होगी।

इटारसी-जबलपुर संज्ञान के स्टेशनों के प्लेटफार्मों पर शंङ

755. श्री नीति राज सिंह : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य रेलवे के इटारसी-जबलपुर सेक्शन के कुछ स्टेशनों के बीच दोहरी रेलवे लाइन की व्यवस्था की गई है;

(ख) क्या इसके परिणामस्वरूप अग्र और डाउन रेलगाड़ियां अलग अलग प्लेटफार्मों पर रुकती हैं ;

(ग) क्या धूप तथा वर्षा से यात्रियों के बचाव के लिए उन स्टेशनों पर, जहाँ दोनों प्लेटफार्मों का उपयोग किया जाता है, शीडों की व्यवस्था की गई है ;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ङ) शीडों का कब तक निर्माण हो जाने की संभावना है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री सी० एम० पुनाचा) :
(क) और (ख) जी हाँ ।

(ग) से (ङ). कुछ खण्डों पर दोहरी लाइन बिछाने के फलस्वरूप केवल उन स्टेशनों के प्लेटफार्मों पर छत लगाने की व्यवस्था की जा रही है जहाँ इसका अभाव है । एक ऐसे स्टेशन के प्लेटफार्म पर छत लगाने का काम पूरा हो चुका है, और चार अन्य स्टेशनों पर यह काम अक्टूबर, 1967 से मार्च, 1968 तक विभिन्न चरणों में पूरा किया जायेगा ।

महाराजपुर स्टेशन पर गाड़ी का पटरी से उतर जाना

756. श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली जाने वाली अरर इंडिया एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी के कुछ डिब्बे सियालदह से 3.45 किलोमीटर की दूरी पर महाराजपुर स्टेशन पर हाल में पटरी से उतर गये थे ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो दुर्घटना होने के क्या कारण थे ; और

(ग) जान व माल की कितनी हानि हुई ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री सी० एम० पुनाचा) :

(क) सम्भवतः अरर अरर इंडिया एक्सप्रेस के पटरी से उतरने की उस घटना से है जो

22-3-1967 को सियालदह से 337.27 किलोमीटर दूर महाराजपुर स्टेशन पर हुई थी । इस दुर्घटना में इंजन से तीसरी से लेकर पांचवीं तक तीन बोगियां उस समय पटरी से उतर गयीं जब गाड़ी स्टेशन की लूप लाइन में दाखिल हो रही थी ।

(ख) इस दुर्घटना के कारण की जांच की जा रही है ।

(ग) कोई हताहत नहीं हुआ । रेल सम्पत्ति को लगभग 2 550 रुपये की हानि का अनुमान है ।

Railway Line between Chamara- janagar and Sathyamangalam

757. Shri S. M. Siddiah: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Governments of Mysore and Madras had recommended to the Central Government that the construction of the Railway line between Chamarajanagar and Sathyamangalam should be taken up in the Second Five Year Plan;

(b) whether both the State Governments again recommended that the line should be taken up in the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(c) whether the Control Board of Transport had also recommended for the construction of the above line in 1952;

(d) whether the traffic and engineering surveys conducted in 1948-49 in respect of two routes, one from Chamarajanagar to Mettupalaiyam and the other from Chamarajanagar to Coimbatore, made it clear that the Chamarajanagar-Coimbatore line would be economically more feasible and could be taken up for construction; and

(e) if so, whether Government propose to include the above line in the Fourth Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Yes.

(b) Only the Government of Mysore have recommended its construction during the Fourth Plan.

(c) The Central Board of Transport recommended in 1952 the construction of the Chamarajanagar-Coimbatore alignment along with the Khandwa-Hingoli link to bridge the gap between the North and South Metre gauge systems.

(d) Yes; but both the routes were not financially justified.

(e) No. The Chamarajanagar-Sathyamangalam line was thought of as a link between the North and South MG systems. The Bangalore-Salem link was considered as a better alternative than the Chamarajanagar-Coimbatore/Mettupalayam link, and its construction taken up and is in progress.

Scholarships in Khurda Division of S. E. Railway

758. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of scholarships awarded in Khurda Division of the S.E. Railway from the Staff Benefit Fund during 1962-63, 1963-64, 1965-66 and 1966-67;

(b) whether the number has been increased for 1967-68; and

(c) if so, to what extent?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Eighteen during 1962-63; Twenty nine during 1963-64; Twenty eight during 1965-66; and Twenty eight during 1966-67.

(b) This will depend upon the applications for scholarships and these have not been invited so far.

(c) Does not arise.

Fertilizer Plant, Neyveli

759. Shri Seshiyan: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was an outbreak of fire in the lignite dust of the fertilizer plant in Neyveli on the 13th February, 1967;

(b) if so, the damage caused to life and property;

(c) whether any enquiry has been conducted into the cause of the fire and the preventive measures available there; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government after the enquiry?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Two employees—one Junior Plant Manager and one Semi-skilled worker died as a result of this accident. There was no damage to the property.

(c) and (d) The Factory Inspectorate of the Government of Madras and also a special Committee constituted by the Neyveli Lignite Corporation have investigated the matter. While the report of the former is still awaited, the recommendations made by the latter are under consideration of the Corporation. However, as an immediate measure, the Corporation have made some adjustments in the drier stack of the Gas Plant and this is expected to prevent the recurrence of similar accidents.

Manufacture of Passenger Cars

761. Shri Seshiyan: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to curtail the expansion of production of passenger cars in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the extent of reduction decided; and

(c) the action to be taken to meet the increasing demand for passenger cars in the country?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The question as to the manner in which additional capacity for the manufacture of passenger cars should be set up is under consideration.

लखीसराय स्टेशन पर दुर्घटना

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

(क) क्या 24 नवम्बर, 1966 को लखीसराय स्टेशन (पूर्व रेलवे) पर हुई घति भयानक दुर्घटना के बारे में की जा रही जांच की रिपोर्ट इस बीच सरकार को मिल चुकी है; और

(ख) क्या इस रेलवे स्टेशन का पुनर्निर्माण करने तथा पास की रेलवे पटरी को फिर से बिछाने का सरकार का विचार है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री सी० एन० पुनाचा) :

(क) संभवतः शायद उस दुर्घटना से ही जो 24 अक्टूबर, 1966 को लखीसराय स्टेशन पर हुई थी। रेल सुरक्षा के प्रायुक्त ने इस दुर्घटना की जांच की थी। उन्होंने घपनी प्रारम्भिक रिपोर्ट दे दी है, जिसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि यह दुर्घटना उस गाड़ी के प्रत्यागित यात्रियों के कारण हुई, जिन्होंने सुरक्षित ढंग से लाइन पार करने के लिए बनाये गये ऊमरी सड़क-पुल को इस्तेमाल करते श्री बजाय अन्तिम क्षणों में लाइन पार करने की कोशिश की, जब कि सामने से गाड़ी आ रही थी।

(ख) जी नहीं।

Railway Avoiding Lines in Delhi Area

763. Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 488 on the 4th November, 1966 and state:

(a) the year in which the Delhi Avoiding Lines and connected Traffic Facilities Project was formulated;

(b) the steps taken to complete the project expeditiously; and

(c) when the lines are likely to be opened to traffic?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) to (c): The project was sanctioned in January, 1962, but sufficient progress could not be made in the work due to difficulties that had to be overcome in acquiring the land and also because contract of one of the contractors had to be terminated on account of his failure in maintaining adequate progress and this brought about a certain amount of delay. Possession of almost the entire land has recently been obtained and fresh tenders for completing the remaining part of the work have since been accepted and the work in all zones is now in full swing.

The overall progress of the work is about 52 per cent and the project is expected to be completed by the end of December, 1968.

Delay in the Execution of Public Sector Projects

764. Shri C. C. Desai:
Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the execution of certain public sector projects have been delayed or suspended due to the non-availability of the promised aid by the scheduled time by the foreign collaborating parties/countries;

(b) if so, the names of the projects implementation of which has been delayed and the names of the foreign collaborators involved; and

(c) the reasons due to which their execution has been delayed by the foreign parties/countries concerned?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Export Markets

765. Dr. Karni Singh:
Shri N. K. Somani:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons why India has not been able to expand her export markets;

(b) the items for which prices are found not competitive in foreign markets; and

(c) whether the quality and trade practices also are factors for our poor performance in exports?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) It is not correct to say that India has not expanded her export market. India's exports during the five years of the Third Plan Period (commencing 61-62) amounted to Rs. 3812 crores which was 20 to 25 per cent. more than the exports during the first two plans.

(b) Even though devaluation has resulted in many of the commodities gaining competitive strength, Indian costs of certain items like engineering goods, chemicals and allied products, ferro manganese, coal, sugar etc. still remain higher than the international prices.

(c) The quality and business practices have certainly bearing on the country's export trade. About 80 per cent. of Indian exports are now moving under Quality Control and pre-shipment inspection, which is having a healthy effect on our exports.

Effect of Devaluation on Industries

766. Shri S. C. Samanta: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the industries, small or otherwise, which were handicapped due to the devaluation of the rupee last year and how they have been helped to overcome the handicaps;

(b) which of such industries are still suffering from handicaps and how are they being helped; and

(c) whether any of such industries have been closed down or are not working to full capacity?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) and (b). The names of the industries which have generally been effected adversely due to devaluation is given in the list (Appendix I). [Placed in Library, See No. LT-313/87].

But there has not been any appreciable adverse effect on devaluation on Small Scale Industries.

2. Measures taken to counter the effect of devaluation are also given in (Appendix II) of the list. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-313/87].

(c) No, Sir.

Maheshwari Devi Jute Mills, Kanpur

767. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Maheshwari Devi Jute Mills, Kanpur is being taken over by Government;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any investigations have been made into the mis-management of the mills; and

(d) if so, the result thereof?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Because of the heavy liabilities of the mill.

(c) An Official Committee investigated early in 1966 the working of the mill, its requirements of finances and the manner in which the management of the mill required to be improved and strengthened.

(d) The Committee had reported that the management would not be able to revive and run the company properly and had recommended that the affairs of the company be placed in the hands of a competent and credit-worthy alternative management. Discussions were also held on a proposal for leasing out the mill to another party, but unfortunately no agreed workable solution could be found.

सिमौली रेलवे स्टेशन पर ऊपर के पुल का निर्माण

768. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हापुड़ तथा गजरोला के बीच सिमौली रेलवे स्टेशन के दो प्लेटफार्मों के बीच ऊपर का एक पुल बनाने की योजना है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि यात्रियों को होने वाली असुविधा के अतिरिक्त नगर के दो मुख्य कालेजों के विद्यार्थियों को भी रेलवे साइड पार करनी पड़ती है जिगमं दुपटना होने का भय सदा बना रहता है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो यह पुल कब तक बन जायेगा ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री सी० एम० पुनाचा) :

(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) चूंकि दोनों प्लेटफार्मों को मिलाने वाले पैदल रास्ते दोनों सिरों पर मौजूद हैं इसलिए यात्रियों को कोई असुविधा नहीं होती । विद्यार्थियों को रेलवे यार्ड के रास्ते अनधिकृत रूप से नहीं जाना चाहिए बल्कि

उनसे यह जाणा की जाती है कि वे पास के अधिकृत समपार से रेलवे साइडपार करें । यह समपार स्टेशन से 1000 फुट के फासले पर यार्ड के बाखियाबाद वाले सिरे की ओर है ।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Railway Fare from Fatehpur to Churu

769. श्री Hukam Chand Kachhavalya: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1721 on the 18th November, 1966 and state:

(a) the action taken to reduce the double fare which was being charged for the journey from Fatehpur to Churu; and

(b) the time by which it is likely to be reduced?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) and (b) A review was made in December, 1966. Even with the present inflation of 100 per cent, the line had not yielded an economic return during 1965-66. The matter will be re-examined in all its aspects and an early decision taken.

Accident near Maheji Station

770. Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavalya: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 525 on the 4th November, 1966 and state:

(a) whether inquiry into the causes of the railway accident which occurred near Maheji Station on the Central Railway on the 21st September, 1966 has been completed;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of persons against whom action has been taken in this regard as also the nature of the action taken?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Yes.

(b) According to the finding of the enquiry committee, while goods train No. DEI-2 Up was approaching Maheji station a loaded wagon marshalled 21st from the train engine derailed and capsized at kilometre 388/7 due to the breakage of its right trailing journal which had run hot. As a result of crosstrain and resultant distortion of track, 8 wagons following it capsized while the next 8 got completely derailed.

(c) The accident was due to failure of mechanical equipment for which no railway staff was held responsible.

Collision at Brajraj Nagar Station

771. Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaia: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3004 on the 2nd December, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the enquiry into the causes of collision between the two goods trains at Brajrajnagar Station has been completed;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the time likely to be taken in this regard?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Yes.

(b) According to the finding of the enquiry committee, the accident was caused by the driver of goods train No. 770 Down disregarding the reception signals at danger and failing to control the train for which suitable action is being taken against him.

(c) Does not arise.

Strike by Station Masters

772. Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaia:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that station Masters had gone on strike in December, 1966 to press their demands

resulting in much bottleneck in Railway traffic;

(b) if so, the nature of their demands; and

(c) the action taken in this regard?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) No.

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

Incident at Carriage and Wagon Workshop, Lucknow

773. Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaia: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1698 on the 18th November, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the enquiry into the cause of the incident which took place in the Carriage and Wagon Workshop, Lucknow on the 22nd June, 1966 has since been completed;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent of loss of life and property caused thereby?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) There was no accident on 22nd June 1966. The accident in Alambagh (Lucknow) Workshop occurred on 26th October 1966.

The enquiry has been concluded.

(b) An explosion occurred in that pneumatic pipe line, apparently due to accumulation of oil and carbonaceous matter in the pipe line igniting as a result of contact with compressed air at high temperature.

(c) 23 persons sustained burns as a result of flames shooting out of a furnace in the black-smith shop and hot blast from the pipe line. Of these 12 were released after first aid and 11 were admitted in the hospital. Out of these one later succumbed to his injuries. The loss of railway property is estimated at Rs. 9,420/.

Export of Fertilisers from Soviet Government

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

774. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India and the Soviet Government have signed an agreement recently for the supply of Soviet fertilizers to boost up India's agricultural production; and

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (b). The State Trading Corporation has signed an agreement with Messrs. Soyuzprom-export, Moscow for the import of Ammonium Sulphate, Urea and Muriate of Potash. Details about the value, quantity and quality, delivery etc. are given below:

Sl. No.	Name of Fertiliser	Quantity Contractd.	Quality	Delivery	Packing	Total Value Rs.
1.	Ammonium Sulphate	170,000 tonnes	21% M.	Spread over June-Dec. '67	In bags of 45 Kilos net	6,36,95,600
2.	Urea	41,500 tonnes	46% N	2nd quarter, 67-65000 Tonnes. 3rd Quarter 67, 15,000 Tonnes 4th Quarter 67, 20,000 Tonnes with the sellers having a right to advance shipments.	In bags of 36 Kilos or 40 Kilos net.	2,75,65,960
3.	Muriate of Potash	30,000 tonnes	60% K ₂ O minimum	Spread over June-December, 1967	Delivery to be made in bulk.	82.55 lakhs (F.O.B.)

Handloom Trade Delegation

775. Shri S. K. Sambandhan: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Handloom Trade Delegation was sent to the Far East including Australia; and

(b) if so, whether any handloom exporter from Madras State was included in the Delegation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shaq Qureshi): (a) A five man delegation led by Shri T. N. Lakshminarayanan, Secretary, Department of Industries, Government of Madras visited Australia, Indonesia and Malaysia between 23rd January, and 11th February 1967. The delegation, besides the leader, consisted of the following:

1. Shri V. K. Dar, Director of

Handlooms, Government of Andhra Pradesh.

2. Shri V. V. Raman, Export Promotion Officer, All India Handloom Fabrics Cooperative Society Ltd., Bombay.

3. Shri D. N. Saraf, General Manager, Handicrafts and Handlooms Exports Corporation of India, New Delhi.

4. Shri M. S. A. Majid, Member Committee of Administration, Handloom Export Promotion Council, Madras.

(b) Yes, Sir; Shri M.S.A. Majid.

Handicrafts and Handloom Export Organisation, Madras

776. Shri S. K. Sambandhan: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the total establishment and other overhead charges for running the Handicrafts and Handloom Export Organization, Madras and its branches including the overseas branches, if any;

(b) the total exports of (i) handloom goods and (ii) handicrafts during the years 1965 and 1966; and

(c) the amount of loss or profit during the said period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) to (c): The reference presumably is to Handicrafts and Handlooms Export Corporation of India, New Delhi which has a branch office in Madras and a regional office at Calcutta besides three foreign offices in New York, Montreal and Hamburg.

A statement giving information in respect of parts (a) to (c) is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in the Library. See No. LT-314(67)].

Cotton Spinning Mills

777. Shri S. K. Sambandhan: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cotton spinning mills that were proposed to be set up in the Private Sector during the Third Five Year Plan in Madras State; and

(b) the number of spinning mills (i) which have commenced production; (ii) which are still under construction; and (iii) which have not yet commenced the construction?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (b). 12 licences were granted for setting up new cotton spinning mills in the private sector during the Third Five Year Plan in Madras State. No spinning mill covered by these licences has so far gone into production. However, effective steps for setting up the mills have been taken in respect of 10 licences. In respect of the remaining 2 licences, no steps have been taken.

National Coal Development Corporation

778. Dr. P. Mendal:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

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

(a) the details of the working results of the National Coal Development Corporation collieries during 1965-66 as compared with those of the previous years;

(b) the average cost of production and average selling price of coal in the collieries; and

(c) the proposals to eliminate or reduce the losses, if any, or to increase the profits?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) During the year 1965-66, the Corporation earned profit of Rs. 6,76,392 as against the loss of Rs. 1.7 crores in 1964-65. The total production during the year 1965-66 was 9.85 million tonnes as against 8.24 million tonnes in 1964-65. Further details are available in the Annual Report of National Coal Development Corporation for 1965-66 laid on the Table of the House on 29-3-1967.

(b) National Coal Development Corporation are running a large number of revenue collieries and cost of production varies from unit to unit. It will not be in the public interest to divulge the average cost of production. The average selling price, however, of coal produced by the Corporation during the year 1965-66 was Rs. 25.29 per tonne.

(c) As a result of the following remedial measures taken by the Corporation, the Corporation have been able to increase its output as well as to earn profit during the year 1965-66:

1. Special sales drive.
2. Restriction of production to sales potentiality.

3. Austerity and economic measures to reduce expenditure wherever possible.
4. Postponement of civil works which are capable of being deferred.
5. Close scrutiny of the quantum of holding of stores and spare parts with a view to dispose of surpluses not required.

Fresh intake is also regulated by strict adoption of inventory control procedure.

Recovering Sulphur from Steel Plants

779. Dr. P. Mondal:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

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

- (a) whether Government have completed the study of the prospects of recovering sulphur from steel plants and Assam coal; and
- (b) if so, the details of the findings?

The Minister of Steel in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) No, Sir.

- (b) Does not arise.

M/s. Ashoka Marketing, Limited

780. Shri Madhu Limaye: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the Balance Sheet for the year 1965-66 of M/s. Ashoka Marketing, Limited and the remarks passed by the Auditors on the foreign buyers' claims for the supply of jute goods;
- (b) whether permission of the Reserve Bank of India has been sought for adjusting these claims;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the Auditors of this Company, M/s. Singhi and Co., have protested against this adjustment and have resigned;

(d) whether M/s. Ashoka Marketing, Ltd., have shown any credit for the claim they have on the supply of jute goods for Rs. 2,80,000 in their Balance Sheet; and

(e) whether any inquiry has been ordered into the affairs of M/s. Ashoka Marketing, Ltd.?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) Yes, Sir. The auditors for 1964-65 and 1965-66 have drawn the attention of the shareholders to the write-off of Rs. 21,77,446 and Rs. 21,57,769 respectively, for these years.

(b) In March, 1965 the Company reported to the Reserve Bank of India that payment of their bills amounting of \$1,215,859 against their exports of jute carpet backing cloth was withheld by their American buyers on the plea that the ultimate buyers had found certain goods, for which they had already made payment, defective and that they had to suffer a loss of \$733,758. The matter seems to have been referred to an arbitrator.

(c) Government have no information to that effect. M/s. H. P. Khandelwal and Co. were the auditors for the year 1964-65 and not M/s. Singhi & Co. Shri R. Singhi with some others became partners of M/s. H. P. Khandelwal & Co. after Shri Khandelwal's death. The firm was carrying on its business under the old name. From the records it appears that the Company in a general meeting appointed M/s. Gutgutia & Co., for the year 1965-66. Consequent on a change in the constitution of the firm of auditors, M/s. Gutgutia & Co., the Board of Directors of the Company appointed M/s. K. N. Gutgutia & Co. as auditors for the year in the casual vacancy caused.

(d) No, Sir. The Company appears to have filed a suit for the recovery of a claim of that amount.

(e) In April, 1963, an investigation was ordered under Section 237(b) and 249(1) (a) of the Companies Act.

There has been no progress of the investigation due to pendency of some writ petition and appeals in the Calcutta High Court.

Price of Steel

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

- (a) whether the request of the Industry for making steel available at world prices has been considered;
- (b) if so, the result thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken in this direction?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (c). For Production of engineering goods for export, Government have agreed in principle to make indigenous iron and steel available at prices based on the six-monthly average of prices published in the London Metal Bulletin Steps for implementing this decision are being worked out.

Bokaro Steel Plant

782. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri S. Supakar:

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

- (a) the progress made so far and the total expenditure incurred in the construction of Bokaro Steel Plant; and
- (b) the approximate date by which it is likely to go into production?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) About 91 per cent of the earthwork involved in the site preparation and 93 per cent of the earthwork for the construction siding has been completed. About 93 per cent of the work has been completed on the construction of the Garga dam which will supply water for construction as well as drinking water for the township. Contracts for the supply of plant,

equipment and other materials from the USSR were finalised in May, 1966, and lists of equipment and materials to be procured indigenously have been determined. About 10,115 tonnes of equipment, pipes etc. have so far been received from the U.S.S.R. Working drawing are also being received for various units of the plant. Contracts for the civil engineering and the structural steelwork have been awarded by Messrs. Bokaro Steel Ltd. to Messrs. Hindustan Steelworks Construction Ltd. The total expenditure incurred on the project upto the end of March 1967, was Rs. 37.49 crores.

(b) The first blast furnace is likely to go into production by the beginning of 1970, and the entire plant is scheduled to be commissioned by the end of the first quarter of 1971.

Waste Mica

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

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

- (a) the quantity of mica wasted in India at present and its percentage to the total mica mined;
- (b) whether such waste mica is being utilised in any manner; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) No precise information is available regarding the quantity of mica wasted in the country. It is, however, estimated that about 20,000 to 25,000 tonnes of mica waste or mica scrap are generated per annum while processing crude mica into mica products like mica sheets. The percentage of mica waste to the total mica mined vary widely and usually it is between 60 to 90.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) The main uses of waste mica at present are:

- (i) Manufacture of heat insulating mica brick for use in industrial furnaces. The process was developed at the Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute, Calcutta and is being utilised by three private firms for commercial production.
- (ii) Use of dry ground mica in paints, oil drilling, welding electrodes, rubber and other industries in the country.
- (iii) Export in the form of scrap.
- (iv) Miscellaneous uses e.g. biotite mica for Ayurvedic medicinal purposes, in laundry, etc.

Railway Line from Amaguda to Kesinga

784. Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri G. C. Naik:
Shri K. P. Singh Deo:
Shri A. Dipa:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to construct a railway line from Amaguda to Kesinga under the DBK Railway Project; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to be taken up?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) and (b). Feasibility-cum-cost studies for a broad gauge line from Amaguda to Lanjigarh Road have been carried out in the context of the integrated development of industries in the Dandakaranya region and the survey reports are under examination. Nothing definite can be said about inclusion of the project in the Fourth Plan until the scrutiny of the reports is completed by the Railway Board.

Durgapur Steel Plant

785. Shri S. Supakar: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Committee headed by Shri G. Pande was formed to report on the shortfall in the production of Durgapur Steel Plant; and

(b) if so, the findings of the Committee?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Report of the Committee is awaited.

Import of Rubber

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

(a) whether the Rubber Board has represented that licences for the import of rubber should be issued or in consultation with the Board; and

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

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

(b) The quantity of rubber to be imported would broadly depend on the gap between the quantity available in the country and the quantity required by the manufacturers of rubber goods in India; it is also dependent on the position of the foreign exchange resources available at the time. The Rubber Board are invariably consulted about the availability of natural rubber in the country; taking this into account and the other factors mentioned above, the Government of India decides on the quantum of the licences to be issued.

Manufacture of T.V. Sets

787. Shri S. C. Samanta: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of the firms to whom licences have been granted or are proposed to be granted for manufacturing T.V. Sets;

(b) whether the television sets with remote control have also been designed in India; and

(c) if so, where?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) Letters of intent have been issued to two firms viz., M/s. J. K. Rayon Ltd., Kanpur and M/s. Telerad Private Ltd., Bombay for the manufacture of Television Receivers with an annual capacity of 10,000 sets each. A third proposal for the manufacture of 5,000 sets per annum each by two consortia of Small-scale units is also under consideration of the Government. All these schemes envisage the utilisation of indigenous know-how developed by the Central Electronic Engineering Research Institute, Palani.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Tremors in Anantnag (Kashmir)

788. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have constituted a team of experts to visit the Anantnag District in Kashmir which received as many as thirty five tremors during the month of February, 1967 and to find out the causes of the tremors; and

(b) if so, the names of the experts?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. A team of two officers (Sarvashri G. L. Wakhloo and S. P. Rastogi) of the Geological Survey of India have been deputed to make a detailed study of the nature and cause of the recent earth tremors in Anantnag district, Kashmir.

Iron Ore Fines available in India

789. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhaleshwar Meena:
Shri Khagapathi Pradhani:
Shri Hirji Khai:

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

(a) the total quantity of iron-ore fines at present available in India; and

(b) the manner in which Government propose to utilise them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) Detailed assessment of the total quantities of Iron ore fines (which include both the natural fines like blue dust underlying the haematite iron ore deposits and the fines produced during the process of mining, particularly mechanised mining of lump ore) available in the country has not so far been made. (For a particular range of deposit in Goa, a preliminary assessment was made by the Indian Bureau of Mines in 1962-63: according to which the inferred reserves of iron ore fines in Goa are of the order of 250 million tonnes).

(b) Iron ore fines can be utilised for steel production after suitable agglomeration (subject to technical feasibility and overall economic consideration.) For the utilisation of iron ore fines, sintering plants have already been put up at the steel plants at Jamshedpur, Bhilai, Bhadravati and Rourkela. A sintering plant is also being installed at the Durgapur Steel Plant. Sintering of iron ore fines is also contemplated for the proposed Bokaro Steel Plant. Feasibility studies are being undertaken for the pelletisation of iron ore fines in Bailadila (Madhya Pradesh), Kudermukh and Bellary-Hospet (Mysore). A pelletisation plant with a capacity of 0.5 million tonnes per annum has been set up by a private firm in Goa. Approval has been given to the project report of another private firm of Goa for the setting up of a pelletisation plant with

a capacity of 1.5 million tonnes. The Project Report submitted by a third firm in Goa for the setting up of a pelletisation plant is under consideration. A letter of intent has been issued to a firm in Orissa to enable it to take suitable steps to set up a similar pelletisation plant in Orissa.

Allocation of Spindles to Textile Mills

790. Shri Khagapathi Pradhani:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Hirji Bhai:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the allocation of spindles to the textile mills in the various States will be increased during 1967-68; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (b). The cotton textile industry has recently been delicensed in so far as the total spinning capacity of a unit does not exceed 25,000 spindles. In view of this, the question of allocation of additional spindles to the textile mills in the various States during 1967-68 does not arise.

Production and Export of Salt

791. Shri Khagapathi Pradhani:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Hirji Bhai:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production as well as the export of salt has gone down;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken in this regard?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) No, Sir, except for a slight fall in production during

1966 and a slight fall in exports during 1965, production and export of salt remained steadily on the increase during 1962 to 1966.

(b) The shortfall in production during 1966 was due to the fact that large stocks of salt had accumulated at the various salt works and therefore, the works on the West Coast and Inland areas in Gujarat State voluntarily cut down production. Further, the consumption by chemical industries also did not come up to the anticipated level.

As for shortfall in exports, Japan which is the main export market for Indian salt, was rather reluctant to place ships at the concerned ports in Gujarat and pressed for diversion of ships being loaded there during the latter part of 1965, when the hostilities broke out between India and Pakistan.

(c) The State Trading Corporation and Basic Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals and Soaps Export Promotion Council, are endeavouring not only to increase our exports to traditional markets but are also to find new export markets in consultation with our Embassies in the interested foreign countries.

Production of Manganese and Iron Ore

792. Shri Khagapathi Pradhani:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Hirji Bhai:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the production in manganese and iron-ore mines in Orissa and Bihar has gone down;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals (Shri F. C. Sethi): (a) No, Sir. The pro-

duction of iron ore and manganese ore has been on the increase during the last few years, as shown below:

	1964		1965		1966	
	Manganese	Iron Ore	Manganese	Iron Ore	Manganese	Iron Ore
Bihar	402,524	3,658,356	31,661	4,262,048	35,025	5,365,818
Orissa	402,525	5,711,149	459,012	6,451,203	509,190	6,721,785

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

Industrial Co-operative Societies in Orissa

793. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Khagapathi Pradhani:
Shri Hirji Bhai:

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state the number of Industrial Co-operative Societies functioning in Orissa as on the 31st December, 1966 and their production capacities?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): The information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Invention Promotion Board

794. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Khagapathi Pradhani:
Shri Hirji Bhai:

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of grant sanctioned in 1966-67 for the Invention Promotion Board; and

(b) the total amount spent during the same period and the nature of expenditure?

156 (A) LSD-4.

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) Rs. 3.10 lakhs.

(b) The amount spent by the Board upto 28-2-1967 is as under:—

- (i) Administrative Expenditure.
Rs. 1,15,131.35
 - (ii) Technical Aid and Evaluation of inventions etc.
Rs. 1,03,388.59
 - (iii) Grants-in-aid
Rs. 77,453.00
- Total Rs 2,95,972.94

Ambar Charkha Training Courses in Orissa

795. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Khagapathi Pradhani:
Shri Hirji Bhai:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Ambar Charkha Training Courses conducted in Orissa during December, 1966; and

(b) the number of trainees who took part and the total expenditure incurred thereon during the same period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) 26.

(b) 359 trainees took part in the training course and an expenditure of Rs. 29,410 was incurred on the training courses.

Import of Sanforised Cloth

796. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Khagapathi Pradhani:
Shri Hirji Bhal:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign exchange spent on the import of Sanforised cloth during 1966;

(b) whether the indigenous decolourised cloth can meet the demand of the imported cloth; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the import of such cloth?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shaif Qureshi): (a) Nil.

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

Production of Coffee

797. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Khagapathi Pradhani:
Shri Hirji Bhal:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortfall in the production of coffee during the current year; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by Government in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shaif Qureshi): (a) No, Sir; the production during 1966-67 is estimated at 70,000 tonnes as against 63,350 tonnes of 1965-66.

(b) Does not arise.

दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन पर कुलियों की मजदूरी की दरें

798. श्री शौकार लाल बेरवा : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन पर कुलियों की मजदूरी की दरें बढ़ा दी गई हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विकार-रहित रेलवे स्टेशनों पर कुलियों की मजदूरी की समान दरें निश्चित करने का है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो ऐसा न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री सी० एम० पुनावा) :

(क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग) जी नहीं । भारिकों की मजदूरी स्थानीय परिस्थितियों, निर्वाह-व्यय और अन्य स्थानों पर मजदूरी के सामान्य स्तर पर निर्भर करती है । इसलिए सभी स्टेशनों पर समान दरें नियत करना सम्भव नहीं है ।

कोटा में रेलवे कुली

799. श्री शौकारलाल बेरवा : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कोटा के रेलवे कुलियों को कहा गया है कि वे उन साइसेंस बिनों का मुल्क दें जो उन्हें छः वर्ष पहले दिये गये थे ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री सी० एम० पुनावा) :

(क) और (ख) वर्तमान नियमों के अनुसार साइसेंसधारी भारिकों को बिल्ले रेल प्रशासनों द्वारा मुफ्त दिये जाते हैं, लेकिन जमानत के रूप में थोड़ी सी रकम ली जाती है जो भारिकों को उस समय लौटा दी जाती है जब वे बिल्ले प्राधि लौटा देते हैं और साइसेंसधारी भारिक के रूप में काम करना बन्द कर देते हैं । चूंकि कोटा में साइसेंसधारी भारिकों को बिल्ले देते समय इस नियम को कड़ाई से नहीं लागू किया गया था, इसलिए अब उन से जमानत की रकम वसूल की जा रही है ।

Import of Clutch Assembly and Equipment

800. Shri Onkar Lal Berwa: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the import of clutch assembly and equipment from U.S.A. has been banned;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether India has become self-sufficient in the manufacture of the above said equipment?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The import of clutch assembly and equipment is permitted to establish importers against consolidated quota licence for motor vehicle parts from all sources including U.S.A. The import of this item is however not covered under U.S. Aid loan to protect the indigenous industry from unrestricted imports.

Issue of new Standards for Commodities

801. Shri Onkar Lal Berwa: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) how many new standards were issued by the I.S.I. during 1966-67;

(b) the main commodities for which these were issued;

(c) the number of commodities for which the standards were refused; and

(d) how many Letters of Intent were issued during the same period?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) to (d). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in the Library. See No. LT-315/67].

Industries near Paradip Port

802. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been proposals to set up some major industries near Paradip Port; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Ore Deposits in Orissa

803. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme for mining of ore deposits in the Malangoli Block in Orissa and their export has been finalised;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the estimate of deposits of the ore in the said Block?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The reserves of ore in the block have been proved to be of the order of 163 million tonnes.

Manufacture of Small Cars

804. Shri C. C. Desai:
Shri E. Barua:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken for the manufacture of small car in the country with foreign collaboration; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Cargo Impounded by Pakistan

805. Shri C. C. Desai: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether any negotiations have recently been held with Pakistan to secure release of the cargo and other property impounded by Pakistan during the 1965 conflict between the two countries; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Bogie from Jaynagar to Paleza Ghat

806. Shri Shiva Chandra Jha: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether a bogie which used to be attached to the evening trains for Paleza ghat from Jaynagar and vice versa, has now been discontinued;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to make arrangements for providing sleeper coaches between Jaynagar and Paleza ghat for the night journey?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) and (b). On account of its poor patronage, the through service composite coach running between Jaynagar and Paleza-ghat was discontinued in the time table which came into force from 1st October, 1965.

(c) There is no proposal to provide a sleeper coach between Jaynagar and Palezaghat.

North-East Frontier Railway Forms Depot, Gauhati

807. Shri Dhireswar Kalita: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to shift the North-East Frontier Railway Forms Depot from Gauhati (Assam) to New Jalpaiguri as reported in the 'Assam Tribune' on the 7th January, 1967;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the employees of the North-East Frontier Railway Forms Depot have represented to the Railway Board; and

(d) if so, the nature of their demands and Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Yes.

(b) Due to administrative reasons which were expected to result in saving and lead to greater efficiency.

(c) The employees have submitted a Memorandum to the Local Authorities and have also sent a telegram to the Railway Board.

(d) Their demands are for the maintenance of status quo. The Government are examining a modified proposal to stock books, forms and stationery at both the Depots at Gauhati as well as at New Jalpaiguri.

Stenographers in Railways

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

(a) the proportion in which the posts of Stenographers in various grades on the Railways were distributed prior to the issue of Government's orders dated the 22nd January and 19th April, 1965;

(b) the nature of the demand of the labour organisation on behalf of Steno-

graphers and to what extent Government's orders mentioned in Part (a) above provide for improvement in the higher grades by indicating the number of posts in the various grades;

(c) whether there has been uniformity in the increase in the number of posts in higher grades on all Zonal Railways as a result of the implementation of the above mentioned orders; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Peonacha): (a) to (d). The information is being collected from the Railways and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

State-owned Industries in Mysore

809. Shri K. Lakkappa: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that Mysore Government are negotiating with Birlas to sell away some of the State-owned Industries; and

(b) if so, whether it is not in violation of the accepted policy of the Central Government?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Railway Line between Cuttack and Paradeep

810. Shri Surendra Nath Dwivedy: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 590 on the 4th November, 1956 and state:

(a) whether the plans have been finalised for a railway line between Cuttack and Paradeep or joining Paradeep with the Daiteri mines; and

(b) if so, which of the two lines are being undertaken and when the construction work is likely to start?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Peonacha): (a) Not yet. Preliminary Engineering and Traffic surveys for the Cuttack-Paradeep rail link are in progress.

(b) Does not arise.

Electric and Diesel Locomotives on Eastern and S. E. Railways

811. Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of electric and diesel locomotives in use during 1956 on the Eastern and South-Eastern Railways;

(b) whether the quantity of coal consumption has gone down on these Railways since the introduction of electrification and dieselization; and

(c) if so, the extent of reduction in coal consumption during the last five years?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Peonacha): (a) and (c). A statement showing the information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in the Library. See No. LT-316|17].

(b) Yes.

Monopolies Enquiry Commission

812. Shri S. Supakar: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of recommendations of the Monopolies Enquiry Commission that have been implemented so far; and

(b) when the legislation suggested by the Commission is likely to be introduced?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) and (b). A resolution dated the 5th September, 1966 outlining the decisions of the Government on the recommendations made by the Monopolies Inquiry Commission was laid on the Table of the House on the 6th September, 1966. Follow-up action contemplated on the recommendations is indicated in paras 5 to 7 of the resolution. The Bill for setting up a permanent Statutory Commission to be known as the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission referred to in paras 5 and 6 of the Resolution is likely to be ready for introduction in Parliament by the end of this year. Copies of the Resolution referred to above have been forwarded to the concerned Ministries/Departments for implementing the decisions contained in sub-para (i) to (iii) of para 7 of the same. Implementation of these decisions and the decision contained in sub-para (iv) thereof is of a continuing nature and is being given effect to as and when a particular case warrants it.

Pit Head Stocks held by Coal Mines

§13. Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri C. K. Chakrapani:

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

(a) the total quantity of pit head stocks held by coal mines during the first week of January, 1967;

(b) whether Government consider the stock position to be abnormal; and

(c) if so, the causes of this abnormal stock position and the remedies proposed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals (Shri E. C. Sethi): (a) 5.43 million tonnes.

(b) and (c). There has been some increase in pithead stocks during the

first week of January, 1967 as compared to the previous month, but this is largely due to increased production coupled with a shortfall in empty wagon supply position which is considered to be a temporary phase.

Export Trade

§14. Shri Khagapathi Pradhani:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Heerji Bhai:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal of the Shipping Corporation of India to develop export trade during the Fourth Plan period has since been considered; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (b). The Ministry of Commerce has not received any such proposal but a proposal for expansion of tonnage by the Shipping Corporation of India is under consideration of the Ministry of Transport.

Manufacture of Scooters and Auto-cycles

§15. Shri Khagapathi Pradhani:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Heerji Bhai:

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 631 on the 2nd December, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the applications for the manufacture of Scooters and auto-cycles which were found suitable in the preliminary screening have since been finally considered; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) and (b). The applications for the manufacture of Autocycles have been finally considered and letters of intent, valid for a period of one year each, have been issued to five parties, for a capacity of 50,000 each per year. Further consideration of the applications for the manufacture of scooters has however been deferred for the present. It is proposed to watch the progress and performance of the existing units in the context of the assistance afforded to them under the liberalised import policy, for components and raw materials before, taking a final view on the question of licensing of additional units in the field.

Forged Railway Tickets

816. Shri Khagapathi Pradhani:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Heerji Bhal:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to re'er to the reply given to Starred Question No. 837 on the 2nd December, 1966 regarding the sale of forged Railway tickets and state:

- (a) whether the investigations have since been completed; and
(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) The investigation of the case is still in progress.

- (b) Does not arise.

Reorganisation of the National Coal Development Corporation

817. Shri Heerji Bhal:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Khagapathi Pradhani:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 515 on the 25th November, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the question of the re-organisation of the National Coal Development Corporation has since been examined; and

- (b) if so, the results thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) and (b). No final view has yet been taken by Government on the reorganisation of the National Coal Development Corporation. The matter is being examined in consultation with the newly appointed Chairman-cum-Managing Director of the N.C.D.C.

Closure of Textile Mills

818. Shri S. B. Damani: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the effect of the closure of the textile mills for one extra day in a week since December, 1966;

(b) the adverse effect thereof on (i) the working of the textile mills and (ii) the profitability of the textile mills; and

(c) the loss of revenue through excise duty, income-tax and sales tax to the nation and the Public Exchequer respectively?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shaif Qureshi): (a) There has been a saving of about 75,000 bales per month in the consumption of cotton by mills as a result of the extra weekly holiday.

(b) The cost of production is reported to have gone up by about 4½ per cent. As 60 per cent of the mill production is outside statutory price control, there may be no adverse effects on the over all profitability of the mills.

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

ललितपुर और लतना रेलवे स्टेशनों (मध्य रेलवे) के बीच रेल-सम्पर्क

819. श्री नाचू राम बहियारे : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार बुन्देलखंड के विकास के लिये ललितपुर रेलवे स्टेशन (मध्य रेलवे) को बरास्ता डोकमगढ़, कतरपुर तथा पन्ना-लतना रेलवे जंक्शन के साथ मिलाने की एक योजना पर विचार कर रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उस पर निर्माण कार्य बीपी पंचवर्षीय योजना में धारित हो जायेगा ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री सी० एम० फुनाचा) :

(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Railway Line from Erode to Chamarajanagar

820. Shri P. A. Swaminathan: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted by the Railways to open a new Railway line from Erode to Chamarajanagar via Gobi Satyamangalam;

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

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

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Foonacha): (a) No. The Chamarajanagar-Satyamangalam portion of this line was, however, surveyed in 1948-49 as part of the Chamarajanagar — Satyamangalam—Coimbatore/Mettupalayam link.

(b) and (c). The Chamarajanagar-Satyamangalam — Coimbatore/Mettupalayam link was considered financially not justified. This proposal was considered in the context of providing a link between the north and

south MG systems. The Bangalore-Salem line was considered as a better alternative for this purpose and its construction has been taken up.

Doubling of Railway Line from Erode to Jalarpet

821. Shri Dhandapani: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to have double railway lines between Erode and Jalarpet on the Southern Railway;

(b) if so, the stage at which the proposal at present stands; and

(c) the time by which the work is expected to be completed?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Foonacha): (a) to (c). Of the 179 Kms. long section between Jalarpet and Erode, double line already exists to the extent of 119 Kms. between (i) Jalarpet-Tirupattur (8 Kms.) and (ii) Morappur-Anangur (111 Kms.). The work on the doubling between Anangur and Erode (12 Kms.) is expected to be completed by July 1967. The doubling of the remaining single line portion between Morappur and Tirupattur (58 Kms.) is not considered necessary at present from the traffic point of view.

Railway Line between Tiruppur and Palani

822. Shri Dhandapani: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal to open a new railway line between Tiruppur and Palani via Darapuram on the Southern Railway;

(b) if so, whether the necessary survey for this purpose has been completed; and

(c) the time by which the proposal will be given effect to?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) No such proposal is under consideration of the Railway Board at present.

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

Shifting of Railway Loco Shed, Coimbatore

823. Shri Dhandapani: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations have been received from the citizens of Coimbatore to shift the Railway Loco Shed, Coimbatore as the same is at present within 100 yards from the General Hospital Coimbatore; and

(b) whether the Loco Shed is likely to be shifted to any other place and if so, where and when?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Yes.

(b) The matter has been examined in all its aspects and it has not been found possible to shift the Loco Shed from its present location.

मृतपुर्व न्वालियर राज्य वैरो गेज रेलवे लाइन के स्थान पर मीटर गेज लाइन बिछाना

824. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुमबाह्य : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य रेलवे में न्वालियर से भिण्ड, न्वालियर से श्योपुर कलां और न्वालियर से शिवपुरी के बीच नरो गेज लाइनों पर चलने वाली पैसंजर गाड़ियों को 1947 में कितना समय लगता था और अब कितना समय लगता है ;

(ख) उक्त रेलगाड़ियों में तीसरी श्रेणी का 1947 में प्रति मील कितना किराया लिया जाता था और अब प्रति मील कितना किराया लिया जाता है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार उक्त वैरो गेज रेलवे लाइनों के स्थान पर मीटर गेज लाइन बिछाने का है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री सी० एम० पुनाचा) :
(क) सम्बन्धित तीन खण्डों पर दिल्ली-जुली गाड़ियों के चलान-समय का विवरण इस प्रकार है :—

खंड	चालन-समय	
	1947 में	वर्तमान समय
न्वालियर-भिंड	3'-35"	4'-35"
भिंड-न्वालियर	3'-22"	4'-25"
न्वालियर-शिवपुरी		
कलां	10'-40"	10'-5"
शिवपुरी कलां-न्वालि		
यर	11'-5"	10'-15"
न्वालियर-शिवपुरी	7'-13"	6'-30"
शिवपुरी-न्वालियर	6'-55"	6'-45"

(ख) 1947 में तिम्बिया स्टेट रेलवे द्वारा तीसरे दर्जे का डाक/एक्सप्रेस का किराया प्रति मील 7½ पाई और साधारण किराया प्रति मील 5 पाई लिया जाता था । प्रति किलो मीटर के हिसाब से यह किराया क्रमशः 2.50 पैसे और 1.63 पैसे घाता है । इस समय प्रति किलो मीटर तीसरे दर्जे का डाक/एक्सप्रेस और साधारण किराया क्रमशः 2.76 पैसे और 2.37 पैसे घाता है ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

Stoppage of Trains at Ambala City

825. Shri Suraj Bhan: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Kashmir Mail, Frontier Mail, tri-weekly Deluxe and some other important trains do not stop at Ambala City (Haryana) a district Headquarter; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to provide for the stoppage of these trains at Ambala City?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) and (b). Except 31/32 Frontier Mails, 23/24 Kashmir Mails, and tri-weekly A/S Expresses,

all Mail/Express and Passenger trains are scheduled to stop at Ambala City Station, adequately catering to the needs of passengers there. Provision of stoppages, also of the aforementioned three train services at Ambala City has not been found justified having regard to quantum of long distance traffic offering at this station.

Railway Crossing at Jagadhri (N. Ry.)

826. Shri Suraj Bhan: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of casualties on the Railway crossing at Jagadhri till the end of 1966; and

(b) the steps taken to construct an overbridge there to avoid such mishaps and facilitate the traffic in the biggest industrial centre of the district?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) There has been no reported casualty on the level crossing gate at Jagadhri either on account of trespassing or due to collision between road vehicles and trains in the recent years.

(b) The Railways are prepared to construct road over/under bridges in replacement of any of the existing busy level crossings provided the schemes are sponsored by the State Government and provided the State Government or the Road authority agree to bear their share of the cost. Broadly, the cost of the bridge proper for a width of 24 ft. is borne by the Railway and the cost of sloping approaches and any additional width of the bridge proper by the State Government or the Road authority.

No firm proposal to construct a road overbridge at the Jagadhri level crossing has been received from the State Government so far.

बुलन्दशहर जिले की सुर्जा तहसील में उद्योग

827. श्री राम चरण : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समन्वय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में बुलन्दशहर जिले की सुर्जा तहसील में केन्द्रीय सहायता से कौन कौन से उद्योग स्थापित करने का विचार है ; और

(ख) इस कार्य के लिये गैर सरकारी उद्योगों को कितनी वित्तीय सहायता देने का विचार है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समन्वय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री कझरहीन अली अहमद) : (क) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना की प्रवधि में बुलन्दशहर जिले की सुर्जा तहसील में केन्द्रीय सरकार की कोई भी परियोजना स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है। सुर्जा तहसील में राज्य सरकार या गैर सरकारी उद्यमियों द्वारा उद्योग स्थापित करने के किसी भी प्रस्ताव के संबंध में केन्द्रीय सरकार को कोई भी जानकारी नहीं है।

(ख) प्राइवेट उद्योगों को विभिन्न वित्तीय संस्थाओं जैसे औद्योगिक वित्त निगम, औद्योगिक विकास बैंक आदि के द्वारा वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है। सुर्जा तहसील में यदि कोई उद्योग स्थापित किया जाता है तो वित्तीय सहायता प्राप्त करने के लिये वह इन संस्थाओं से बातचीत कर सकता है।

दिल्ली और बुलन्दशहर के बीच सीधी रेलवे लाइन

828. श्री राम चरण : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान उत्तर रेलवे के 31 दिसम्बर, 1966 के 'हिन्दुस्तान' में प्रकाशित जनरल मैनेजर के इस बक्तव्य की ओर दिलाया गया है कि दिल्ली और

बुलन्दशहर के बीच एक सीधी रेलवे लाइन की स्थापना की मांग स्वीकार कर ली गई है तथा इस बारे में शीघ्र ही कार्यवाही की जायेगी ;

(ख) यदि हां तो इस बारे में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; धीर

(ग) इस लाइन के कब तक चालू हो जाने की सम्भावना है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री सी० एम० पुनाचा) :

(क) बुलन्दशहर के निवासियों ने उत्तर रेलवे के महाप्रबन्धक को एक भूम्यावेदन दिया था, जिस पर महाप्रबन्धक ने दिल्ली धीर बुलन्दशहर के बीच केवल एक सीधी गाड़ी चलाने के प्रस्ताव की जांच करने का आश्वासन दिया था, इन दोनों स्थानों के बीच सीधी रेलवे लाइन के निर्माण की जांच करने का नहीं। सीधी गाड़ी चलाने के के प्रस्ताव की जांच की गयी लेकिन इसे व्यवहारिक नहीं पाया गया।

(ख) दिल्ली धीर बुलन्दशहर के बीच एक नयी सीधी रेलवे लाइन बनाने का कोई विचार नहीं है, क्योंकि ये दोनों स्थान दो भिन्न भागों के जरिये पहले से ही रेलवे लाइनों द्वारा जुड़े हैं।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता।

रेल के माल डिब्बों से माल उतारने का भाड़ा

829. श्री रामसेवक बाबब : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रेल के माल डिब्बों से क्रेनों की मदद से जनता का माल उतारने के लिये कितना भाड़ा लिया जाता है ;

(ख) वर्तमान क्रेन भाड़े कब निश्चित किये गये थे धीर क्या रेलवे प्रशासन को तब से अन्य व्यय में वृद्धि हो जाने के कारण हानि उठानी पड़ती है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या रेलवे प्रशासन का विचार इन भाड़ा दरों में परिवर्तन करने का है ; धीर

(घ) यदि हां तो कब से ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री सी० एम० पुनाचा) :

(क) इस समय जो प्रभार लागू है उनका धीरा सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दिया गया है [पुस्तकालय में रजि० मया हेतिये संख्या एज० टी० 317/ 67]।

(ख) से (घ). ये प्रभार, मार्च 1961 में लागू किये गये थे। ये प्रभार क्रेनों की व्यवस्था करने धीर उनके प्रभार तथा परिचालन पर रेलवे द्वारा किये जाने वाले खर्च को ध्यान में रखकर निर्धारित किये गये थे। खर्च की सभी मदों में लगातार वृद्धि होती रही है। वर्तमान दरें खर्च के के वर्तमान स्तर से मेल नहीं खाती धीर उनमें परिवर्तन करने के प्रश्न की जांच की जा रही है। इस सम्बन्ध में शीघ्र ही निर्णय किये जाने की आशा है।

उत्तर रेलवे की क्रेन क्षमता

830. श्री रामसेवक बाबब : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर रेलवे के पास इस समय कितने क्रेन हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह क्षमता आवश्यकताओं पूरी करने के लिये पर्याप्त नहीं हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि क्रेनों की कमी के परिणाम स्वरूप माल डिब्बे जिन पर क्रेन से माल सादा जाता है, रुके पड़े रहते हैं ; धीर

(घ) यदि हां, तो स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री सी० एम० पुनाचा) :

(क) 30.9.1966 को उत्तर रेलवे के पास जो क्रेन उपलब्ध थे उनका विवरण

अधा पटल पर रखा जाता है। पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। [संक्षिप्त संस्था एन० सी०— 318/67]

(ख) से (घ). कुल मिलाकर उत्तर रेलवे की वर्तमान क्रेन क्षमता उसकी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त है। विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में प्राप्त होने वाले परेवर्गों की संख्या घट-बढ़ जाने से कुछ क्षेत्रों में उपलब्ध क्षमता का पूरा उपयोग नहीं हो सका और विल्पी क्षेत्र, भम्बाला और बरेली जैसे कुछ स्थानों पर अस्थायी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ा। जिन क्षेत्रों में ऐसे परेवर्गों की कमी हो गयी है जिनके लिए क्रेन इस्तेमाल किये जाते हैं, वहाँ से क्रेनों को उपयुक्त स्थानों पर लाकर क्रेन क्षमता बढ़ाने के उपाय किये जा रहे हैं। यातायात की प्रत्याशित आवश्यकताओं को देखते हुए उत्तर रेलवे के लिए कुछ और क्रेन प्राप्त करने का भी कार्यक्रम बनाया जा रहा है।

Closure of Cashew Factories in Kerala:

531. Shri C. Janardhanan:
Shri P. C. Adichan:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the output of cashew was affected by the closure of cashew factories in Kerala during the last few months; and

(b) if so, the steps taken for the reopening of the cashew factories?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State Government are exploring all possible ways to reopen the factories.

Export of Cardamom

532. Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri C. Janardhanan:
Shri F. C. Adichan:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign exchange

earned (year-wise) through the export of Cardamom during the last five years; and

(b) the steps taken to increase the production of cardamom?

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

(a) Foreign exchange earned through the export of cardamom during the last five years is as follows:

(in millions of Rupees)

1962-63	..	27.7
1963-64	..	31.9
1964-65	..	28.3
1965-66	..	43.9
1966-67	..	66.7
		(upto February, 1967)

(b) To increase production of cardamom, it is proposed—

- (i) to encourage extensive replantings with varieties resistant to kotte disease, which is reported to be the most significant impediment in the way of increasing production;
- (ii) to encourage extensions of plantations in new areas; and
- (iii) to give incentives to planters by ensuring supply of fertilizers pesticides etc.

इलाहाबाद और कटिहार के बीच चलने वाली गाड़ियों

533. श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इलाहाबाद तथा कटिहार के बीच चलने वाली 37 ग्रुप तथा 38 डाउन गाड़ियों को एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों में बदलने का एक प्रस्ताव था ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनकी एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों में न बदलने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) मारनली तथा इलाहाबाद के बीच डीजल गाड़ी न चलाए जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे यंत्री (जी जी-एच-पुनर्था) :
(क) जी नहीं।

(ख) सबाल नहीं उठता।

(ग) किलहवाल प्रपेक्षित बीजल कारों की अनुपलब्धता।

Tenders for Bokaro Civil Works

834. Shri Madhu Limaye: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 21 contractors, some of whom had been allowed to withdraw their condition or to revise their tenders for Bokaro Civil Works (called by the Hindustan Steel Works Construction Ltd.) were called for second negotiations on the 11th/12th March, 1967;

(b) whether only 9 contractors were interviewed and were assured that they would get the contracts;

(c) whether all these 9 contractors had been allowed to revise the tenders or to withdraw the conditions attached thereto;

(d) the names of these 9 contractors;

(e) whether it is also a fact that others had been telegraphically invited to attend on these dates but were never interviewed; and

(f) if so, the reasons for adopting this irregular procedure?

The Minister of Steel Mines and Metals (Dr. Channa Reddy): (a) to (f). The question pertains to the day-to-day working of M/s. Hindustan Steelworks Construction Limited, a public sector undertaking, about which information is not normally furnished to Government. The material for the reply is, however, being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

Hindustan Steel Works Construction Ltd.

835. Shri Madhu Limaye: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that tenders were called for by Hindustan Steel Works Construction Ltd., for Bokaro Steel Plant civil works in January, 1967;

(b) if so, the value of the work for which tenders were called and the number of contractors who were selected and called for negotiations;

(c) whether any permission was given to some of them to withdraw the conditions attached to their tenders and thereby to revise them;

(d) whether it is a fact that without this withdrawal and revision, the tenders would not have been valid and acceptable to the company (Hindustan Steel Works Construction Ltd.); and

(e) if so, whether this withdrawal and revision was according to the rules and regulations in force, and especially as laid down in the tender documents?

The Minister of Steel Mines and Metals (Dr. Channa Reddy): (a) to (e). The question pertains to the day-to-day working of M/s. Hindustan Steelworks Construction Limited, a public sector undertaking, about which information is not normally furnished to Government. The material for the reply is, however, being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

उड़ीसा, बिहार तथा मध्य प्रदेश के जाल-सेतों का सबलन

836. श्री एबी राय :

श्री मधु लिमये :

क्या इन्फाल, जाल तथा बाबु यंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोयला, लोहा तथा मध्य जलधियों के खनिज-खम्बारों का पला नगाने के

सिधे उड़ीसा, बिहार तथा मध्य प्रदेश के खान-खेजों का सर्वेक्षण किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ; और

(ग) क्या इन खेजों की खनिज सम्पत्ति का लाभ उठाने के लिए कोई बड़ी योजना तैयार की गई है ?

इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्री (डा० बबला देही) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सदन की भेज पर रख दी जायगी

उड़ीसा में औद्योगिक कारखाने

837. श्री रबी राय :

श्री मधु सिन्घे :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा सनवाय-कार्बल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उड़ीसा राज्य में केन्द्रीय सरकार की सहायता से कितने औद्योगिक कारखाने स्थापित किये गये हैं ;

(ख) 1966-67 में दी गई सहायता का व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) इनमें से राज्य सरकार द्वारा कितने औद्योगिक कारखानों की स्थापना का कार्य पूरा किया गया और उन कारखानों की संख्या क्या है जिनकी स्थापना का कार्य अभी पूरा नहीं हुआ है ; और

(घ) यदि कोई विलम्ब हुआ है तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा कम्पनी-कार्बल मंत्री (श्री कलशचन्द्र शर्मा प्रहलव) : (क) से (घ). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और वह ब्यासमय सदन के पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

करकेला और तालवेर के बीच रेलवे लाइन

838. श्री रबी राय :

श्री मधु सिन्घे :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि—

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार करकेला और तालवेर के कोयला क्षेत्र के बीच एक रेलवे लाइन बनाने का है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो योजना इस समय किस अवस्था में है ; और

(ग) इस योजना की क्रियान्विति में कितना समय लगने को सम्भावना है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री सी० एम० पुनाचा) :

(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Production of Electric and Diesel Locomotives

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

(a) whether there is a shortfall in the production targets of electric and diesel locomotives;

(b) if so, how much; and

(c) the measures being taken to overcome the shortfall?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Yes.

(b) (i) Production of Diesel Locomotives at Diesel Locomotive Works, Varanasi.—5 locomotives, the production for the 3rd plan period being 61 against the target of 68 locomotives.

(ii) Production of AC Electric Locomotives at Chittaranjan Locomotive Works, Chittaranjan.—11 locomotives, the production for the

3rd plan period being 81 against the target of 72 locomotives.

(c) (i) The main reasons for the shortfall in the production of diesel locomotives were the delay in procurement of imported components owing to foreign exchange difficulties, delay in delivery of certain imported equipment and tools, and the time taken to develop indigenous manufacture of components to reduce import content.

Necessary foreign exchange has now been released and orders placed for imported components to cover the production programme of the Diesel Locomotive Works upto the middle of 1968-69. Continued efforts are also being made to gradually reduce the import content so as to be able to produce more locomotives with a given amount of foreign exchange.

(ii) The reasons for the shortfall in the production of electric locomotives were—

(a) delays in the procurement of imported equipment owing to foreign exchange difficulties;

(b) delays in the supply of certain indigenous equipments which are being developed in the country for the first time.

Orders for the major imported and indigenous components for the production upto the middle of 1968-69 have since been placed. All efforts are made to urge expeditious supply of these components to adhere to the planned production in addition to sustained efforts for indigenous development of more and more items.

Internal Distribution by Foreign-owned Companies

840. Shri C. C. Desai: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the practice being followed in respect of allowing foreign-owned

companies or the companies with foreign capital to engage themselves in the internal distribution of commodities whether produced in India or imported from abroad;

(b) whether Government are aware that the practice in this matter differs widely from the policy laid down in the Industrial Policy Resolution; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to enforce the principle laid down in the Industrial Policy Resolution that foreign capital or foreign know-how is not required for internal distribution or internal commerce?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) to (c). The practice is to discourage foreign-owned companies or the companies with foreign capital to engage themselves in the internal distribution of commodities whether produced in India or imported from abroad.

2. To enforce this policy, the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947 was amended in 1964 so that foreign companies and foreign controlled Indian Companies/firms or persons shall not accept, without prior permission of the Central Government or the Reserve Bank of India, appointment in India as agent or technical advisers or management advisers to any person, firm or company. As a result of this amendment, which came into force from the 1st April, 1965, it is possible to check foreign and foreign controlled companies from undertaking purely trading activities.

Seniority in the Diesel Locomotive Works, Varanasi

842. Shri Sarjoo Pandey: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the Diesel Locomotive Works, Varanasi, the Principle for determining the seniority under GM/DLW—Varanasi's Circular No. 31-E(Spl.)|Seniority|64, dated the 11th August, 1966 is not as per rules laid down by the Railway Board; if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) the reasons of clause (2) of the above circular regarding "Prima Focis Suitable for absorption" being not made practicable;

(c) the reasons of "length of service in the grades" for determining the seniority being not considered; and

(d) the reasons of the promotion grade in which the employee continues for more than three years, being not treated as Quasi-permanent?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) No.

(b) The staff transferred from other Railways could be assigned seniority only in the grade held by them on their parent Railway.

(c) In cases of fortuitous promotions, the length of service in the promotion grade does not count for reckoning seniority.

(d) On Railways there is no procedure to treat the staff as Quasi-permanent.

जीनपुर (उत्तर प्रदेश) में स्कूटरों का निर्माण

843. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री 4 मार्च, 1966 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 1684 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जीनपुर में स्कूटर बनाने के बारे में आयोजनाएं सरकार के विचाराधीन थीं, उनके संबंध में इस बीच क्या प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि जिन फर्मों ने ये योजनाएँ प्रारंभित की थीं उन्हें यूगो-स्लाविया की सरकार से सहयोग के आश्वासन मिले हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उपरोक्त योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करने में कितना समय लगने की सम्भावना है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा कम्पनी-कार्य मंत्री (जी कल्याण लाल शर्मा) : (क) से

(ग). जीनपुर में स्कूटरों का निर्माण करने की दो योजनाएं उन 17 योजनाओं में से हैं जो प्रथम वृष्ट्या और आगे विचार किये जाने के लिये उपयुक्त समझी गई थीं। इन दोनों योजनाओं में से किसी भी योजना में यूगो-स्लाविया की सरकार से सहयोग करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं किया गया है।

फिर भी स्कूटरों का निर्माण करने के आवेदनों पर और आगे विचार करना फिलहाल स्थगित कर दिया गया है। इस क्षेत्र में और अधिक कारखानों को लाइसेंस देने के प्रश्न पर अन्तिम रूप से निर्णय करने से पहले पुर्जों और कच्चे माल के लिये उदार की गई आयात नीति के अन्तर्गत हाल ही में विद्यमान कारखानों को जो सहायता दी गई है उसे ध्यान में रखते हुए इन कारखानों की प्रगति और उनके काम करने के ढंग पर निगाह रखने का विचार है।

रेलों पर सुरक्षा बल तथा पुलिस की व्यवस्था

844. श्री मोहन स्वल्प : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या "रेलों" पर सुरक्षा बल तथा पुलिस की व्यवस्था" के कार्यकरण के सभी पहलुओं की जांच करने के लिये उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा नियुक्त की गई उच्च शक्ति प्राप्त समिति ने अपना प्रतिवेदन दे दिया है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो प्रतिवेदन कब तक प्राप्त होने की संभावना है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (जी सी० एन० पुनच्छा) :

(क) जी नहीं।

(ख) समिति का वर्तमान कार्यकाल 31 जुलाई, 1967 तक है। अभी यह बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि वह कब तक अपना काम पूरा कर लेगी

रेलवे में कुछ वस्तुओं के लाने-ले जाने के भाड़े की कम दरें

845. श्री मोहन स्वयम्भूत : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे प्रशासन ने देश के विभिन्न भाड़े में कुछ वस्तुओं के लाने-ले जाने के भाड़े की कम दरें निर्धारित की हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसी कौन-कौन सी वस्तुएँ हैं ; और

(ग) इस प्रकार निर्धारित भाड़े की कम दरों का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री सी० एम० पुनावा) :
(क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सप्ताह पटल पर रख दी जायेगी

कच्चे लोहे का उत्पादन

846. श्री मोहन स्वयम्भूत : क्या इत्याद, ज्ञान तथा बाबु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में पिछले पांच वर्षों में राज्यवार, कच्चे लोहे का कितना उत्पादन हुआ ;

(ख) कच्चे लोहे का कितना निर्यात किया गया तथा देश में कितनी खपत हुई ; और

(ग) उनसे कितना धन प्राप्त हुआ ?

इत्याद, ज्ञान तथा बाबु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० सी० सेठी) : (क) पिछले पांच वर्षों में देश में राज्यवार विक्रय कच्चे लोहे के उत्पादन का विवरण इस प्रकार है :—

क्रम संख्या	राज्य	(हजार टन)				
		1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
						(दिसम्बर 66 तक)
1	बिहार	14	6	23	18	3
2	पश्चिमी बंगाल	630	621	593	554	316
3	उड़ीसा	109	121	112	93	71
4	मध्य प्रदेश	341	407	349	509	378
5	महाराष्ट्र	4	9	9	2	—
जोड़		1098	1164	1086	1176	768

(ख) पिछले पांच वर्षों में कच्चे लोहे का निर्यात तथा देश में खपत की मात्रा का विवरण इस प्रकार है :—

					(मात्रा मीटरी टन)
1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	
					(दिसम्बर 66 तक)

(यह प्रांकड़े कच्चे हैं)
निर्यात खपत निर्यात खपत निर्यात खपत निर्यात खपत निर्यात खपत
19316 1086758 — 1123574 — 1097320 37 1107805 80364 768394

(ग) संभवतः आदरणीय सदस्य कच्चे मोहरे के निर्वात से प्राप्त जन रासिष्णानना बाह्ये हैं वह इस प्रकार है:—

(हजार रुपये)

1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
				(दिसम्बर 66 तक)
4880	—	—	20	19876

रेलवे स्टेशनों पर खोमचों के ठेके

847. श्री मोहन स्वच्छ : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वर्तमान नियमों के अन्तर्गत रेलवे स्टेशनों पर खाद्य पदार्थ बेचने के खोमचों के ठेके, जहां तक संभव हों, खोमचों वालों की पंजीकृत सहकारी समितियों, अनुसूचित जातियों की पंजीकृत सहकारी समितियों या अनुसूचित जातियों के किसी व्यक्ति को दिये जाते हैं और यदि उनमें से किसी ने भी ठेके के लिये आवेदन न किया हो तो इस काम का अनुभव रखने वाले किन्हीं स्थानीय व्यक्तियों को ठेका दिया जा सकता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कहां तक इन नियमों का पालन किया जा रहा है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि दुदवा रेलवे स्टेशन (पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे) पर खोमचों का ठेका एक ऐसे व्यक्ति को दिया गया है जो उपरोक्त किसी भी श्रेणी के अन्तर्गत नहीं आता है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री सी० एन० पुनाचा) :

(क) वर्तमान आदेशों के अधीन, बेंडिंग ठेके स्थानीय व्यक्तियों को दिये जाते हैं, जब तक कि किसी मामले विशेष में उपयुक्त स्थानीय व्यक्ति अनुपलब्ध न हों। प्राची यूनित (जिसमें 5 या उससे कम बेंडर रखे जाते हैं) तक के बेंडिंग ठेके देने के सम्बन्ध में नीति यह है कि यदि स्टेशन पर कोई बेंडर सहकारी समिति, जिससे कि उन्नीचजनक सेवा प्रदान करने की आशा की जाती है,

उपलब्ध है तो आवेदन-पत्र भंगये बिना, ठेका उसे देना होता है। प्राची से अधिक यूनित मूल्य के बेंडिंग ठेके सहकारी समिति और अन्य आवेदनकर्ताओं को तुलनात्मक उपयुक्तता के आधार पर दिये जाते हैं। अन्य बातें समान या लगभग समान होने पर आवेदन करने वाली सहकारी समिति को तरजीह दी जाती है। यदि सहकारी समिति अनुसूचित जातियों या जन-जातियों के बेंडरों की हो तो भी स्थिति यही रहती है।

अनुसूचित जातियों/जन-जातियों के सदस्यों द्वारा बेंडिंग ठेके के लिए आवेदन किये जाने पर, प्राची यूनित तक के ठेके देने में उन्हें तरजीह दी जाती है, बशर्ते वे उस काम के लिए उपयुक्त पाये जायें।

प्राची यूनित से अधिक मूल्य के ठेकों के सम्बन्ध में, अनुसूचित जातियों/जन-जातियों के सदस्यों को केवल तभी तरजीह दी जाती है, जब इस तरह की स्थापनाओं के सन्तोषजनक प्रबन्ध के मामले में वे अन्य आवेदनकर्ताओं के बराबर पाये जायें।

(ख) रेलवे इन हित्वायतों का पालन करते हुए बेंडिंग ठेके देती है।

(ग) और (घ). दुदवा स्टेशन द्वारा सेवित क्षेत्र के किसी अनुसूचित जाति/जन-जाति के उन्नीचदार या सहकारी समिति द्वारा ठेके के लिए आवेदन नहीं किया गया था, इसलिए ऐसे उन्नीचदारों/ऐसी सहकारी समिति को ठेका देने का सवाल नहीं उठा और ठेका उसी क्षेत्र के एक ऐसे व्यक्ति को दे दिया गया, जिसे सर्वाधिक उपयुक्त समझा गया।

Diesel Locomotives

848. Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the target of production of diesel locomotives at Diesel Locomotive Works, Varanasi during 1965-66;

(b) the actual production during 1965-66; and

(c) the percentage of import contents of these locomotives?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) 44 locomotives.

(b) Actual production was 39 locomotives plus 5 locomotives which were completed but were awaiting tests at the close of the year 1965-66.

(c) 75 per cent.

Freight on Wagon Load of Timber

849. Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railways propose to demand freight for 190 quintals for a wagon load of timber although the carrying capacity of the wagon is only 130 quintals;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government have received any representation in this regard; and

(d) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) and (b). The prescribed minimum weight condition for logs and bullies is 150 quintals per B.G. wagon. That means that freight charges are leviable on 150 quintals or the actual weight loaded, whichever may be more. Application of this minimum weight condition necessitates, therefore, weighment of each consignment. To do away with the need for weighment and save the consequent detention to consignments, the Eastern and South-Eastern Railways conducted test loadings and having found that logs and bullies could be loaded up to 190 quintals and more they notified 190 quintals as a

fixed weight for charge in local booking and in through booking between them. This took effect from 15th March, 1967.

(c) Yes.

(d) The matter is being looked into.

Four-Bogie Electric Trains on Sealdah Division

850. Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of four-bogie electric trains now running on the Sealdah Division South Section;

(b) whether they are very much overcrowded; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to convert them into full size trains immediately?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) 78.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Detention of Trains at Ballygunge (E. Rly.)

851. Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether trains were held up by passengers near Ballygunge Station (E. Rly.) on or about the 9th March, 1967 (morning);

(b) if so, the number of trains held up and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the General Manager was requested over the phone to send a senior officer to explain the reasons for the hold-up to the inconvenienced passengers;

(d) if so, whether a Senior Officer was sent;

(e) whether the Railway Police have submitted a report about this incident; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Yes, on 9th and 10th March, 1967.

(b) Two trains on 9th March, 1967 were held up. On 10th March, however, hold up lasted for 2 hours 37 minutes resulting in cancellation of 22 trains, termination short of destinations of 4 trains and detention to 9 trains. Hold up was due to demonstrations and squatting by passengers of SL 233 demanding to push their train ahead or SJ 45 which is scheduled to run earlier than SL 233.

(c) Yes.

(d) No.

(e) No.

(f) Does not arise.

खंडवा से खड़गांव तक रेलवे लाइन विद्यमान

852. श्री शशि भूषण : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि खड़गांव जिले (मध्य प्रदेश) के निवासियों ने यह मांग की है कि खंडवा से खड़गांव तथा जिले के अन्य स्थानों तक रेलवे लाईन बिछाई जाये ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस योजना के कब तक कार्यान्वित किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री सी० एम० पुनाषा) :

(क) और (ख) मध्य प्रदेश में खंडवा से खड़गांव आदि तक नयी लाइन बिछाने के लिए प्रस्तावदेन मिला है। संमित मात्रा में धन उपलब्ध होने के कारण इस क्षेत्र में एक-नयी रेलवे लाइन बनाये जाने की संभावना कम है।

**M/s. India Electric Works Ltd.,
Calcutta**

853. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee set up to investigate into the affairs of M/s India Electric Works, Ltd. Calcutta has since submitted its report;

(b) if so, the findings and recommendations thereof; and

(c) Government's reaction in the matter?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) to (c). The Technical Committee's report has been received and it is under active consideration of the Government.

Issue of Import Licences

854. Shri Baburao Patel: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether, in view of the strong criticism against the system of issuing import licences, Government have initiated a new system of issuing import licences; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (b). The procedure for the issue of import licences has been simplified and streamlined. The following are the main features of the new procedure:

- (i) Duplication of effort between the sponsoring and the licensing authorities has been eliminated.
- (ii) In the case of small-scale actual users, a general clearance from indigenous angle is obtained from the technical authorities for the import of raw materials and components, instead of obtaining specific clearance on each individual application.
- (iii) Import licences are issued to actual users on annual basis and a mid-year endorsement for half the value has been discontinued.
- (iv) Levels of hierarchy have been reduced and time-limits have been prescribed for disposal of applications.
- (v) Counters have been set up in the major licensing offices for expeditious disposal of appli-

cations for revalidation or amendment of licences.

- (vi) The rules for the transfer of quota from one established importer to another have been simplified.

Guna-Maksi Railway Project

855. Shri Baburao Patel: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the stage at which the Guna-Maksi railway project in Madhya Pradesh stands at present;

(b) when it is expected to be completed; and

(c) the reasons for the delay in the project?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) The over-all physical progress achieved on this Project by the end of February, 1967, is 46 per cent.

(b) and (c). Due to paucity of funds, the target date for completion of this Project fixed for December, 1967, is likely to be further put back.

Running of an Additional Train between Tatanagar, Patna and Ranchi-Patna

856. Shri Shiva Chandika Prasad: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that one train makes only one round trip between Tatanagar and Patna as also between Ranchi and Patna;

(b) whether it is also a fact that during Holi and Marriage season, i.e. between March, and July, a large number of passengers travel between Tatanagar and Patna and between Ranchi and Patna and the Passengers, particularly labourers have to face great difficulty because of shortage of accommodation in the South Bihar Express and Ranchi-Patna Express; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to introduce one additional Express Train at least thrice a week between Tatanagar-Patna and Ranchi both ways, during March to July?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) to (c), Nos. 87-88 South Bihar Expresses, 24/23 Ranchi-Patna Expresses and two through service coaches, viz., one composite I & III and one III between Patna and Tatanagar via Gaya, cater adequately to the volume and pattern of traffic offering between Patna on the one hand, Tatanagar and Ranchi on the other, throughout the year, including during the period from March to July. There is, thus no justification for introduction of an additional Express train even triweekly on Patna-Tatanagar and Patna-Ranchi sections from March to July.

Tea Industry

857. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the committee set up to go into the problems of the tea industry and to recommend measures for increasing its production, has submitted its report;

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

(c) the steps taken to implement its recommendations?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) No, Sir. They have yet to start their work.

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

Electricity Meter Industry

858. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that single-phase and poly-phase electricity

meter industry is facing a crisis due to over-production in the country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government estimated the demand of KWH meters at 2.1 million per year whereas the actual demand has not exceeded more than one million single-phase meters a year;

(c) whether it is a fact that certain meter factories are producing twice or three times their licensed capacity as a result of which smaller and medium size factories have been thrown out of production; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to save and assist the meter industry?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) During last year there was a glut in the market as the electrification schemes did not progress as anticipated but the position is now improving.

(b) The target of 2.1 million meters is for both single phase and poly-phase meters. The year-wise production of these meters during the years 1964-66 is as follows:—

Year	In million Nos.		
	Sing'e-phase	Poly-phase	Total
1964	1.481	0.055	1.536
1965	1.116	0.114	1.230
1966	1.049	0.141	1.190

(c) A few units have increased their production considerably beyond their licensed capacity but they have achieved the same without any import of additional machinery or raw materials. This has not, however, caused the closure of any of the units producing house-service meters.

(d) Various steps have been taken by the Government to remedy the position. This industry has been put on the banned list for further licensing. Several units have been permitted to diversify their activities by manufacture of Moving Iron Volt Meters, Earthing Resistance Meters, Magnetic Level Gauges etc.

Handloom Industry in U.P.

859. Shri M. Meghachandra: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether a serious crisis has hit the handloom industry in U.P. and the Union Territory of Manipur;

(b) whether the prices of yarns, dyes and chemicals have been rising fast for the last few months; and

(c) if so, how many looms and weavers have been affected by the crisis and the steps taken to meet the situation?

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

(a) Yes, Sir, in so far as handloom industry in U.P. is concerned. No information has been received in the case of Manipur.

(b) There has been some rise in prices of yarn, dyes and chemicals.

(c) No information is available as to how many looms and weavers have been affected.

The following steps have been taken to meet the situation:—

(i) An ad hoc Committee consisting of representatives of Government, mill and handloom interests has been set up. This Committee will exert the necessary restraints on the industry to keep the prices in check.

(ii) Actual users' licences have been granted for the import of permissible dyes and chemicals in a liberalised way during the current licensing period.

संयन्त्र कर्मचारी समिति, दानापुर
(पूर्व रेलवे)

860. श्री राजाबख्तर शास्त्री : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बातों की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या संयन्त्र कर्मचारी समिति, दानापुर, (पूर्व रेलवे) के रेलवे प्रशासन

को एक ज्ञापन भेजा है जिसमें 8 मांगें रखी गई हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वे मांगें क्या हैं तथा उनके बारे में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री सी० एम० पुनाचा) :
(क) जो नहीं।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता।

पूर्व रेलवे के दानापूर डिवीजन में सीनियर क्लिनरों और सीक्रेट फायरमैनो की पदोन्नतियां

861. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दानापूर डिवीजन में सीनियर क्लिनर और सीक्रेट फायरमैन पदोन्नति के पात्र नहीं हैं जबकि अन्य डिवीजनों में उनसे कनिष्ठ आदमियों की पदोन्नति की जाती है;

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

(ग) क्या परिचालक कर्मचारियों को स्थायी बनाने तथा उनकी पदोन्नति के लिए कोई निश्चित भवधि निश्चित की गई है और यदि हां, तो कितनी ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री सी० एम० पुनाचा) :
(क) और (ख). क्लिनरों के पद से सेक्रेट फायरमैन और तदुपरान्त सीक्रेट फायरमैन के रूप में उनकी पदोन्नति, सम्बन्धित मण्डल में कर्मचारियों को प्रवृत्ता और रिक्त स्थानों की उपलब्धता के आधार पर की जाती है। इसलिए विभिन्न मण्डलों की स्थिति की एक सूचने से तुलना नहीं की जा सकती।

(ग) जी नहीं, क्योंकि रनिंग कर्मचारियों का स्थायीकरण और पदोन्नति

रिक्त स्थानों की उपलब्धता और सम्बन्धित व्यक्ति की उपयुक्तता पर निर्भर है।

'ए' ग्रेड के फायरमैन

862. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे प्रशासन 'ए' ग्रेड के फायरमैनो की सीधी भरती करता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और जूनियर फायरमैनो की 'ए' ग्रेड के फायरमैनो के पद पर पदोन्नति करने में क्या कठिनाइयां हैं; और

(ग) उक्त ङंग से भर्ती किये गये / पदोन्नत किये गये फायरमैनो के वेतनों में असमानता होने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री सी० एम० पुनाचा) :
(क) से (ग). फायरमैन ग्रेड 'ए' की 75 प्रतिशत खाली जगहें मैट्रिक या समकक्ष अर्हता वाले व्यक्तियों की अप्रेंटिस फायरमैन के रूप में सीधी भर्ती करके भरी जाती है और बाकी 25 प्रतिशत जगहें कर्मचारियों की पदोन्नति द्वारा भरी जाती हैं। चालक-वर्ग अंचे पदों और लोको शाखा में पर्यवेक्षक पदों पर शैक्षणिक अर्हता प्राप्त व्यक्तियों को लगाने के लिए इस तरह की सीधी भर्ती आवश्यक है। लेकिन फायरमैन ग्रेड 'ए' के पद पर सीधी भर्ती द्वारा नियुक्त और पदोन्नत कर्मचारियों के वेतन-मान में कोई अन्तर नहीं है।

1960 की रेलवे हड़ताल में भाग लेने वाले कर्मचारियों को दंड

863. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 1960 की रेलवे हड़ताल में भाग लेने वाले सभी कर्मचारियों को दिये गये दंड सजा कर दिये गये हैं;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो प्रत्येक रेलवे में उन कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है जिनको दिये गये दण्ड क्षमा कर दिये गये हैं;

(ग) उन कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है जिनको दिये गये दण्ड को क्षमा करने के प्रादेश दिये गये हैं किन्तु उन्हें क्रियान्वित नहीं किया गया और इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) इन कर्मचारियों के साथ हो रहे अन्याय को दूर करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री सी० एन० पुनाचर) :
(क) से (घ). सूचना मंगायी जा रही है और सभा-घटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

राजस्थान में खादी प्रामोद्योग समितियाँ

864. श्री ए० ला० बास्पाल : क्या बाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को राजस्थान में खादी प्रामोद्योग समितियों में हो रहे भ्रष्टाचार तथा गबन के मामलों के बारे में शिकायतें मिली हैं; और

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

बाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री लक्ष्मी कुरेशी) : (क) कुछ शिकायतें खादी तथा प्रामोद्योग प्रामोद्योग को मिली हैं।

(ख) तथ्यों की जांच शुरू करने के लिये कार्यवाही की जाती है और जांच के परिणाम के आधार पर प्रामोद्योग कार्यवाही करने का विचार किया जा सकता है।

राजस्थान में कुटीर उद्योग

865. श्री ए० ला० बास्पाल : क्या बाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1967-68 में राजस्थान में कुटीर उद्योगों को बढ़ावा देने के लिये सरकार

द्वारा मंजूर की गई योजनाओं का ज्वीरा क्या है; और

(ख) इन योजनाओं पर कुल कितनी राशि खर्च की जायेगी ?

बाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री लक्ष्मी कुरेशी) : (क) 1967-68 में राजस्थान में कुटीर उद्योगों को विकसित करने के लिए सरकार ने कोई योजना मंजूर नहीं की है। परन्तु खादी तथा प्रामोद्योग प्रामोद्योग ने खादी तथा निम्नलिखित प्रामोद्योगों के विकास के लिये योजनाएं मंजूर की हैं :—

- (1) आनाजों तथा दालों का परिष्करण,
- (2) ग्रामीण तेल
- (3) ग्रामीण चमड़ा,
- (4) कुटीर दियासलाई,
- (5) गुड़ तथा खण्डसारी,
- (6) भ्रष्टाचार तेल तथा साबुन,
- (7) हस्त-निर्मित कागज,
- (8) ग्रामीण कुम्हारी,
- (9) रेखा,
- (10) बड़ईगिरी तथा लोहारी,
- (11) जूना बनाना, तथा
- (12) सीधेन गैस का निर्माण।

प्रामोद्योग ने एकीकृत विकास कार्यक्रम के लिए भी एक योजना मंजूर की है।

प्रखिल भारतीय दस्तकारी बोर्ड विभिन्न शिल्पों का प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए अपनी योजनाएं जारी रखेगी।

(ख) खादी तथा प्रामोद्योगों के विकास के लिए और प्रामोद्योग विन्नी केन्द्रों पर 39.86 लाख रु० तथा प्रखिल भारतीय दस्तकारी बोर्ड के प्राचीन प्रशिक्षण योजनाओं पर 1.415 लाख रु० व्यय होने की आशा है।

व्यापारियों को हाथी दांत का निर्यात

866. श्री ए० सा० बाबुपाल : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1966 में राजस्थान में किन-किन व्यापारियों को हाथी दांत का कोटा मंजूर किया गया था;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उन सभी व्यापारियों को, जिन्हें हाथी दांत का कोटा मंजूर किया गया था, हाथी दांत का अपना भाग मिल गया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उन व्यापारियों, फर्मों तथा शिल्पियों के नाम क्या हैं तथा प्रत्येक को किस मात्रा में और किस मूल्य का हाथी दांत दिया गया था ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री श्री कुर्वेरी) : (क) से (ग) . 1966 में राजस्थान में किसी भी व्यापारी को हाथी दांत का कोटा नहीं दिया गया। परन्तु निर्यात सम्बन्धन योजना के अन्तर्गत, 1966 में निम्नलिखित फर्मों को 28,261 इ० मूल्य के हाथी दांत आयात करने के लिये लाइसेन्स दिये गये थे :—

- (i) बाहरियामल बालचन्द, 24,772 मिर्जा इस्माइल रोड इ० के लिये जयपुर।
- (ii) गोविन्द राम रामचन्द, 348 मिर्जा इस्माइल रोड इ० के लिये जयपुर।
- (iii) ओरियन्टल एक्सपोर्ट 3,141 कार्पोरेशन जयपुर। इ० के लिये

Import of Electro-Medico Equipment

867. Shri Maddi Sudarsanam: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to procure electro-medico equipment

from the rupee payment countries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (b). Under the trade arrangements for 1967 with G.D.R. and Hungary, possibility of importing electro-medico equipment through the State Trading Corporation of India exists. There is, however, no specific proposal under consideration of the State Trading Corporation of India at present.

Tea Centres in London

868. Shri Maddi Sudarsanam: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the adverse remarks made by Prof. C. N. Vakil in his book on "Devaluation of the Rupee; A Challenge and an Opportunity" on the way in which the Tea Board has been managing its Tea Centres in London; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government and the steps taken to remedy the situation?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The unsatisfactory running of the Tea Centre in London came to Government's notice before the publication of Shri Vakil's book. The Centre has since been renovated and service considerably improved. Service is now confined to quality teas and snacks. According to the latest reports the Centre is now being well patronised. Some further improvements are also contemplated.

Enquiry against Black-listed Firms

869. Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavalya: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply

given to Unstarred Question No. 111 on the 2nd November, 1966 and state:

(a) whether various Government agencies have since collected information or made enquiries in regard to Amin Chand Pyarelal Group of firms which had been black-listed or penalised;

(b) if so; the details thereof; and

(c) if not, how much more time is likely to be taken therefor?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) to (c). Question No. 111 referred to by the hon. Member was very wide and vague inasmuch as it did not indicate the type of information/inquiries, the hon. Members then had in view. However, different Ministries of the Government of India have been requested to furnish the information in respect of that question as it stands. Replies from some of them are still awaited.

If, however, the hon. Member has in view the recommendation of the Public Accounts Committee (Third Lok Sabha)—50th Report, attention is invited to the reply given by the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals to Starred Question No. 171 on the 31st March, 1967. The Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals have already set up a Committee known as the Committee of Enquiry (Steel Transactions).

Major Industrial Houses

870. Shri Shiva Chandra Jha: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state the five major industrial Houses, (like Birla, Tata etc.) and how much out of the total capital stock in the Indian economy is, jointly or individually under their control?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): On the basis of the available data regarding paid-up capital and net assets for 1963-64, the Monopolies Inquiry Commission classified the following five industrial houses as the top ones:—

1. Tata
2. Birla
3. Martin Burn
4. Bangur
5. The Associated Cement Companies Ltd.

The latest data regarding the total capital stock in the Indian economy are not readily available. A survey conducted by the Reserve Bank of India roughly estimated the aggregate tangible wealth of the country which is the same as the capital stock including land, as Rs. 55,800 crores for the year 1960-61. On the basis of these figures the individual share of these business groups of the total tangible wealth of the country works out as below:—

Rank	Name of business group	Total No. of Cos. in the group	Paid-up Capital	Net Assets (Rs. crores)	Percentage of the net assets to the total tangible wealth.
1.	Tata	53	102.3	417.7	0.75
2.	Birla	151	76.3	292.7	0.53
3.	Martin Burn	21	22.3	149.6	0.27
4.	Bangur	81	19.7	77.9	0.14
5.	The Associated Cement Companies Ltd.	5	24.2	77.4	0.14

M/s New Central Jute Mills Co., Ltd.,
Calcutta

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

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s New Central Jute Mills Co. Ltd., Calcutta have been given big loans by the Central Government and the U.P. Government during the period from 1956 to 31st March, 1967;

(b) if so, the total amount of these loans;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the financial condition of this company is not satisfactory and that this company has not published its balance sheets for some years; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Government to realise these loans and protect the interests of the shareholders?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shaif Qureshi): (a) and (b). No loan has been given to this company by the Central Government. The Central Government is not concerned with any loan that the U.P. State Government might have given.

(c) and (d). No information is available regarding the financial condition of the company. It has, however, been reported that the company has not filed its balance sheets for the accounting years commencing from 1st April, 1964. An investigation has also been ordered by the Company Law Board into the affairs of the company under sub-clauses (i) and (ii) of sub-section (b) of Section 237 of the Companies Act, 1956.

12.37 hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORT-
ANCE.**

**BULK SUPPLY OF ELECTRICITY TO BIRLA'S
CEMENT FACTORY AT CHITTORGARH**

Mr. Speaker: Now, we shall take up the calling-attention-notice. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi.

Shri S. Kundu (Balasore): On a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: The calling-attention-notice is being taken up. How can there be any point of order now?

Shri S. Kundu: Before you take it up, I want to raise this point of order. I had tabled a very important calling-attention-notice relating to the art silk industry....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri S. Kundu: Let me be heard.

Mr. Speaker: Unless a calling-attention-notice is permitted, it cannot be raised here. I would not even allow it to be raised here....

Shri S. Kundu: About 20,000 workers are affected....

Mr. Speaker: About a hundred calling-attention-notices are with me. Everyone of them cannot be allowed here....

Shri S. Kundu: It is an abuse of the judicial discretion.

Shri Hem Barua (Mangaldai): It is a very important question....

Mr. Speaker: Whatever it may be, a calling-attention-notice which has not been permitted cannot be raised in this House. If I allow the hon. Member then I shall have to allow several others to raise it in the same manner.

Shri Hem Barua: We want to submit that you may reconsider the decision....

Mr. Speaker: Not on the floor of the House. Yesterday, I did not allow the hon. Members from the Congress side. I did not even allow them to mention it here. Then, they came and discussed with me inside my Chamber.

Shri S. Kunda: About Rs. 28 crores worth of foreign exchange is involved, we are losing it; about 20,000 workers are facing unemployment.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. **Shri Chintamani Panigrahi.**

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi (Bhubaneswar): I call the attention of the Minister of Irrigation and Power to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The reported agreement of Government, during President's rule in Rajasthan for bulk supply of electricity for Birla's cement factory at Chittorgarh at a concessional rate entailing a loss of about Rs. 30 lakhs to Government per annum."

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): I lay a statement giving the required information on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-307/67].

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: He must read it out.

Mr. Speaker: It is a statement running to four pages.

Shri A. B. Vajpayee (Balrampur): He may give a summary.

Dr. K. L. Rao: I shall give a summary.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister could have placed the statement earlier on the Table of the House so that hon. Members could have read it.

Dr. K. L. Rao: It was placed on the Table much earlier.

I shall give a brief summary of the statement. In Rajasthan, we have the largest amount of shortage of power in this country now. Particularly in the Kota region due to the fact that there is no water in the Chambal river, there has been a very great cut-down in the power supply there. Practically in that region where the load is of the order of 8 lakh units

per day, we are hardly producing one lakh units per day.

Therefore, a large number of industries in the Kota region have not been working. One of these factories is the Birla factory which has been mentioned in this. It has been completely stopped; the cement factory which has been producing about 800 tonnes per day, has been cut down from the 15th March.

Apart from this, we have been thinking how best to overcome the shortage of power in Rajasthan because this is a very difficult spot unconnected with neighbouring States and its own production is not there. Of course, I am very glad to state that by the end of this year and in the course of the Fourth Plan, it will be a surplus state and there will be a large amount of power generated. But at the moment, we are suffering extremely. Therefore, it is that we thought of various methods to rectify this shortage. One of the methods was connecting it with Delhi, connecting it with the neighbouring State of Punjab and so on. A number of schemes have been sanctioned. They are all under construction. That will take some time.

Meanwhile there is one gas turbine which we have got at Kota which runs on high speed diesel oil where the cost of generation is considerably higher, something of the order of 53 P. because the excise duty levied by Government is very high. At that cost of 53 P. nobody can use the power. Therefore it is that the Government of India have reduced the excise duty by 55 per cent on this high speed diesel oil in order to bring down the cost of the power generation. We must remember that the cost of generation of power is generally of the order of 3-5 P. whereas by the gas turbine process it is of the order of 53 P. Therefore, the cost is very heavy. Hence a certain amount of exemption has been allowed on excise duty for four months only because by the end of July we expect the rains to come and the Chambal

river will be filled and there will be no necessity to use this costly method of power generation.

It has also to be noted that this kind of exemption from excise duty is given for diesel oil which we use on the generation of power, ordinary diesel oil. It has been completely exempted from excise duty; here we have done it only 55 per cent. I must thank the Finance Minister for accepting this.

Now, on account of this, the rate comes down to 37 P. excluding interest and depreciation in any case to be incurred. Some of the industries, Birlas, J. K. Synthetics and others have come forward to bear the entire expenditure of taking up the power at 35 P, which is expected to meet the entire cost of generation, whereas at the moment they are paying only 7 P. But they are prepared to pay 35 P. for these four months in order to get this power.

An hon. Member: Birlas.

Dr. K. L. Rao: Birlas, J.K. Synthetics and other industries.

Shri Hem Barua: You are specially kind to Birlas.

Dr. K. L. Rao: We are only kind to the Indian nation, because we want to see that industry keeps on running; otherwise we will lose very heavily. For example, if there is no supply of power, the loss in production we will suffer will be of the order of Rs. 2 crores. Power is very essential for production—that is obvious.

It is not that any particular concession has been given to any industry. As regards the question of loss on account of the exemption, we will lose about Rs. 10 lakhs for four months. But it has to be remembered that the excise duty that we levy on the cement products produced by using this power when the station which is closed is reopened and when the cement factory is reopened will alone be Rs. 15 lakhs.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): In UP also you did the same thing in the case of the Aluminium Corporation of Birlas.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : (कमोज) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है . . .

Mr. Speaker: What is it about?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : ये किस चीज के मंत्री हैं ? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या ये बिजली प्रोडर सिचाई मंत्री हैं अथवा बिजली प्रोडर सीमेंट मंत्री हैं ? सिचाई को छोड़कर क्या ये सीमेंट मंत्री भी बन गये हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह इरिगेशन एण्ड पावर मिनिस्टर हैं ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : लेकिन मालूम ऐसा होता है कि ये बिजली प्रोडर सीमेंट मंत्री हो गये हैं ।

Dr. K. L. Rao: On account of the remission that we have given, we lose about Rs. 10 lakhs for four months, but the amount of excise duty that we levy on the cement produced is itself Rs. 15 lakhs, besides sales tax from this and so on. That is one factor alone. If we take other factors into consideration, we are getting profits in this and not losing. Therefore there is nothing wrong in the step that we have taken to ensure that we get as much power as possible. Actually, if it is possible, we would have produced far more power from this source.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: All of you will please sit down. On a call attention normally only those who have called the attention of the Minister are permitted to put one question. Now I have got some chits here from friends that they would like to put questions. (Interruptions) You can change the rules, I am not preventing anybody, but the call

(Mr. Speaker)

attention notice has been given by only one friend. It is an important question I know, and many of you have your own doubts and you would like to put questions, but you can resort to some other method to elicit information. But on this call attention the system has been that only those who call the attention of the Minister are called. Therefore, there is no use shouting now. Please adopt some other method for eliciting this information.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: We can ask for information.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Banerjee always rises on a point of order or point of information, it is both. I know you have a point of order or something, but I will not allow the Minister to answer. I would request only Mr. Panigrahi, the person who has called attention, to put the question.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Before that, I may submit that this is a matter of grave concern to this House, all the members are interested in this. Therefore, please allow three or four other supplementaries of others.

Mr. Speaker: What are you talking? You need not assist others. If you want to put a question, you put. You need not speak for the House. It for is others to take care of themselves.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: I would like to know....

Mr. Speaker: I am not sure whether you want to know anything at all.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: . . . when this concession was granted to the Birlas, and whether, because there is shortage of electricity in Rajasthan, the demands of other factories who wanted this electricity were not met and preference was given to Birlas. As the Minister has tried his best, because of his guilty conscience, to explain in detail these things, I would like to know whether the hon. Minis-

ter would at least place before the House the agreement with Birlas so that we can know the information in detail and discuss it in the House, because the tiger has been caught in its own den now.

Dr. K. L. Rao: I would like to say that there is no agreement with Birlas. We have nothing to do with Birlas in this matter. There is no concession at all. I am sorry that in spite of my explanation and the whole statement he has raised the question of concession or agreement. All that we have done here is to waive the excise duty on the high speed diesel oil that is used. The amount of power that is produced can be taken by anybody if he pays 35 paise, there is no restriction on that. In fact, if other industrialists also come forward to pay 35 paise, we are prepared to give the power to everybody.

12.49 hrs.

RE: QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त, (दिल्ली सदर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी आज्ञा से प्रिविलेज मोशन का प्रस्ताव इस सदन के सम्मुख रखना चाहता हूँ। आपकी मायूस हूँ कि देश में पिछले 6 सहीनों से गोवंश की हत्या कानूनन बन्द हो—यह आन्दोलन चल रहा है और केवल दिल्ली में ही लगभग 25 हजार आदमी गिरफ्तार हो चुके हैं, इन के अलावा कई दर्जन लोग शहीद भी हो चुके हैं, सरकार की शोलियों से और सरकार की काली कोठरियों में। अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह आन्दोलन अब भी चल रहा है और 7 नवम्बर को जो आन्दोलन हुआ, वह वो हुआ ही लेकिन उसके साथ साथ 7 नवम्बर के काब में एक और गठ की हत्या हो गई—यह से बीमार्ड बुलचारी लाल नन्दा की।

सभ्यक महोदय : इस के बाद जनता के वित्त प्राप्ति का विरोध भी सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम ने किया था . . .

Shri Hem Barua (Mangaldai): Is he referring to cow or bull?

Mr. Speaker: He is discussing the arrest of an hon. Member of this House. He is raising a question of privilege on the arrest of an hon. Member of this House.

श्री अंबारसाह गुप्त : लेकिन जनता के जिस धा दोहन का विरोध श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम ने किया था उस को भी निकाल कर फेंक दिया ।

सभ्यक महोदय, 5 अप्रैल को दोपहर को तीन बजे इस लोक सभा के एक माननीय सदस्य श्री ब्रह्मानन्द को जब उन्होंने सत्याग्रह किया 186 लोगों के साथ पालियामेंट के सामने जहाँ 144 वक्ता लगे हुए हैं, उन को गिरफ्तार किया और उन को ट्रक में बैठा कर ले गये । बाद में उन्हें ख्याल आया कि यह लोक-सभा के सदस्य हैं, ट्रक से बचलाया, जीप लाई गई और जीप में बैठा कर पुलिस अधिकारियों ने घाघ, पीन बंटे तो पालियामेंट का चक्कर लगाया । कभी पालियामेंट के पास आ गये कभी दूर ले गये, उन को घुमाते ले गये और घाघ बंटे बाद उन को पालियामेंट स्ट्रीट के बाने में ले गये । वहाँ पर उन के साथियों के साथ 187 की आं उन की संख्या भी उन को बिठा दिया गया । उन के चारों तरफ पुलिस कांटेस्ट्रल्स खड़े कर दिये गये । उन के नाम और उन के पते लिखे गये ।

प्रथमक महोदय, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो कन्स प्रोसीक्यूटोर ऐंड कंक्ट आफ विजनर्स इस लोक सभा का है उस का कन्स 229 में कोट करना चाहता हूँ :

"When a member is arrested on a criminal charge or for a criminal offence or is sentenced to imprisonment by a court or is detained under executive order,

the committing judge, magistrate or executive authority, as the case may be, shall immediately intimate such fact to the Speaker indicating the reasons for the arrest, detention or conviction, as the case may be, as also the place of detention or imprisonment of the member in the appropriate form set out in the Third Schedule."

मैं उस से प्रगला हल भी प्राप की सेवा में पढ़ना चाहता हूँ :

"When a member is arrested and after conviction released on bail pending an appeal or otherwise released, such fact shall also be intimated to the Speaker by the authority concerned in the appropriate form set out in the Third Schedule."

रफा 144 लगाई हुई है और उस जगह पर उन्होंने सत्याग्रह किया और वह सत्याग्रह करने की सूचना प्राप को भी सभ्यक महोदय, स्वामी जी ने दी है । प्राप को उन का पत्र मिला होगा । वहाँ उन्होंने नारे लगाये सब सत्याग्रहियों के साथ । सबेरे उन के हाथ में बे और पुलिस की कस्टडी में वह जीप में पुलिस स्टेशन में ले जाये गये और वहाँ पुलिस वालों ने उन को बैठाया । उन के चारों ओर पुलिस थी । उन को हिलने की इजाजत नहीं दी जाती थी, वह बाहर नहीं जा सकते थे और उन के एंड्रेस भी नोट किये गये । अब उस की सूचना सभ्यक महोदय, प्राप को पुलिस को देनी चाहिए थी और फिर प्राप सब्न् को देते लेकिन यहाँ के जिला अधिकारियों ने उस की सूचना इस सब्न् को या हमारे स्पीकर महोदय को नहीं दी । न उन की गिरफ्तारी की सूचना दी और न उन की रिहाई की सूचना दी । सभ्यक महोदय, मेरा प्रस्ताव यह है कि हमारे विशेषाधिकार का उल्लंघन हुआ है, इस सब्न् का असम्मान हुआ है । मेरी प्राप से प्रार्थना यह है कि जिला अधिकारी को या

[श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त]

उस पुलिस अधिकार को यहां पर बुलाया जाय या वह मामला प्रीविलेज कमेटी के सुपुर्व कर दिया जाय।

मैं एक चीज और कहना चाहता हूं और वह यह कि शायद मंत्री महोदय यह कहें कि कोई लिखावट में चीज नहीं है, कोई आर्डर लिखा हुआ नहीं है। अब अध्यक्ष महोदय, गिरफ्तार जब सत्याग्रही होता है तो लिखा हुआ आर्डर नहीं होता। स्वामी जी ने सत्याग्रह किया लेकिन ऐसा भी हुआ है, मेरे साथ हुआ और हमारे साथी श्री बलराज मधोक के साथ हुआ और भी सैकड़ों लोगों के साथ हुआ कि जिनको गिरफ्तार कर के जेल में भेज दिया गया लेकिन किस जुर्म में भेजा गया किस तरह से भेजा गया कोई वारन्ट नहीं, पृछताछ नहीं, सीधे जेल में भेज दिया गया। उस के लिए तो थोरल आर्डर हो सकता है, लिखावट में आर्डर होना जरूरी नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह जो एक डिटेनशन वॉर्ड है उस की भी परिभाषा आप के सामने पढ़ देना चाहता हूं। लीगल टर्म्स एंड फ्रेजिज में डिटेनशन की जो परिभाषा कानून में की गई है उस का मतलब यह है कि अगर किसी की आजादी के ऊपर आप आघात करते हैं, जो अपनी इच्छा से कुछ करना चाहता है उस पर रोक लगाते हैं चाहे वह एक घंटे के लिए हो चाहे वह दो घंटे के लिए हो तो वह डिटेनशन माना जाता है। इस तरह के बहुत सारे कोर्टों के केसेस भी हैं, हाईकोर्ट का जजमेंट भी है और मैं यह आप की धाजा से पढ़ना चाहता हूं :

"Detention means keeping back. This may take place either by physical force....."

Mr. Speaker: That is accepted by everybody. There is no dispute about the meaning of detention.

Shri A. B. Vajpayee (Balrampur): They might say, he was not detained.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : मैं वही कहना चाहता था कि मुझे लगता है कि यह दिल्ली की पुलिस की गलती है। मैं आप को बतलाऊं कि हाईकोर्ट ने हमारे केस में जजमेंट दिया कि पुलिस ने गलत कार्यवाही की है और यहाँ तक उसने कहा कि मजिस्ट्रेट ने भी गूठा एक्सेडेंट फाइल किया पुलिस के कहने पर। वह उस हाईकोर्ट के आर्डर में लिखा हुआ है। हाईकोर्ट ने स्ट्रिक्चर्स पास किये कि इस तरह से काम नहीं होना चाहिए लेकिन सरकार ने उस पर अभी तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की। लेकिन दिल्ली की पुलिस मालूम होता है बदलते हुए हालात में बदलना नहीं चाहती लेकिन अध्यक्ष महोदय उन को बदलना चाहिए। उन को अपने तौर और ऐतबार बदलने चाहिए। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह हो सकता है कि अधिकारी इस बात का बचाव लें कि डिटेनशन नहीं हुआ। अब डिटेनशन किस को कहते हैं वह मैं पढ़ कर पूरा आप को बतलाना चाह रहा था :

"Detention means keeping back. This may take place either by physical force, that is to say, the person detained is kept back by physical force or threat or it may be due to deception practised on the person concerned or it may be due to inducement or persuasion, that is to say, a rosy picture may be painted before the person concerned."

अब अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर इन्होंने उनको डिटेन नहीं किया तो वहाँ पुलिस स्टेशन पर अधिकारी उन्हें कोई दावत खिलाने तो ले नहीं गये थे। अब अगर उन्हें गूठ-गूठ बहका कर भी पुलिस स्टेशन पर ले गये कि वहाँ तुम्हें दावत खिलाई जायगी तब भी यह डिटेनशन है। इस हिसाब से वह एक रोजी पिक्चर भी लेकिन इन्होंने सत्याग्रह किया था और सत्याग्रह करके वह बहाने गये। उन को बिठाया गया

पुलिस की कस्टडी में बंधी पर उन के पारों तक पुलिस वाले तैनात थे। उन के नाम ब पत्रों लिखे गये। इन्तजिए प्रध्मल महोदय, मैं पुनः धार से यह प्रार्थना करना कि यह सारा मामला प्रीविलेज कमेटी को सौंप देना चाहिए।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जब स्वामी जी 30 मां से घटना दे र्हे हैं और बहुत जित उद्देश्य के लिए धरना दे रहे हैं अब से तो किसी का मतभेद हो सकता है लेकिन वह भारत के नागरिक हैं और संसद् के सदस्य हैं। क्या दिल्ली की पुलिस को यह अधिकार प्राप्त है कि किसी भी नागरिक को और किसी भी संसद् सदस्य को जम चाहे तब कहीं से भी उठा कर ले जायें। जिनके घंटे चहें अपनी हिरासत में रखें और जब चाहे उन का छोड़ दें। अगर दिल्ली को पुलिस ने उन को हिरासत में रखा था तो उन को सूचना प्राप्त की क्यों नहीं दी गई? उन को हिरासत से छोड़ दिया तो उनसे धार के प्राप को जानकारी क्यों नहीं दी गई या मुझ मंत्री महोदय ने दिल्ली की पुलिस को यह कूट दे दो है कि वह मनमाना करे, जब चाहे तब तो पकड़ कर ले जायें और जब चाहे किसी को छोड़ दे। प्रध्मल महोदय मैं समझता हूँ कि यह मामला बहुत गंभीर है। गृह मंत्री महोदय दिल्ली की पुलिस को रखा करने की कोशिश न करें। अगर इन मानने में कोई गलती हुई है तो उन्हें दिल्ली का पुलिस को तरफ से सदन से माफी मांगनी चाहिए।

श्री प्रहल्लाद शास्त्री (हापुड) : पूर्व इस के कि गृह मंत्री जी इस के सम्बन्ध में धरना बकतब्य में मैं प्राप से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह गिरफ्तारी किसी सामान्य नागरिक की नहीं हुई है। जब यह चीज समाचार पत्रों में भी प्रकाशित हो गयी है और सारे देश को पता लग गया कि स्वामी महोदय एक संसद् सदस्य की गिरफ्तारी हुई, 156 (A) LSD-6.

सारे देश को पता लगने के बाद आश्चर्य इस बात का है कि जिन सदस्यों के स्वाभिमान और गौरव के रक्षक प्राप हैं उन को गृह मंत्रालय की ओर से या दिल्ली की पुलिस की ओर से किसी तरह की सूचना न देना एक बड़ी अनुचित बात है।

यह प्रापका नहीं सारे सदन का और संसद् सदस्यों के अधिकारों का हनन होता है। इस दृष्टि से मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसे प्रिविलेज कमेटी को भेजा जाय।

13 hrs.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): Sir, I will place my statement on the oral report that I have received from the officers concerned of the Delhi Administration. I got intimation of this Privilege Motion sometime yesterday evening.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (कन्नड़) : प्रध्मल महोदय, मेरा व्यक्तया का प्रश्न है। इस के पाने यह कि पहले से ही गृह मंत्री जी कह देना चाहते हैं कि यह सब है या मूठ है इस की वह खुद कोई जिम्मेदारी नहीं लेना चाहते हैं। उन को जो कुछ पुलिस से मिलेगा वह उसे यहाँ पढ़ कर सुना देना चाहते हैं। सब से पहले मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन के दिमाग क्या है। वह इस तरह से नहीं पढ़ सकते। या तो प्राप उन को मना कीजिये इस तरह से बोजने के लिये..

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : मेरे दिमाग में कुछ नहीं है। हर्कानर की बात है। और जैसी हकीकत मेरे पास है वह मैं प्राप के सामने रख रहा हूँ। मेरे दिमाग की कोई बात नहीं है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : उन का बिल्कुल सीधा वाक्य है कि मेरा जबाबदायित्व है उस रिपोर्ट पर जो पुलिस से मुझ को मिली है। इस के क्या पाने होंगे? इस में कहीं कोई भी किसी तरह का ...

Mr. Speaker: After all, the Home Minister of India is not going to personally enquire into these things. Only through his officers he conducts the enquiry. That is what he means. Even then it does not mean that the Home Minister is not responsible. If something happens in Assam he cannot run up there and get the information. He only gets the information through his officers.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : उन के आफिसर्स, पुलिस को रिपोर्ट ।

Shri Bal Raj Madhok (South Delhi): Then he need not say that it is the information he has received. It is his information. We are not concerned with the source of his information. We are concerned with the information that he gives.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I do certainly make a distinction of these things, because after hearing these reports I could not make any special further enquiry on the matter because I received this intimation yesterday afternoon.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : तो सभी मत करने दीजिये, अगर जिम्मेदारी नहीं ले रहे हैं ।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Whatever information I have got I am giving here. I can take responsibility for a certain action which I ordered. If I make an inquiry and if I accept the verdict of the inquiry, then it is my responsibility.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आप जो कहिये पूरी अपनी जिम्मेदारी पर कहिये ।

Shri Kanwarlal Gupta: You can make the report tomorrow.

श्री बलबन्तराव चव्हाण : जरूर जो मैं कह रहा हूँ उस की जिम्मेदारी मैं ले रहा हूँ ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : उन की जिम्मेदारी नहीं, तब मुहूँ स कहने के क्या मतलब है यह बतलाइये ?

श्री बलबन्तराव चव्हाण : मेरी पूरी जिम्मेदारी है ।

Whatever information I am giving you, I am taking the responsibility for it. Therefore, my report is made in the afternoon of 5th April, 1967. Shri Bramhanandji, M.P., was sitting in the round-about to the north of Parliament House. He was joined by about 150 persons for a demonstration against cow slaughter. The demonstrators were peaceful. At about 3.00 p.m. Shri Bramhanandji and other demonstrators of their own accord got into three police vehicles that were there.

Shri A. B. Vajpayee: Of their own accord?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय . . .

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I am telling you, the impression that I got . . .

Shri A. B. Vajpayee: This is fantastic.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: It may be fantastic. From the facts that I have received it appears that these people really were doing satyagraha for getting arrested and the police refused to arrest them. That seems to be the impression that I get from the report of the case. It went on (Interruption).

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा निवेदन यह है कि अगर मंत्री महोदय वक्तव्य दे रहे हैं, तब हमारे विज्ञापिकाओं का मामला है, सदन के विज्ञापिकाओं का सदन के एक एक सदस्य के विज्ञापिकाओं का मामला है, अगर मंत्री महोदय जानकारी दे रहे हैं तो पूरी तरह से बातों के बारे में वक्त

हमना से क्योंकि जो विशेषाधिकारों का उल्लंघन अभी तक दिल्ली के अफसरों ने किया है अभी महोदय भी उस में शामिल हो जायेंगे। अगर वह उन की कही हुई बातों को यहां दोहराना चाहते हैं तो दोहराने से पहले वह बता लगा लें कि जिज्ञास्य क्या है।

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : तो मुझ को वक्त दिया जाय।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हम वक्त देने के लिये तैयार हैं।

Mr. Speaker: I think it would be better if we allow some more time. Further, tomorrow is a working day. Therefore, we will take it up tomorrow. Now we will adjourn for lunch.

13.05 hrs.

(The Lok Sabha then adjourned for lunch till Fourteen of the Clock)

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Shri Buta Singh (Rupar): Sir, we could not hear the bell in the Central Hall.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Papers to be laid on the Table. Shri Morarji Desai.

14.04 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

AUDIT REPORT (CIVIL) 1967

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

(1) Audit Report (Civil), 1967, under article 15(1) of the Constitution.

(2) Appropriation Accounts (Civil), 1965-66.

SALT CESS (AMENDMENT) RULES, ETC.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri Raghunath

Reddi) (On behalf of Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmad): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Salt Cess (Amendment) Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. S.O. 3592 in Gazette of India dated the 26th November, 1966, under sub-section (3) of section 6 of the Salt Cess Act, 1953. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-286/67].

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report of the Triveni Structural Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1965-66, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

(ii) Review by the Government on the working of the above Company. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-287/67].

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report of the National Small Industries Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1965-66, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

(ii) Review by the Government on the working of the above Company. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-288/67].

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report of the National Instruments Limited Calcutta, for the year 1965-66, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

[Shri Raghunath Reddi]

- (ii) Review by the Government on the working of the above company. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-289/67.*]
- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report of the Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Limited, Ootacamund, for the year 1965-66, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.
- (ii) Review by the Government on the working of the above Company. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-290/67.*]
- (6) A copy each of the Annual Reports for the year 1964-65 of the following Development Councils under sub-section (4) of section 7 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951:—
- (i) Development Council for Heavy Electrical Industries.
- (ii) Development Council for Machine Tools Industry.
- (iii) Development Council for Non-Ferrous Metals Industry.
- (iv) Development Council for Automobiles, Automobile Ancillary Industries, Transport Vehicle Industries, Tractors and Earth-Moving Equipments and Internal Combustion Engines.
- (v) Development Council for Inorganic Chemical Industries.
- (vi) Development Council for Textile Machinery Industry.
- (vii) Development Council for Drugs and Pharmaceuticals.
- (viii) Development Council for Art Silk Industry.
- (ix) Development Council for Organic Chemical Industries.
- (x) Development Council for Woollen Industry.
- (xi) Development Council for Paper, Pulp and Allied Industries.
- (xii) Development Council for Sugar Industry.
- (xiii) Development Council for Oils, Detergents and Paints.
- (xiv) Development Council for Instruments, Bicycles and Sewing Machines.
- (xv) Development Council for Glass and Ceramics.
- (xvi) Development Council for I.C. Engines, Power Driven Pumps, Air Compressors and Fans and Blowers.
- (xvii) Development Council for Light Electrical Industries.
- (xviii) Development Council for Leather and Leather goods.
- (xix) Development Council for Food Processing Industries. [*Placed in the Library. See No. LT-291/67.*]
- (7) A copy of Interim Report to Planning Commission on Industrial Planning and Licensing Policy by Dr. R. K. Hazari, [*Placed in the Library. See No. LT 293/67.*]

REPORT OF NEYVELI LIGNITE CORPORATION, ETC.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals (Shri P. C. Sothi) (On behalf of Dr. M. Chenna Reddy): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited,

Nayvell, for the year 1965-66, along with the Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

- (ii) Review by the Government on the working of the above Company. [Placed in the Library. See No. LT-292/67.]
- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report of the National Mineral Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1955-56, along with the Audited Account; and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.
- (ii) Review by the Government on the working of the above Company. [Placed in the Library. See No. LT-186/67.]
- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report of the Manganese Ore (India) Limited Nagpur, for the year 1965-66, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.
- (ii) Review by the Government on the working of the above Company [Placed in the Library. See No. LT-187/67.]

REPORT OF S.T.C. AND EXPORT OF RUBBER BELTING (INSPECTION) RULES

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Ramesh Chandra) (On behalf of Shri Dinesh Singh):

I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report of the State Trading Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1965-66, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.
- (ii) Review by the Government on the working of the above Corporation. [Placed in the Library. See No. LT-294/67.]
- (2) A copy of the Export of Rubber Belting (Inspection) Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. S.O. 848 in Gazette of India dated the 13th March, 1967, under sub-section (3) of section 17 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963. [Placed in the Library. See No. LT-295/67.]

TERRITORIAL ARMY (FIRST AMENDMENT) RULES

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh) On behalf of Shri Bali Ram Bhagat: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Territorial Army (First Amendment) Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. S.O. 92 in Gazette of India dated the 18th March, 1967, issued under section 14 of the Territorial Army Act, 1948. [Placed in the Library. See No. LT-296/67.]

STATEMENT SHOWING ACTION TAKEN ON ASSURANCES ETC.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh (On behalf of Shri I. K. Gujral): I beg to lay on the Table the following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertak-

[Dr. Ram Subbag Singh]

ings given by the Ministers during the various sessions of Lok Sabha:—

Fourth Lok Sabha.

1. Statement No. I—
First Session, 1967.

Third Lok Sabha

2. Supplementary Statement No. II—
Sixteenth Session, 1966.
3. Supplementary Statement No. V—
Fifteenth Session, 1966.
4. Supplementary Statement No. IX—
Fourteenth Session, 1966.
5. Supplementary Statement No. XII—
Twelfth Session, 1965.
6. Supplementary Statement No. XVII—
Eleventh Session, 1965.
7. Supplementary Statement No. XXV—
Seventh Session, 1964.

[Placed in the Library. See No. LT-297(67.)]

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, about these various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions of the Third Lok Sabha and the Fourth Lok Sabha I have to mention one thing. Last time also I mentioned it. During the Third Lok Sabha certain assurances were given in this House. One was given, after we had a discussion, to the effect that there would be a proper inquiry into the various shady deals of Messrs. Aminchand Peareylal. That assurance has not been fulfilled.

Another assurance was given in this session. When the CIA activities in our country were mentioned by various hon. Members of this House, a solemn assurance was given by Shri Chag'a, the External Affairs Minister, that he would contact his colleagues and let this House know whether any commission would be appointed or not. That also has not

been fulfilled and tomorrow is the last day of the session.

Thirdly, the hon. Minister for Parliamentary Affairs promised that he will ask the Commerce Minister to make a statement on the mismanaged concern of Lakshmi Ratan Cotton Mills, Kanpur, which the Central Government wanted to take over. They have not yet taken it over despite the fact that the committee appointed by them have recommended unanimously that it should be taken over. That assurance has not been fulfilled, that is, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has not made a statement on that.

Fourthly, on 5th December, 1966, on the last day of the last Lok Sabha, an assurance was given by the hon. Defence Minister, Shri Swaran Singh, when I raised the question of the victimisation of the employees of Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., Kanpur who were wrongly dismissed. He gave an assurance that he will consider the case and inform this House. That has not yet been done.

These are the four assurances which were given and which have not been fulfilled. I would request you to take note of them and request the Ministers concerned to make statements tomorrow, the last day of this session.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: They will be looked into by the Committee on Assurances. Some of the assurances were only recently given on the floor of the House. The Committee on Assurances will look into them.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What about the old ones?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: They will also be looked into.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, tomorrow is the last day of the session. This is my submission. About the C.I.A. also, the hon. Deputy Prime Minister made a statement outside that there will be an investigation made about the C.I.A. money or American money

coming into our country, whether through the C.I.A. or any other agency. I am thankful to him for that. The Minister concerned gave a solemn assurance in this House, when there was a demand from all sections of the House, both Opposition and Congress, that there will be a probe into the matter on the C.I.A. activities. Then, there were the assurances made about the Lakshmi Ratan Cotton Mills, Kanpur and the H.A.L. employees who were wrongly dismissed. There is a serious situation today. The Minister gave an assurance on the 5th December, 1966 and tomorrow is the last day of the session and, therefore, I urge upon you to do the needful. If these statements can be made, that will save the situation in the Lakshmi Ratan Cotton Mills, Kanpur and the H.A.L., Kanpur. I am raising these things not because I am elected from that place but the situation is very serious.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Sir, as you have rightly said, the Committee on Assurances will look into the matter to see that all the assurance that have not been fulfilled are fulfilled later on.

As regards the Aminchand Pyarelal transactions, that is a matter which will certainly be gone into within the limits of the assurance made by the Minister concerned. As regards the assurance that Mr. Chagla gave about the C.I.A., that was only recently made and so is the case of Lakshmi Ratan Cotton Mills, Kanpur. I have already brought it to the notice of the Minister concerned, that is, the Minister of Commerce and he will do the needful. In that regard too, I have not given any assurance that I will get it done during this time.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: You said that.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I conveyed that to him and even today a question was raised regarding that matter....

Shri S. M. Banerjee: No.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: ...and he was replying to it. Anyway, that has been brought to his notice. The Committee on Assurances will go into it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: When I raised this question the Speaker, in his wisdom, asked the hon. Minister and he was kind enough to say that he will convey it to the Commerce Minister and ask him to make a statement if he so desires. I am not misquoting him. The second thing is about the H.A.L. employees. That is a public undertaking and there is a serious situation I urge upon you to do the needful. The hon. Ministers gave an assurance which was very sympathetically received by all the 4000 employees. Tomorrow is the last day of the session and I would request him to make a statement. That will avert the serious situation that has developed there. I know that these things go to the Assurances Committee. It will take a long time. The situation is quite explosive. I would urge upon the Commerce Minister and the Defence Minister to make statements tomorrow.

श्री हुकूम खन् खड़वाय (उज्जैन) :
हमारा सेशन काल तक के लिए बढ़ा दिया गया है और राज्य सभा का सोमवार तक के लिए . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are on the question of assurances. If you have got to say something on that, you can say it at the appropriate time and not now.

Shri Shashi Ranjan (Pupri): May I say a word about this? The Committee on Assurances looks into the assurances and if any clarification is to be sought from the Minister concerned, it is to be done through the Parliamentary Affairs Department and it is the Minister in-charge of Parliamentary Affairs Department who replies in the House and asks the Minister concerned to furnish proper explanation.

So, actually the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is to reply as to

[Shri Shashi Ranjan]

within what time limit he would get the assurances fulfilled and by what time he would reply in the House about those assurances.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The hon. Member has not followed what I said.

About Lakshmi Rat an Cotton Mills, only four or five days back, Mr. Banerjee raised that point and the next day, I conveyed it to the Commerce Minister with a request that, if there was anything, he might make a statement in the House—as Mr. Banerjee himself has pointed out, if he so desired. This assurance is only four or five days' old.

So is the case about Mr. Chagla. That is also a point which is perhaps a week old.

About HAL, he says that it was made in December, 1966.

Certainly, all the assurances that were given by the concerned Ministers will have to be fulfilled and they will be fulfilled within a reasonable time limit.

Shri Shashi Ranjan: If the Assurances Committee are allowed to conduct directly the Ministers, I think it will short-circuit the affair and it will be done quickly.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is vigilant about these things and he will take steps at the appropriate time.

Mr. K. C. Pant.

EMERGENCY RISKS INSURANCE (AMENDMENT) SCHEMES

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri K. C. Pant): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Emergency Risks (Goods) Insurance (Amendment) Scheme, 1967, published in Notification No. S.O. 1009 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd March, 1967,

under sub-section (6) of section 5 of the Emergency Risks (Goods) Insurance Act, 1962. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-298/66.]

- (2) A copy of the Emergency Risks (Factories) Insurance (Amendment) Scheme, 1967 published in Notification No. S.O. 1010 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd March, 1967, under sub-section (7) of section 3 of the Emergency Risks (Factories) Insurance Act, 1962 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-299/67.]

श्री क. सी. पंत (प्रधान) : उत्तराखण्ड
सदस्य, मेरा एक वाक्य ही कहना है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now papers are being laid on the Table. I have called Mr. Pant. I will listen to him later.

Shri K. C. Pant: I have already laid.

ACCOUNTS OF NATIONAL COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Certified Accounts of the National Cooperative Development Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 1965-66 along with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 17 of the National Cooperative Development Corporation Act, 1962. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-300/67.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ALL INDIA SERVICES ACT

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Churan Shukla): I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:—

- (i) G.S.R. 26 published in Gazette of India dated the 7th January, 1967, making certain amendment to Schedule III to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954.
- (ii) G.S.R. 347 published in Gazette of India dated the 18th March, 1967, making certain amendment to Schedule III to the Indian Police Service (Pay) Rules, 1954.
- (iii) G.S.R. 348 published in Gazette of India dated the 18th March, 1967, making certain amendment to Schedule III to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954.
- [Placed in the Library. See No. LT-301/67.]
- (2) A copy of the Order published in Gazette of India dated the 5th April, 1967, issued by the President under section 51 of the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963, rescinding the Order dated the 3rd December, 1966, in relation to the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 302/67.]

RESULTS OF BYE-ELECTIONS

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri D. R. Chavan): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of 'Results of Bye-elections held between January, 1965 and July 1966. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-303/67.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER COFFEE ACT, CARDAMOM ACT AND ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT.

Shri Shafi Qureshi: I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of section 48 of the Coffee Act, 1942:—
- (i) The Coffee (Third Amendment) Rules, 1966, published

in Notification No. G.S.R. 1907 in Gazette of India dated the 17th December, 1966.

- (ii) The Coffee (Amendment) Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 112 in Gazette of India dated the 28th January, 1967.

[Placed in the Library. See No. LT-304/67.]

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of section 33 of the Cardamom Act, 1955:—

(i) The Cardamom (Second Amendment) Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1821 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd December, 1966

(ii) The Cardamom (Third Amendment) Rules 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1822 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd December, 1966.

[Placed in the Library. See No. LT-305/67.]

- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

(i) The Cotton Control (Second Amendment) Order, 1966, published in Notification No. S.O. 3607 in Gazette of India dated the 29th November, 1966.

(ii) The Cotton and Staple Fibre Textile Mills (Regulation and Working) Order, 1966, published in Notification No. S.O. 3956 in Gazette of India dated the 24th December, 1966.

[Placed in the Library. See No. LT-306/67.]

14.14 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

- (1) I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on Thursday, the 30th March, 1967, adopted the following motion in regard to the Committee on Public Accounts:—

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from the Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of the Lok Sabha for the term ending on the 31st March, 1968 and do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, seven members from among the members of the House to serve on the said Committee."

I am further to inform the Lok Sabha that at the sitting of the Rajya Sabha held on Thursday, the 6th April, 1967, the Chairman declared the following Members of the Rajya Sabha to be duly elected to the said Committee:—

1. Shrimati Devaki Gopidas
2. Shri P. K. Kumaran
3. Shri Om Mehta
4. Shri Gaure Murahari
5. Shri M. C. Shah
6. Dr. M. M. S. Siddhu
7. Shri B. K. P. Sinha.'

- (ii) I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on Thursday, the 30th March, 1967, adopted the following motion in regard to the Committee on Public Undertakings:—

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok

Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate five members from the Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Undertakings of the Lok Sabha for the term ending on the 31st March, 1968 and do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, five members from among the members of the House to serve on the said Committee."

I am further to inform the Lok Sabha that at the sitting of the Rajya Sabha held on Thursday, the 6th April, 1967, the Chairman declared the following Members of the Rajya Sabha to be duly elected to the said Committee:—

1. Shri Arjun Arora
2. Shri V. M. Chordia
3. Shri Banka Behary Das
4. Miss Mary Naidu
5. Shri Awadheshwar Prasad Sinha'.

14.15 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS**(1) FORTIETH REPORT AND MINUTES**

Secretary: The Fortieth Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings of the Third Lok Sabha was presented by the Chairman of the Committee to the Speaker on the 3rd March, 1967. The Speaker ordered printing, publication and circulation of the Report under Rule 280 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business. I lay on the Table a copy of this Report.

I also lay on the Table the Minutes of the sittings of the Committee on Public Undertakings relating to 32nd to 40th Reports.

14.16 hrs.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION BY
MEMBERS

श्री शशिभूषण बाजपेयी (खारगोन) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, तारीख 23-3-67 को सी० आई० ए० पर प्राप्ते घंटे के बाद-विवाद के अवसर पर माननीय सदस्य, श्री हरदयाल देवगुण, ने कहा, "मैं चार्ज लगाता हूँ कि यह श्रीर इन की बीवी दोनों सी० आई० ए० के एजेंट हैं और उस से तन्द्वाह लेते हैं। मैं इल्जाम लगाता हूँ कि इस संस्था से रुपया ले कर इन्होंने चुनाव लड़ा है।" पुनः, "क्या सरकार मालूम करेगी कि बाजपेयी जी का पेशा क्या है? उन्होंने चुनाव कहाँ से लड़ा है? मैं इल्जाम लगाता हूँ कि यह सी० आई० ए० के एजेंट हैं।"

श्रीमन, उपरोक्त लांछन निराधार, असत्य तथा भ्रामक में लगाने गये हैं। मैं भारत की पवित्र धरती पर सी० आई० ए० जैसी शैर-सरकारी विदेशी एजेंसी को सदा के लिए दफनाना अपना परम कर्तव्य समझता हूँ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन) : इस सम्बन्ध में सभी लोगों की एन्वारी होनी चाहिए।

श्री शशिभूषण बाजपेयी : मैं सी० आई० ए० के किसी भी सदस्य प्रथम उस के द्वारा संचालित किसी भी संस्था से आर्थिक सामाजिक दृष्टि से एंव यात्रा के लिए कभी भी सम्बन्धित नहीं रहा। जिन का उन से सम्बन्ध है, उन्हें मैं देश का दुश्मन समझता हूँ।

जहाँ तक चुनाव के व्यय का सम्बन्ध है, मैं कांग्रेस के उन कर्मठ कार्यकर्ताओं में से एक हूँ, जिन को संस्था के चुनाव-मुल्क से ले कर चुनाव का सारा व्यय प्रांतीय कांग्रेस कमेटी से बैंक द्वारा दिया गया है। मैं ने निजी एक नया पैसा भी चुनाव के लिए खर्च नहीं किया

है। मेरे पास निजि कोई सम्पत्ति न होना ही चुनाव में मेरी विजय का सब से बड़ा कारण है।

मैं समझता हूँ कि माननीय सदस्य ने भ्रामक में आकर जो कुछ कहा, उस के लिए वह भी दुखी होंगे। जिस प्रकार मैं विदेशियों के खिलाफ आजादी की लड़ाई में वर्षों जेल में रहा, . . .

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur):
Under which section?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : 420 और गुंडागर्दी में।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is most undignified.

श्री शशिभूषण बाजपेयी : ये उस वक्त भ्रमों को मदद कर रहे थे। ये 420 में जेल में रहे होंगे।

... . उसी भावना के घनतंगत विदेशियों के इस प्रकार के हस्तक्षेप का विरोध मैं पत्रकारिता, सभाओं तथा प्रदर्शनों द्वारा भारत को महान राजधानी में करता रहा हूँ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्राप के द्वारा सम्बन्धित माननीय सदस्यों को एक बिनम्य सलाह देना चाहता हूँ कि अपने बाद-विवाद में अगर हम एक दूसरे की पत्नियों को घसीटेंगे, तो यह प्रथा सराहनीय नहीं रहेगी। इसके भयंकर दुष्परिणाम होने की सम्भावना है। मैं समझता हूँ कि वाक-मुठ के लिए हम स्वयं ही काफ़ी हैं। जो लोग हमारे बीच में नहीं हैं, उन पर निराधार लांछन लगाना संसदीय परम्पराओं के अनुकूल नहीं है। मेरी पत्नी को भी जो उपर्युक्त लांछनों के साथ जोड़ा गया है, वे सरासर असत्य और निराधार हैं। मुझे आशा है कि सम्बन्धित माननीय सदस्य, श्री देवगुण जी तथा माननीय श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय जी, मेरे इस वक्तव्य से संतुष्ट होंगे प्रथम मैं माननीय सदस्यों के

[श्री तन्नेति विस्वानथम वचनं की]

इन लाइनों को सदन के बाहर दोहराने के लिए
निकलतपूर्वक ध्यायह कर्तव्य।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, we shall take up the next item. Shri D. C. Sharma.

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham (Visakha-
patnam): May I ask . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There can be no questions now.

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham: I would like to ask what the purpose of personal explanation is . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Certain allegations were made against the Member.

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham: I thought that the provision in the rules for personal explanation was intended to clarify if there was a misunderstanding. When a person makes a statement which is not clear and when somebody attacks that on the ground that it is not clear, then the person making one statement rises and says that what he meant was this or that. On the other hand, here we find a speech in answer to another speech, and the other hon. Member concerned is not here.

Some hon. Members: He is here.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There cannot be any further questions on this.

श्री तन्नेति विस्वानथम : जी. ए. ए.
महोदय, क्या मेरा निवेदन सही है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall not permit any further questions on this. This will not be recorded. Now, Shri D. C. Sharma (Interruptions).**

14.20 hrs.

MINERAL PRODUCTS (ADDITIONAL DUTIES OF EXCISE AND CUSTOMS) AMENDMENT BILL—contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: For her consideration of the following motion

moved by Shri K. C. Pant on the 6th April, 1967, namely:

"That the Bill further to amend the Mineral Products (Additional Duties of Excise and Customs) Act, 1958, be taken into consideration".

Shri D. C. Sharma may continue his speech.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I was submitting very respectfully yesterday that these oil companies are very powerful combines and there are only two persons who I know who have stood up to them. One was Dr. Mossadeq of Iran of blessed memory. He did so in a very big way and he nationalised that industry in his country. Of course, that country went back upon it afterwards, which was very unfortunate. The other was our Oil Minister, Shri K. D. Malaviya, who also tried to limit the powers, influence and money power of these companies. Of course, he did so within the framework of our mixed economy and, therefore, he did not succeed very much. But so far as his attempt went, it was highly creditable. I want that the whole of this Bill should be looked at from that context and it should not be dealt with in a cursory manner.

Now, it has been said that these duties which are being imposed will not pass on to the consumer. I do not know in what words the hon. Minister put it. I think he said that any duty that is imposed by this Bill will not pass directly or indirectly to the consumer. I think the hon. Finance Minister will be able to answer this question. I find that so far as kerosene oil is concerned the duty has been doubled. So far as refined diesel

**Not recorded.

oil is concerned, it has also been enhanced almost to the extent of 100 per cent. The duty on asphalt has also been enhanced.

To think that these duties will not pass on to the consumers is to think of some kind of arithmetic which perhaps prevails not in this world but in some other world. He should think of some other kind of economics which is not known to the economists of the world of ours but to some other economists of some other star.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri K. C. Pant): Is he referring to the Bill and saying the duties have been enhanced? Only the ceilings have been enhanced within which the additional duties will be charged. These are the ceilings.

Shr D. C. Sharma: These are the ceilings. But I know and you, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, know that the floors go up and touch the ceilings, but the ceilings never go down. I have seen floors rise to meet the ceilings, but I have seldom seen the ceilings caving in. I have no doubt about it that the ceiling which the hon. Member is imposing upon this kerosene oil and other things will become ceilings in fact and in deed and in taxation and other things. Therefore I think that you should think of the consumer first.

The third point that I want to make is this, that unfortunately some of these things are already in short supply. For instance kerosene oil. A reference was made to kerosene oil yesterday. I think the reference was not needed from any State of India, because I know from my own experience of my State that kerosene oil is not to be found in abundance anywhere. Again, refined diesel oil and other kinds of oil are also not to be found in as much quantity as required by the persons who use them.

I want to ask one question. How are these shortages going to be met by the Ministry. I want to know whether this enhancement of excise duties is not going to increase the incidence of these shortages, or whether it is going to bring down the quantum of these shortages.

The last point that I want to make is this, that unfortunately I know about three things—kerosene oil, refined diesel oil and other diesel oil. These things have become more or less forms of monopoly trade. We have been thinking of the Monopolies Commission. We have not debated the Monopolies Commission's Report on the floor of the House, but I know the policy of the Government is that we should put an end to these monopolies as early as possible. But when I go round this country I find that the sale of kerosene oil is given to a handful of persons, that the sale of diesel oil is also given to a few persons, and I can say with a due sense of responsibility that sometimes these depot-holders of kerosene oil....

Dr. Ranen Sen (Barasat): That is right.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I do not want any approbation from you, I am speaking from my experience.

Shri V. Krishnamoorthi (Cuddalore): You are showing your hand this side, you should show your hand the other side.

Shri D. C. Sharma: If you are so tough, I cannot help it.

I was submitting very respectfully that these depot-holders are more or less—I am looking at the Deputy-Speaker....

Shri V. Krishnamoorthi: But you are showing your hand this side.

Shri S. Kandappa (Mettur): You are not showing it to the other side.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I was submitting very respectfully that the depot-holders of kerosene oil all over India

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

are the proprietors of concerns which I can call near-monopoly concerns, if not full monopoly concerns.

Similarly, the people who have been licensed for diesel oil and other kinds of oil are also persons who, I submit very respectfully, are trafficking in some thing which is a commodity of monopoly.

I want to ask one question. Are we here, I mean the Congress Government, and I am proud of belonging to the Congress Party, to put a seal upon these monopolistic tendencies which are prevailing, and which I am sure will prevail more on account of these duties? The moment you go to a place you find the kerosene oil has gone underground. I am very sorry that the kerosene oil that goes underground does not blow up that shop. If it blows up that shop, I would be very happy. But it does not do so. But the poor man, the average consumer, the common man goes without kerosene oil; some of those persons who operate our traffic in some ways also go without these things. Therefore, I would say that the hon. Minister, whom I congratulate on his becoming a Minister of State—he is the worthy son of a worthy father; his father also began as Finance Minister and he is also beginning as Finance Minister and I have no doubt that his horoscope reads very well—should see that by imposing these excise duties he should not be a party to those things which lead to monopolistic tendencies.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): All wrong English.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Sir, the soul of one of those persons who is no more here has come to possess the body of 'his demon; and I cannot help it. I was submitting very respectfully that one has to look at this from all those angles, so that nothing that is done

in this Bill will do wrong to the average consumer, to the common man. Of course, it has been said that nothing will happen to them, but I am looking forward to the day when with the Rumanian help, with the help of France, with the help of the United Kingdom, with the help of the Soviet Union, and with the help of other friendly countries who do not dabble in the politics of our country, we shall be able to prospect oil to that extent that we shall be able to have refineries on a big scale in this country. We should have all these things in such a way that our dependence on ESSO and Burmah-Shell and other foreign companies disappears.

Sometimes, when I am going about and I am in an impish mood—sometimes the impish mood does take hold of me—I feel like whitewashing the ESSO signs and Burmah-Shell signs; I feel like effacing them; I feel like painting in their places the Indian Oil Company. I want that the oil map of India in terms of prospecting, in terms of refining, in terms of sale and in terms of everything should be changed to Indian from A to Z. I look forward to that day and I hope that this Bill may bring that day nearer, but I doubt it very much if this Bill will succeed in that. However, I hope something will be done so that we would become self-sufficient in oil, because the threat of China and the threat of Pakistan—all those threats—are there. I know Pakistan can get oil from Iran, from Jordan and from other countries. They have got oil from those countries; they got even armaments from those countries; they got armaments from Iran which were given to Iran by West Germany; of course it was said they had been sent to Pakistan for servicing. In view of the emergency and the threat we are facing all the time, I wish my country becomes self-sufficient in oil. When we were fighting the Indo-Pakistan war—I am glad

we did extremely well in that—we were denied spare parts by America and so many other things by UK and other countries. If something like that happens and we are denied oil, the future does not look bright for our country. Therefore, we should look at this simple Bill having only 2 clauses not from the limited objective put forward by the minister, nor from that extremely short-range point of view, but we should look at it from as many angles as possible, from the correct perspective of the common man's consumption and the defence needs of our country.

श्री श्रीराम गोयल (बुध्दीगढ़) : रिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, सबसे पहले तो मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहूंगा कि मंत्री महोदय ने इस को एक मासूम ग्रा बिजु जहरि करने की कोशिश की है और उसके समर्थन में यह दलील दी है कि जो ये एजीशनल इयूटीज लगेगी इन का बोझा उपभोक्ताओं के ऊपर नहीं डाला जायगा। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इन वक्त प्रश्न दो-तीन हमारे सामने महत्व के हैं—सब से पहला तो यह कि जहाँ तक ब्राडिनेन्स जारी करने का ताल्लुक है, हमारे कॉन्स्टीट्यूशन में, जिन दिनों पार्लियामेंट का सेशन न हो रहा हो, कानून बनाने के मर्यादित रूप से ब्राडिनेन्स गैर एक्टिविटी को दिये गये हैं, लेकिन हर मामले में, चांकि जरूरत हो या न हो, ख़ासतौर से फिजिकल मामलों में, वित्तीय मामलों में, सरकार इंजारे न कर के इा तरह से ब्राडिनेन्स जारी कर देतो है, मैं यह समझता हूँ कि यह मुाबिह नहीं है। इा मामले में भी सरकार इंजारे कर सकता था क्योंकि इा में कुछ कम्पनियों का हो सवाज था, लेकिन दलील यह दा गई है कि डिबैरेंस के कारण, हमारा मुद्रा अतमूल्यन के कारण उन कम्पनियों का घाटा पूरा करने के लिये इन इयूटीज का शरह में बुद्धि करने का जरूरत था।

रिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, इतमें अितीं भी ये टेक-कम्पनियां हैं, ये बहुत धमर कम्प-

नियां हैं। इन के ब्राधिक ढांचे पर बिचार करते है तो हम देखते हैं कि इन के यहाँ जो लॉग कर्मचारी हैं उन को किस तरह से बेतन और सुविधायें मिलती हैं। यहाँ तक कि हमारे बड़े बड़े आई सी० एस० ब्राधिकवर्ज भी इा बात की अभिलाषा रखते हैं कि उनकी जो सन्तान है, उन के लड़के सरकारी नौकरियों में न जा कर इन कम्पनियों की नौकरी में भरती हों। उनको ब्राधिक स्थिति इस प्रकार की है कि वे कुछ महीने तक इन घाटे को बरदाश्त कर सकते थे और हमें इंजारे करना चाहिये था जब तक कि इा लाकतभा का अधिवेशन बुलाया जाता और इस ब्राडिनेन्स को जारी न किया जाता।

जहाँ तक तेल का सम्बन्ध है—जहाँ इस का हमारे उद्योग-घरघों से सम्बन्ध है, देश की रक्षा से सम्बन्ध है, हमारे यातायात और टूरिपोर्ट से सम्बन्ध है, वहाँ हमारे डोमेस्टिक यूज के लिये भी पेट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट बहुत जरूरी है, हम अपने घरों में कैरोसीन ब्रायल का इस्तेमाल करते है। इस लिये मैं ब्राज की इनकी कीमतों की ताल्लापका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। सब से पहलें बार जब इयूटीज लगाई गई, तब कैरोसीन ब्रायल पर 12 पैसे पर इम्पीरियल गैलन, मोटर रिफ्रट पर 14 पैसे, रिफाइण्ड डीजल ब्रायल पर 12 पैसे, डीजल ब्रायल पर 20 प० टन लगाई गई। उस के बाद जब एजीशनल इयूटीज लगाई गई, जिसका शजरा यहाँ दिया गया है, उसकी डिटेल्स भी मैंने हासिल कर ली हैं उस में कैरोसीन ब्रायल पर 60 प० पर किलो लिटर, मोटर रिफ्रट पर 165 प० पर किलो लिटर, रिफाइण्ड डीजल ब्रायल पर 100 प० पर किलो लिटर, डीजल ब्रायल पर 60 प० पर किलो लिटर लगाई गई।

अब इसके अलावा उन को जरूरत महसूस होती है कि मिनरल प्रोडक्ट्स की ब्राइस वोलिंग को उंचा किया जाय। यह कम्पनियों महसूस करती है कि उन को घाटा

[श्री श्रीराम गो. श.]

हुमा है और उस कमी को किसी न किसी तरीके से पूरा किया जाय। लेकिन जैसा कि शर्मा साहब ने कहा और वह सही कहा है कि उस का जो धमर पड़ना है, तेल आदि के दाम बढ़ाने या एंडीगनल ऐक्साइज इयूटी लगाने का, वह बोझा या असर भारत के नागरिकों पर ही पड़ेगा और यह बोझा जनता के ऊपर नहीं डाला जाना चाहिए। इन बात में मैं शर्मा जी से सहमत हूँ। भले ही सीधे तौर पर चाँ ही हम यह बोझा उन के ऊपर नहीं डाला है लेकिन पड़ना बोझा उन्हीं पर जाकर है।

प्रश्न यह है कि यह कम्पनियाँ जब कैरिबेसीन ड्रायल पेट्रोल या दूसरी पेट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट्स की कीमतें किलकुट करती हैं, फीसल्टी हैं तो मैं उन से यह समझना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने यह कीमतें तय करने का क्या नियार रक्खा है क्या फ़ाइटीरिया रक्खा है? अब यह ड्रायल कम्पनियाँ पाकिस्तान को अपनी प्रोडक्ट्स सस्ते दामों पर बेचती हैं और हैं; उन के मुकाबले मंहगे दामों पर बेचती हैं। पाकिस्तान के अन्दर यह चीजें बहुत कम शरह पर यह कम्पनियाँ मुहैया करती हैं तो यह जो उनका भेदभाव का सलूक है यह उचित नहीं है। आखिर प्राइस तय करने का कोई नियार होना चाहिए, कोई उस का एक तरीका होना चाहिए। इस सम्बन्ध में हमारी सरकार को इन कम्पनियों के साथ सारा दंत अपना रख कर कोशिश इस बात की करनी चाहिए कि चीजों की दरों के अन्दर, शरह के अन्दर कमी की जाय।

चंडीगढ़ की यूनियन टैरीटरी जिसको कि मैं रिप्रेजेंट करता हूँ मैंने वहाँ खुद गांव में चुनाव के दौरान पैदल घूम कर देखा है कि गांव जहाँ पर बिजली नहीं पहुँची है, जहाँ पर कोई दूसरी सुविधाएँ नहीं पहुँची हैं और मैं समझता हूँ कि रात के अंधेरे को रोसनी में बदलने के लिए यह जो किरोसीन ड्रायल है यही लोगों के लिए एक साधन है

लेकिन वह भी वहाँ के लोगों को कर्षाव माखा में उपलब्ध नहीं हो पाता है। उस की बड़ी कमी और किल्लत रहती है। यह ठीक है कि तेल के डिपोज खोले गये हैं लेकिन इस बात में भी शर्मा जी से सहमत हूँ कि जो कम्पनी के अधिकारी हैं वह अपने भादमियों को इन डिपोज पर तेल बेचने के लिए रख छोड़ते हैं।

इस के साथ साथ मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह रेट्स के अन्दर भी असमानता है डिस्ट्रिब्यूटी है। चंडीगढ़ भी यूनियन टैरीटरी है और दिल्ली भी यूनियन टैरीटरी है अब आप मुलाहिजा फरमायें कि दोनों जगह के रेट्स में अन्तर है। यहाँ दिल्ली में पेट्रोल 50 पैसे की लिटर है जबकि चंडीगढ़ में वही पेट्रोल 1 रुपया पर लिटर के हिसाब से मिलता है। इस तरह की डिस्ट्रिब्यूटी हालांकि दोनों यूनियन टैरीटरीज हैं, यह पेट्रोल के रेट के अन्दर 10 पैसे का अन्तर है। चंडीगढ़ में दिल्ली के मुकाबले 10 पैसे लिटर ज्यादा पड़ना है। मैं चाहूँगा कि सरकार इस और देख और विनियम: चंडीगढ़ जो एक यूनियन टैरीटरी है, उस में और दिल्ली जॉकि यूनियन टैरीटरी है पेट्रोल के दाम एक इंचिल पर लाना चाहिए। इस के साथ ही इन कम्पनियों द्वारा हमारे देश और दूसरे मुल्कों जैसे पाकिस्तान के साथ होने वाले ट्रेडिंग में भेदभाव है वह जो हमारे साथ डिस्ट्रिब्यूटरी ट्रेडिंग है उस को सरकार को दूर करना चाहिए। अगर हमारी सरकार इन ड्रायल कम्पनियों के साथ ट्रेडिंग से बातचीत करके अपना केस रखे तो कोई बजह नहीं मालूम पड़ती कि पाकिस्तान और दूसरे देशों के मुकाबले में यह ड्रायल कम्पनियाँ हों; क्यों अपेक्षाकृत अधिक दाम पर प्रोडक्ट्स मुहैया करें? यह डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन दूर होना चाहिए। ऐसे मामलों में प्राइव्नेस लाने की जरूरत नहीं है इसलिए मैं उस का विरोध करता हूँ।

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi (Bhubaneswar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am quite aware of the limitations in the scope of discussion on the oil policy so far as this amending Bill is concerned, but certain points need some elucidation and I hope the hon. Minister will throw some light on them.

So far as our country is concerned, the consumption of oil and petroleum products roughly amounts to six million tons. The refineries we have set up are producing nearly four million tons. So far as the import aspect is concerned, we are importing nearly two million tons. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons of this Bill the hon. Minister has put in that it is according to the Import Price Parity Agreement with these oil companies. After devaluation Government has come forward for changing the ceiling rates which were previously fixed. We would like to know from the hon. Minister on what basis this ceiling has been fixed after devaluation. Was it according to the demand of the oil companies and what were the details of the discussion? I hope the hon. Minister will give all the details. The hon. Minister was saying that this is the highest ceiling which has been fixed. Between the lowest and highest limit, what is the option so far as the oil companies are concerned? To what extent can they avail themselves of the highest ceiling?

Secondly, on what basis has the price been fixed after devaluation? We find that for kerosene it is now Rs. 160 whereas previously it was only Rs. 60 per metric ton. So, on what basis has this been fixed?

Thirdly, the hon. Minister has claimed that this enhancement in the ceiling price for the import duty is non-recoverable.

Shri K. C. Pant: Enhancement is not on the ceiling price. It is only on the duty that could be levied.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: I hope the hon. Minister will make it a little
156 (A1) LSD-7.

more clear when he replies to the debate whether this non-recoverable item will be met out of the profits of the oil companies. Otherwise, if it is shifted to the consumers, the price of kerosene would increase which we must resist. We do not want it. Therefore, he must categorically tell us that this will be recovered from the profits of the oil companies. If that explanation comes, that will be at least one redeeming feature of this Bill.

श्री जार्ज करनेन्डिस (बम्बई दक्षिण) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, धाज सुबह बिडला कम्पनी को छूट देने के मामले पर एक निवेदन श्री महोदय ने यहाँ पेश किया था जिसमें डीजल के ऊपर, हाई स्पीड डीजल के ऊपर जो एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगाई जाती है उस का जिक्र करने में धाया था और यह जो था उस निवेदन में कि 665 रुपया एक किलोलीटर हाई स्पीड डीजल प्रायल का दाम है बम्बई के बन्दरगाह में उस को खाली करते हुए उस में से 480 रुपया सिर्फ सरकार की एक्साइज ड्यूटी है। यानी तेल के दाम हो गये 178 रुपये और उसके ऊपर एक्साइज ड्यूटी हो गयी 480 रुपये। अब जो नया बिल इस सदन के सामने धाया है मैं समझता हूँ कि यह जो एक्साइज ड्यूटी किरोसीन पर कहिये या दूसरे किसम के तेल पर कहिये जो लगाई जाती है उसको किसी न किसी तरीके से घोर बढ़ाने के लिए लाया गया है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बात को यहाँ ज़ास तौर पर बताने की ज़रूरत नहीं कि दुनिया में शायद ही कोई ऐसा मुल्क हो जहाँ कि किरोसीन, पेट्रोल और डीजल के तेल के दाम हिन्दुस्तान से ज्यादा हो। इतना तो मैं निश्चित जानता हूँ कि अमरीका या रूस, यूरोप के किसी मुल्क या इंग्लिस्तान या और भी कहीं मुल्कों में हमारे यहाँ जिस दाम से पेट्रोल, डीजल और किरोसीन प्रायल बेचा जाता है उससे धाँचे के कम दाम पर ही वहाँ निश्चित तौर से बेचा जाता है वह ऐसे

[श्री जार्ज फरनेगिडस]

मुल्क हैं जहाँ का जीवन मान हिन्दुस्तान के जीवन मान से कई गुना ज्यादा है जैसे कि अमरीका के लोगों का जीवन मान हमारे देश के लोगों के 50-60 गुना ज्यादा है।

अब मैं फिर सुबह के निवेदन की ओर ध्यान देने की नीति के अनुसार जो बिल इस समय सदन के सामने है और राजस्थान में बिड़ला को छूट देने का जो तरीका सरकार ने अपनाया है उसकी दृष्टि से यह बहुत महत्व रखता है। निवेदन में सुबह यह बतलाया गया था कि जब राजस्थान में छोटे बड़े कारखानेदारों को साढ़े तेरह पैसे यूनिट के हिसाब से बिजली दी जाती है तो बिड़ला को, जो एक महान सेठ हैं, 3 पैसे यूनिट की दर से बिजली दी जाती है। उसी निवेदन में धर्म यह बतलाया गया है कि जो डीजल प्रायल का इस्तेमाल कोटा में बिजली बनाने के लिये किया जाने वाला है उस पर 55 फी सदी इयूटी माफ करने का काम किया जाने वाला है। सरकार के ऊपर हमारा हमेशा खुला आरोप रहा है कि सरकार की ओर से अगर किसी का खयाल होता है तो सब से ज्यादा बिड़ला सेठ का होता है। वह सेठ बिड़ला को मदद देती है, उन के जैसे उद्योगपतियों को सहयोग देती है। हिन्दुस्तान की गरीब जनता को किस तरह से लूटा जाता है, इसका उदाहरण सुबह के बयान से और इस बिल में हम लोगों के सामने साफ आ जाता है।

जब मैं हाई स्पीड डीजल प्रायल का जिक्र करता हूँ तो सिर्फ राजस्थान के बिजली के कारखानों में ही उसका इस्तेमाल नहीं किया जाता। सारे मुल्क के छोटे बड़े शहरों में और वेहालों में जो मोटर गाड़ियाँ चलती हैं, बम्बई शहर में बी० इ० एस० टी० अन्वर्टेकिंग में, उत्तर प्रदेश में उत्तर प्रदेश रोडवेज में भी उसका इस्तेमाल होता है। दिल्ली की तरफ धगर प्राय देवें तो डेल्टी

ट्रांसपोर्ट अन्वर्टेकिंग में भी जो गाड़ियाँ चलती हैं वह भी हाई स्पीड डीजल प्रायल से चलती हैं। मैं एक ही शहर का उदाहरण दे सकता हूँ क्योंकि बम्बई शहर से मेरी थोड़ी बहुत पहचान है। बी० इ० एस० टी० अन्वर्टेकिंग पांच साल पहले जब डीजल का इस्तेमाल करती थी तब उस पर 60 लाख रु० एक्साइज इयूटी के रूप में देती थी, लेकिन आज वहाँ पर करीब करीब 2 करोड़ 40 लाख रु० एक्साइज इयूटी सिर्फ डीजल के ऊपर उसे हर साल देनी पड़ती है। नतीजा यह होता है कि शहर के लोग जो बी० इ० एस० टी० की गाड़ियाँ इस्तेमाल करते हैं, देहातों में जो रोडवेज की गाड़ियों को इस्तेमाल करने वाले लोग हैं, उनका किराया हर साल बढ़ता जाता है। हर साल वह बढ़ता गया है और धर्म भी बढ़ने वाला है। किरोसीन का इस्तेमाल देहातों में किसान करते हैं, शहरों में झुग्गी झोंपड़ीयों में रहने वाले करते हैं और कहीं पुरानी बस्तियों में रहने वाले, जहाँ अभी तक बिजली नहीं पहुँची है, करते हैं। लेकिन उसी पर आज प्राय इयूटी बढ़ाने की बात करते हैं।

बम्बई के ट्राम्वे में जहाँ एस्सो की रिफाइनरी है, बर्मा शेल की रिफाइनरी है, उन में जो किरोसीन तैयार होता है, मैं समझता हूँ कि 15 पैसे पर लिटर के हिसाब से तैयार होता है। एक लिटर किरोसीन तैयार करने में 15 पैसे खर्च होते हैं लेकिन उसी किरोसिन को दिल्ली शहर में, बम्बई में और हिन्दुस्तान के हर एक देहात और शहर में 50 और 60 पैसे लिटर के हिसाब से सरकारी नियंत्रण में बेचा जाता है धर्म सोचिये कि यह कितनी बड़ी लूट है। एक तरफ तो विदेशी कम्पनियों और दूसरी तरफ सरकार की हमको लूटने वाली एक्साइज इयूटी यह दोनों मिल कर इस मुल्क के गरीबों को लूटने का काम करती हैं। अगर जब बिड़ला सेठ को कितने दामों पर बिजली दी जा रही है वह मसला सरकार

के सामने आया तब फिर मंत्री जी का निवेदन वहाँ आता है कि बिड़ला सेठ का बिजली तैयार करने का जो कारखाना है वहाँ हम एक्साइज ड्यूटी 55 फी सदी माफ करने का कि बिड़ला सेठ को मुनाफा ज्यादा हो जाये ।

मैं आपसे इतना ही कहूंगा कि इस सरकार से हम जैसे लोग कोई उम्मीद ले कर नहीं बैठे हैं, न आज ही कर रहे हैं । हमें कोई ऐसी उम्मीद नहीं है कि बिना इस सरकार को हटाये यह मसला हल होने वाला है, लेकिन इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो विधेयक लाया गया एक्साइज ड्यूटी को बढ़ाने का, इस मुल्क के गरीब लोग जो बाहुन इस्तेमाल करते हैं, उसके किराये को बढ़ाने का, किरासिन का दाम बढ़ाने का और हर तरह से लोगों को तकलीफ में डालने का, उसको हमारे मंत्री महोदय वापस लें और जिन तकलीफों में हम सब लोग पड़े हैं उनमें से हसको निकालने के लिये कोई रास्ता बताने का काम करे ।

Shri K. C. Pant: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, let me begin by expressing my gratitude to the two hon. Members, Shri S. M. Banerjee and Shri D. C. Sharma, who made very kind personal references to me. After that, I should like to assure Shri Fernandes that many of the fears which he entertains are not relevant to this particular Bill and he might have spared himself much of the agony through which he has gone if he had cared to study my opening statement yesterday which tried to set out the purpose of the Bill in very clear terms. I can understand the element of misunderstanding or confusion that has crept into the matter because this excise duty is somewhat exceptional and abnormal and out of the way and it is natural to confuse this excise duty with the ordinary run of excise duties which ultimately go on to increase the prices of commodities. I can understand it because it

took me some time to get the hang of it and if this is thrown suddenly at somebody, his first reaction will be that this is probably the ordinary excise duty which will go to enhance the prices. In actual fact, this is absolutely a non-controversial piece of legislation and, I am sure, no hon. Member will disagree with the objective and the purpose of this particular Bill.

Sir, the purpose of the Bill, if I may be allowed to repeat it, is to mop up the excessive profit that would otherwise have accrued to the foreign oil refineries. That and that alone is the object and the purpose of this Bill. I should perhaps explain this a little further because it has been misunderstood. The import parity formula is based on an agreement between the Government of India and the foreign oil companies according to which the ex-refinery selling prices in India are determined by the c.i.f. prices, say, at Bombay, the port-land in India, and the f.o.b., the Abadan price plus freight, plus insurance, plus port charges which constitute the import parity price. This is the ex-refinery price. When the rupee was devalued, then naturally the Abadan price of the products that were imported went up notionally to the extent of devaluation and, therefore, the price of these products at the Indian port also went up notionally. To that extent, the ex-refinery prices that the oil refineries became entitled to also went up. This time, they went up in terms of hard rupees, annas and pies. The Government felt—I think, the Government has shown commendable alertness in this matter—that while it was true that the prices did go up in terms of rupees to the extent of devaluation, the costs in the refineries did not go up to the same extent as the costs in the refineries consisted of certain imported elements, crude oil, certain chemicals, etc., the price of which did go up as a result of devaluation but not other elements of cost of production, the labour charges and so on and so forth. The cost of pro-

[Shri K. C. Pant]

duction did not increase to the extent that the prices increased. Therefore, there was a windfall profit which was going to the oil refineries and the purpose of this particular Bill is to see that we can increase additional excise duties to such an extent that we can take some of these profits into the exchequer.

15 hrs.

१११

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: What is the percentage?

Shri K. C. Pant: He is not following my argument. Please try to follow.

These are not excise duties which are charged on the products after they leave the refinery. Those Central excise duties are charged. Ordinarily on every commodity, excise duty is charged after it leaves the factory, and in this case, after it leaves the refinery, Central excise duty is charged. But these additional excise duties are not those Central excise duties; these are duties which are meant to siphon off the whole of the windfall profits that would otherwise have gone to the oil refineries. They do not come from the consumer, they do not come from the trade, they come from out of the profits of the oil refineries. I hope I have succeeded in making this point clear.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu (Diamond Harbour): Not clear.

Shri K. C. Pant: I shall explain it a little further. You, in your mind, have to be clear about the difference between the two excise duties. One is the Central excise duty that is levied on the products of refineries after they leave the refineries. As a result of devaluation, when the prices went up, these excise duties were actually reduced by the Government

in order to see that the prices that the consumer had to pay for petroleum products did not go up. Now, you forget these excise duties. That is one aspect.

The additional excise duties are not Central excise duties which are charged on the products after they leave the refineries, but these are duties that will be payable by the oil refineries out of their profits, the windfall profits, which they have obtained as a result of the rise in the notional value of the import parity prices, as a result of devaluation; instead of flowing to their coffers, they will be siphoned off to the Government. That is the whole point.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: What is the true first cost of production of oil at Abadan and then in India and how much was the poor consumer asked to pay?

Shri K. C. Pant: Now he is asking me whether the f.o.b. price charged in Abadan is proper or not. I will come to that.

श्री जार्ज करनेजिबल : एक्साइज ड्यूटी से प्राय कितना नफा कमा रहे हैं ?

Shri K. C. Pant: It is a somewhat technical point.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: Kindly mark my words. What is the true first cost of production?

Shri K. C. Pant: I shall try my level best to explain a somewhat technical matter—as best as I can—and I shall rely on your generosity to try not to interrupt me while I am doing so. At the end of it, if you are still unconvinced . . . (Interruptions).

I am not yielding.

The second point which, I think, the hon. Member has referred to is whether we are charged excessive prices f.o.b. Abadan. I think, it is a relevant point.

Yesterday Dr. Ranen Sen referred quite true that, when the Committee as well as of the Talukdar Working Group in this respect. It is quite true that, when the Committee and the Working Group made their recommendations, at that stage, we were dependent, to a large extent, on the quotations of f.o.b. prices in Abadan, but that is no longer the position today. These observations to which the hon. Member has referred are not wholly applicable today. The position has since considerably changed. Imports of deficit products like kerosene, HSD etc. are no longer in the hands of the foreign oil companies. Such imports are arranged by the Indian Oil Corporation in the public sector from free rupee sources at competitive rates. The foreign oil companies do import their requirements of crude oil from their own sources to the extent that indigenous crude cannot be supplied to them.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: May I know...

Shri K. C. Pant: I am not yielding. The allocation of foreign exchange for the import of crude is made with due regard to the competitive prices known to be prevalent in the world market. The prices of indigenous crude charged to the private oil companies, for example, the Burmah Shells and the Essos are also determined on parity with the cost of imported crude of equivalent quality.

Coming specifically to the question asked by the hon. Member, in Abadan, when these committees gave their reports, India was paying quoted prices. Since then, our market information has improved considerably, because we go into the world market to buy various petroleum products and crude. We are very much better aware of the prices; in fact, we are well aware of the prices. As a result thereof, you will be glad to know that we have succeeded in getting discounts on these quoted prices to the extent of 8 to 10 per cent, because we are now aware of the world market trends.

A point was raised by Shri Shri Chand Goel why we issued the ordinance. We issued the ordinance because if we did not issue it we would have lost revenue; we did not want to lose the revenue and, therefore, we issued the ordinance. So, it is as simple as that.

So far as the ceilings go, these are not ceilings of excise duty. These ceilings became necessary because certain ceilings were imposed under the parent Act, and since there was no more buffer for those taxes to be raised, it became necessary to raise the ceilings, and these ceilings are there so that Parliament can lay down certain ceilings within which these taxes can be raised; it is an instrument in the hands of Parliament to keep a watch over these duties which are payable by the oil companies.

Even in the past, these duties,—these are additional duties; let them not be mixed up with the Central excise duties—have been used to prevent the trade from profiting from any fall in international prices, because Government would take away the margin, whatever the margin might be; so, that does not go into the hands of the trade.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: Why should he not pass it on to the poor consumer instead of taking it to his exchequer?

Shri K. C. Pant: My exchequer and his exchequer are the same.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: The poor man wants some relief.

Shri K. C. Pant: Coming to the other point, which is very understandable, I see the anxiety of the hon. Members that this duty should not be passed on to the consumer, and I shall try to satisfy them that it will not be passed on to the consumers.

Firstly, the parent Act under which these duties are levied says specifically that the additional duties of ex-

[Shri K. C. Pant]

cise and customs are not to be added to the price of goods for sale. This is provided for under section 5 of the parent Act. In fact, I made a mention of this in my opening speech, but it may have escaped the notice of hon. Members.

The present system of fixing the prices of kerosene is as follows. Kerosene being naturally the main consumer article, everybody is worried about it, and I share the anxiety of hon. Members; kerosene is an item of daily necessity for large masses of our people. Kerosene is the product which is most widely used amongst the products that are mentioned. Its prices down to the retail level are controlled under the Kerosene (Fixation of Ceiling Prices) Control Order, 1966 issued under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. The retail prices at all levels are fixed by the State Governments on the basis of the main port installation prices fixed by the Government of India under the price formula introduced from 1st February, 1966. The State Governments etc. render quarterly reports to the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals about the prosecutions launched against contraventions of this order. This order has helped maintain prices at appropriate levels throughout the country.

The question is raised whether devaluation resulted in an increase in the price of petroleum products in India or not. It is a matter of fact. Coming to that, I would like to state the position very clearly.

I would like to refer to the selling prices of the major products. So far as the ex-oil company storage points are concerned, I have the figures for Bombay. They have not changed. I will come to the retail prices at Bombay before devaluation and after. I have got these figures for September 1965 and September 1966. Petrol before devaluation Re. 8.86 per litre, in September 1966 after devaluation Re. 0.86 per litre. There is no change. Kerosene: Re. 0.47 per litre, after devaluation, Re. 0.47 per litre—no

change whatsoever; refined diesel oil Rs. 686.28 per k.l., after devaluation Rs. 686.28 per k.l.—no change; light diesel oil Rs. 331.07 per k.l., after devaluation Rs. 331.07 per k.l.—no change; furnace oil Rs. 190.80 per k.l., after devaluation Rs. 190.80 per k.l.

There has been no increase in the retail price of kerosene. As an illustration, I say that in Delhi it has remained at 52P per litre.

So I have tried my best to explain how this was possible. This has nothing to do with the additional excise duties which we are discussing. The central excise duties were reduced in order to absorb the shock of the increase on account of devaluation to the consumer so that he was not allowed to suffer. Therefore, the only purpose of this Bill is to see that the oil companies do not make windfall profits and that the profits that have adventitiously accrued as a result of devaluation because of the change in the par value of the rupee can be siphoned off to the exchequer.

I hope, I have persuaded my hon. friend, Shri Panigrahi, that since this will not be passed on to the consumer, he will not find it necessary to move his amendment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Mineral Products (Additional Duties of Excise and Customs) Act, 1958, be taken into consideration".

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is an amendment by Shri Panigrahi. He is absent.

The question is:

"That clauses 1 to 3, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 1 to 3, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri K. C. Pant: I move:

"That the Bill be passed".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

15.14 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (TWENTY-FIRST AMENDMENT) BILL

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan: I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration".

This is one of the most important Bills and I may say equally welcome Bill. This demand of the Sindhi people to have the Sindhi language included in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution is a long-standing demand.

Shri Nath Pal (Rajapur): This is of all the Indian people; we also join them in the demand.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: That is why I say it is most welcome. This is actually overdue. This is naturally the culmination of a process which was taking place in the country for the last 20 years since partition. Before partition, Sindhi was the language of Sind, one of the constituent provinces of undivided India. In the process of partition, Sind was lost to India, but I am glad Sindhi was not lost to India.

श्री रवि रे (पुरी) : जब गृह मंत्री जी भारतीय भाषाओं के बारे में बोल रहे हैं, तो वह हिन्दी में बोलें ।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Lakhs of Sindhis came to India, and at the present moment there are a million people living in India whose language is Sindhi.

In the last ten or 15 years, even in the administration, many things have been done to recognize Sindhi as one of the important languages. We are seeing that the Sahitya Akademi and the National Book Trust have accepted Sindhi for their programmes for development of Indian languages. Sindhi programmes are broadcast from a number of stations of All India Radio. Sindhi books are considered for awards given by the Ministry of Education for merit. Even so, since it is not recognised as one of the Indian languages to be included in the Constitution the logical step has not been taken so far. This is the reason why a constitution amendment should be moved in this House.

Sindhi is one of our ancient languages, a well-developed language, and it is one of the rich Indian languages. It has a very noble cultural tradition, and I am sure its coming back to the fold of the family of the sister languages of India is something which every Indian would certainly welcome.

As a matter of fact, this Bill does not require any lengthy speech for its recommendation. I have no doubt that this Bill will be accepted unanimously by the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन धीरे स्वागत करने के लिए बड़ा हुआ हूँ ।
देर से ही क्यों न हो, सिंधी भाषा के प्रति जो एक अन्वय बला भा रहा था, आज हम उसका निवारण कर रहे हैं ।

सिंधी हमारी राष्ट्रीय भाषाओं में से एक है । सिंधी में भारत की भारता बोलती है । सिंधी का रक्षण धीरे विकसित हुआ

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

देश के सांस्कृतिक विकास का ही एक अंग है। प्रश्न यह है कि स्वाधीनता के बीस वर्षों तक सिंधी अपना उचित स्थान क्यों नहीं पा सकी। 1957 में जब मैं पहली बार इस सदन का सदस्य चुना गया, तब मैं ने एक गैर-सरकारी विधेयक पेश किया था, जिस में मैं ने सिंधी को संविधान के भाठमें अनुच्छेद में शामिल करने की मांग की थी। किन्तु यह मांग उस समय स्वीकार नहीं की गई। दूसरी जगह भी मैं ने यह मांग उठाई थी, लेकिन शायद तब सिंधी भाषा का भाग्य नहीं जागा था। आज वह भाग्य जाग गया है, इसकी मुझे खुशी है।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि सिंधी भाषा को केवल संविधान में स्थान देना ही काफी नहीं है—वह स्थान तो मिलना चाहिए और मिल रहा है। लेकिन सिंधी का अपना कोई प्रदेश नहीं है। सिंधी किसी एक प्रदेश की राजभाषा नहीं होगी। इस दृष्टि से सिंधी निर्वासिनी है। सिंधी को राज्याध्यय मिलना आवश्यक है। और जब सिंधी किसी प्रदेश की भाषा नहीं है, तो हमें सिंधी को सारे देश की भाषा बनाना होगा।

श्री सुरेन्द्रनाथ द्विवेदी (केन्द्रपारा): इस को लिक भाषा बनाया जाये।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: केन्द्रीय सरकार को इस सम्बन्ध में अपने दायित्व का विशेष रूप से पालन करना होगा। सिंधी का साहित्य विकसित हो, सिंधी के समाचारपत्रों को विज्ञापनों में उचित हिस्सा दिया जाये, सिंधी के लेखक और साहित्यकार शासन के द्वारा समायुक्त हों, इस बात की व्यवस्था प्रमुख रूप से केन्द्रीय सरकार को करनी होगी। जिन प्रदेशों में सिंधी भाषी अधिक संख्या में बसे हुए हैं उन प्रदेशों को भी सिंधी के साथ न्याय करना होगा। शिक्षा में सिंधी जहाँ स्थान पाने की अधिकारिणी है वहाँ उसे स्थान मिलना चाहिए। जाकासभाभी

में जहाँ सिंधी के द्वारा न केवल भारत में अपितु, भारत की सीमा के उस पार भी हम, अपनी भावाज पहुंचा सकते हैं वहाँ भी सूचना मंत्रालय को सिंधी का उपयोग करना चाहिए। आज सिंधी जनता की भावनाएं पूरी हो रही हैं यह भ्रान्त्य की बात है और हमारी भावनाएं भी पूरी हो रही हैं। मैं हिन्दी भाषी हूँ। लेकिन सिंधी मेरी मीठी है और मैं सिंधी का उतना ही आदर करता हूँ जितना हिन्दी का। भारत की सभी भाषाएँ बहनें हैं। सभी भाषाएँ फलों फूलें, यह हम चाहते हैं और इस दृष्टि से यह विधेयक स्वागत करने योग्य है। मैं मंत्री महोदय को बधाई देता हूँ। शायद यह शुभ काम उन्हीं के हाथों होना था इसीलिए इतने दिन तक रुका रहा।

डा० गोविन्द बास (जबलपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं भी इस विधेयक का हृदय से स्वागत करता हूँ। आप जानते हैं कि जहाँ तक भाषा का प्रश्न है स्वतंत्रता के बाद मैं ने भाषा के प्रश्न को सर्वोपरि महत्व का प्रश्न समझा है। इस का कारण है निसर्ग ने मनुष्य को जो ज्ञान शक्ति दी है वह अन्य किसी प्राणी को नहीं दी है। उस ज्ञान शक्ति के द्वारा ही मनुष्य इस सृष्टि का सर्वश्रेष्ठ प्राणी है। इसीलिए मनुष्य जिस प्रकार की भाषा बोलता है अन्य कोई प्राणी नहीं बोलता। मनुष्य के कार्यों में भाषा का सर्वोपरि महत्व है और सिंधी हमारी उसी प्रकार की राष्ट्रीय भाषा है जिस प्रकार की अन्य 14 भाषाएँ हमारे संविधान में हैं।

हमें जिस प्रकार कि अभी मेरे मित्र श्री अटल बिहारी जी ने कहा, सिंधी की ओर विशेष लक्ष्य रखना होगा और सिंधी को हमें उसी स्तर पर ले जाना होगा जो हमारी अन्य भाषाओं का स्तर है। सिंधी भी संस्कृत से निकली हुई एक भाषा है। आप सिंधी की जन्दाबली को देखें आप को मानुस होगा कि बड़े प्रचुर परिमाण में हमारी सिंधी की

शब्दावली संस्कृत की शब्दावली है। लेकिन इसी के साथ मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। सदा भाषाओं में और उप-भाषाओं में अन्तर रहना होगा। सिन्धी हमारी एक भाषा है। इसलिए उसका स्थान बराबर 14 भाषाओं के साथ रहना चाहिए परन्तु इस से यदि उस भावना की जायति हो जाये कि दूसरी उपभाषाएँ जो हैं उन को भी भाषा के समान स्थान दिया जाने लगे तो बड़ा अनर्थ हो जायगा। हिन्दी का इस में बड़ा अनर्थ हो सकता है। इधर उधर कई जगह इस प्रकार की भावाज उठती है कि भोजपुरी, बुन्देली, छत्तीसगढ़ी, ब्रज भाषा अवधी यह भी सब अलग अलग भाषाएँ हैं, कुछ लोगों का कहना है और विद्वानों में भी कुछ लोगों का कहना है। मुझे आश्चर्य मालूम होता है जब मैं यह बात सुनता हूँ और श्री सुनीति कुमार जी चटर्जी जैसे विद्वान से सुनता हूँ कि यह सब अलग-अलग भाषाएँ हैं और हिन्दी इस देश की प्राचीन जनता की मातृभाषा है, यह कहना गलत है। इस प्रकार की बात हमारे सामने रखी जाती है जिस से कि हिन्दी का वर्तमान स्थान जो है उस से वह हटा दी जाये। इसलिए हम सिन्धी भाषा को सिड्कूल में शामिल कर रहे हैं तो इसका मतलब यह नहीं होना चाहिए कि अन्य उप-भाषाएँ भी इस प्रकार की मांग करने लगे कि उप-भाषाओं का भी वही स्थान होना चाहिए जो दूसरी भाषाओं का है। यह हिन्दी के प्रति बड़ा भारी अन्याय होगा।

मैं विधेयक का हृदय से स्वागत करता हूँ और विश्वास करता हूँ कि सिन्धी को प्राये बड़ाने के लिए हमारी सरकार और प्रान्तीय सरकारें सब कुछ करेंगी, लेकिन इसी के साथ यदि इसी प्रकार और उप-भाषाओं के भी जो हिन्दी की उप-भाषाएँ हैं भाषा के रूप में लेने का कोई प्रयत्न प्रायेण तो उसका हमारी सरकार और विरोध करेगी।

Shri N. Dandekar (Jamnagar): Sir, I do not wish to make a long speech. It is a matter of gratification that at last it has been found possible to include Sindhi in the Schedule of languages, which should have been done long ago. I do not think it is necessary on this occasion either to justify the inclusion of Sindhi nor indeed to raise any doubts and difficulties at this stage as to the consequences of such recognition upon the place that Hindi occupies in the linguistic pattern. All that is necessary to say, Sir, is that this is a very necessary step and I am very glad it has been taken. Indeed, it has been taken rather later than it should have been, and we fully support this measure.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj): Sir, I welcome this Bill. I note this is the first amendment of the 8th Schedule. I welcome it for one particular reason which should have been mentioned in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, but which is not there. In the National Song that we sing, we say:

“पंजाब सिंधु गुजरात-भारता
द्रविड उत्कल बंग”

Though Sind has been separated from India, we have not forgotten Sind. We have immortalised it. It is in that background that Sindhi should come into the 8th Schedule. That was Tagore's dream and that is fulfilled by the amendment that we are adopting today.

Shri A. B. Vajpayee: Not fully.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: The Home Minister referred to the loss of Sind to India by partition. That reminds me of a very tragic history. I do not know whether the Home Minister remembers it or you remember it, Sir, that the separation of Sind from Bombay was carried out in the teeth of public opposition all over India. That

[Shri C. K. Bhattachayya]

was the recommendation of a particular committee; that was done in order to accommodate a particular demand. The separation of Sind laid the basis for the partition of India, because Mr. Jinnah could not find a footing either in Bengal or Punjab which he wanted. The first footing he found was in Sind. If we do away with this partition any day, Sind should be the first piece of land that should come back to India. I believe that was the intention and idea of Mr. Vajpayee when he reminded me just now that it has not been fully done by the amendment we are adopting today.

I want to sound one particular note of warning. In what we are doing now, and in the recent rulings we have had at times I feel that we are straying away from the objective of the Constitution. The entire objective of the Constitution, indicated in the articles on language, is that the whole of India will some day have one language, for inter-State official communication. That was the objective with which the Constitution was framed. While we amend the 8th Schedule, I believe other amendments will be coming. There is an amendment of Dr. Karni Singhji for inclusion of Rajasthani which has been circulated to us. At times I feel that the main objective of the Constitution may be lost. When it adopted Hindi and English together, even then it provided that some day English will have to be dropped and only Hindi will remain. I have tried to bring my amendment for the inclusion of Sanskrit along with Hindi so that if any day Hindi is not acceptable all over India for inter-State and Centre-State official communication, then Sanskrit may be used for that purpose. I have not been able to persuade the Government to accept my amendment. In any case, I shall feel grateful if the Government and our hon. friends in the House remember that

the main objective of the Constitution may not be lost, that India some day will be one-language-speaking so far as inter-State and Centre and State communications on official matters are concerned.

Shri G. Viswanathan (Wandiwash): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to welcome this Bill on behalf of my party. After twenty long years, wisdom has dawned on this congress Government and they have brought forth this amending Bill to include Sindhi language. It is really a welcome proposal. But, at the same time, I would like to remind the Government of another Bill brought forth by our hon. friend, Dr. Karni Singhji to include Rajasthani also in the Eighth Schedule. The Government must not lose time to accept the Bill. They must bring forward the Bill and it must be passed in this House without any opposition. There are so many language groups who want that their languages should be included in the Eighth Schedule. All of us have to welcome these proposals. There must be equality for all languages. The hon. Member who spoke before me said that other languages should not be given the same status as Hindi. It is not correct to say that, because all languages, whether they belong to the same Hindi group or other groups, must have equal status as all of them are our national languages. Therefore, I would like to remind the House that all the languages must be given equal status in our Constitution and one language should not dominate over other language groups. In that sense, Sir, I welcome this amending Bill.

Shri A. V. Patil (Ahmednagar): *Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Bill particularly, to include Sindhi as one of the national languages.

*The Original speech was delivered in Marathi.

Sindhi should have been included in the national languages long back. Some injustice has been done to this language and now that is sought to be rectified. I am happy to associate myself with this Bill.

According to me, Sind and Sindhi have got a great past. The Sindhi, after partition is lost to us, but not the Sindhi language. Hindhi has resulted from Sindh and Hindi from Sindhi. This language is rich and old. From the point of view of literature and journalism Sindhi could be equated with either Marathi or Gujarati. Under the British rule, when Sindh was part of Bombay Presidency, the language Sindhi was given recognition and was given adequate help for its growth. But after we became independent, and on account of partition, Sindhi brothers came to India from Pakistan. We had not done any justice to this language. Sindhi was kept out of the Constitution for nearly sixteen years. After this long suffering Sindhi has sought a place of honour in Bhasha-Bhagini. Sindhis spread all over India, have tried to learn the regional language of the regions. We should also reciprocate.

Today will be the day of rejoicing for the Sindhi brothers and sisters. Let us all associate with their feelings. After inclusion of Sindhi in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution, Government of India and State Governments will have to take steps to help for the growth of Sindhi. All the sections of this House who have supported the Bill should also take keen interest in the development of Sindhi. The State of Maharashtra deserves praise in this respect. I thank the Home Minister for piloting this Bill and again express my support to the Bill.

Shri A. B. Vajpayee: [Spoke in Marathi.]

Shri Nath Patil: [Spoke in Marathi.]

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I am not speaking on behalf of Maharashtra Govern-

ment but certainly I can tell from my own experience of Maharashtra administration about five years ago. Maharashtra accepted this language for the UPSC examination long before we thought of accepting it here. Sindhi was accepted as a language as a medium for examination in the secondary schools. That is the most that is being done by all the States. Maharashtra is not lagging behind.

Shri A. V. Patil: The Maharashtra Government has failed to encourage Sindhi literature and journalism.

श्री जार्ज करनेडीकर (बम्बई-दक्षिण) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बिल के समर्थन के लिये आप के सामने खड़ा हुआ हूँ। इसका समर्थन करते हुए एक ही बात कहना जरूरी है कि सिर्फ कानून बनाने से न भाषा का विकास हो सकेगा और न वह भाषा तरक्की कर पायेगी। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब एक तरफ भाज संविधान में सिन्धी भाषा को जोड़ने के लिये एक विधेयक हम यहाँ पेश करने जा रहे हैं, तब यह बात बड़े खेद से हमें कहनी पड़ती है कि जो हमारे संविधान ने कहा था कि 15 साल के बाद, यानी सन् 1965 के बाद अंग्रेजी का इस मुल्क में ख़ात्मा होगा, वह अंग्रेजी भाषा सिर्फ चल ही रही है, इतना ही नहीं, बल्कि बेमुदत समय के लिये उस को बढ़ाने का विचार है, ऐसा प्रधान मंत्री की ओर से कोई बयान भी आया है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमें इस बात की तरफ़ देख कर बड़ा अफ़सोस होता है। मैं नहीं समझता कि किसी भी देशी भाषा का विकास इस मुल्क में तब तक हो सकेगा जब तक अंग्रेजी भाषा को जिस प्रकार का प्राधान्य भाज दिया जाता है, वह प्राधान्य उस को प्राप्त रहेगा। इसलिये मुझे मंत्री महोदय से यह निवेदन करना है, बल्कि सारी क़ाबिलीता से अर्ज करना है कि सिर्फ़ एक क़ौम,

[श्री जार्ज फरनेडीस]

एक समाज, एक भाषा के लोगों की तबियत को खुश करने की न सोचें, बल्कि भाषा का इस्तेमाल ठीक ढंग से इस मुल्क में हो, ताकि इस्तेमाल से भाषा का विकास हो, तरक्की हो, इस दृष्टिकोण से वह काम में लाई जाय। अगर यह चीज करनी है तो सब से पहले उसकी शुरुआत इसी सदन से करें।

बन्द दिन पहले एक नई बात आपकी ही सदारत में करने का मौका मिला। कन्नड़ी भाषा का इस सदन में इस्तेमाल किया गया और आज मुझे खुशी है कि मराठी भाषा की तकरीर सुनने का अवसर इस सदन में हमें मिला। ज्यादा खूबी मुझे इस बात से हुई कि जब मराठी सदस्य की तकरीर मराठी भाषा में हो रही थी, तब उस का अंग्रेजी में तर्जुमा करने का काम भी यहाँ पर किया गया। मैं इस का स्वागत करता हूँ और यह अपेक्षा करता हूँ कि जिस तरह से आज मराठी का तर्जुमा करने का प्रयास आज यहाँ पर किया गया, उसी तरह से बाकी तमाम देसी भाषाओं का तर्जुमा करने का दिन भी इस सदन में जल्द से जल्द आयेगा।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I may point out that he had submitted a translation earlier.

Shri Sonavane (Pandharpur): Because he followed Marathi, he feels that it was translated.

श्री जार्ज फरनेडीस : आप ने शायद नहीं सुना होगा। मैं चाहूंगा कि इसी तरीके से तमाम भाषाओं का इस सदन में तर्जुमा करने वाला इंतजाम भी बहुत जल्द हो जाय।

मैं एक ही आखिरी बात को कहना चाहूंगा। वहाँ राजस्थानी भाषा का जिक्र आया है। हम चाहेंगे कि राजस्थानी भाषा का विधेयक भी बहुत जल्दी धा जाय।

कल ही गोवा के हमारे दोस्त की इरैसो डि जीसब सैकुरिया यहाँ पर पहुँचे हैं। मैं जानता हूँ कि उन को कोंकणी भाषा के बारे में बोलना होगा। रत्नागिरी से वहाँ कैसरगोड तक यह कोंकणी बोली जाती है। गोवा में दक्षिण और उत्तर के इलाकों में कोंकणी भाषा बोली जाती है इसलिए इस कोंकणी भाषा को भी इसी किस्म का मान देने के बारे में मैं जानता हूँ कि उन का हाथ रहने वाला है।

जहाँ तक उर्दू भाषा का सवाल है आप जानते हैं काफ़ी भ्रसं से उर्दू भाषा के इस्तेमाल के बारे में उत्तर प्रदेश में, बिहार में, दिल्ली में, पंजाब में और दूसरे हलकों में भी इस उर्दू भाषा के इस्तेमाल के बारे में काफ़ी सवाल चल रहे हैं और वह सरकार के सामने पेश होते आये हैं और अभी भी उसके सामने पेश हैं। सरकार ने इस के बारे में अभी सोचा नहीं है। मुझ को सिर्फ बिहार सरकार ने जो अभी अभी किया, मुझ को तो एक ही चीज की याद करा देना है कि भाषा के मामले को लेकर हिन्दुस्तान में अगर किसी एक इलाके में सब से बड़ा झगड़ा हुआ है तो वह बम्बई सूबे में हुआ है जिसकी जानकारी और जिसका अनुभव हमारे गृह मंत्री को है। 105 लोग मारे गये थे गोलियों का शिकार बना कर वहाँ जब भाषावार प्रान्त का आन्दोलन चला, बम्बई सूबे का भाषावार प्रान्त बनाने और महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात का निर्माण करने में आया। हमें बड़ी खुशी है कि सिन्धी भाषा को आज वह स्थान प्राप्त हो रहा है बिना किसी जान को बलिदान किये हुए। मैं तो एक आखिरी बात कह कर खत्म करूंगा कि जब कभी सरकार के सामने ऐसे मामले धा जायें, उर्दू भाषा का सवाल हो, कोंकणी भाषा का सवाल हो या राजस्थानी भाषा का सवाल पेश हो तो वह उन लोगों के ऊपर ऐसी कोई भी परिस्थिति नहीं आयेगी जिस से कोई भी किसी किस्म की कत्तमकत्त

हो पाय और किसी की जान का नुकसान हो पाय। बस इतना कह कर मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Saleem.

Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai): Let somebody speak in Sindhi so that we can hear it before voting.

श्री एम० आई० सलीम (नलगोंडा) :
जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहेब, दस्तूर में तरलीम करने के लिए जो बह बिल पेश किया गया है मैं अपने दिल की गहराइयों से उस का स्वागत करता हूँ।

अभी एक दोस्त ने दूसरी तरफ से यह बात कही है कि हिन्दी के खानदान में एक और बहन का इजाफा हुआ है। मैं उनकी इस दलील की तारीफ करता हूँ कि उर्दू और हिन्दी हिन्दुस्तान की बोली जाने वाली जबानों में दो बहनें खयाल की जाती थीं। दस्तूर की फ़ैहरिस्त पर एक तीसरी बहन का इजाफा पूरे मुल्क के लिए खुशामदेव कहने का सबब बनेगा।

जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहेब, उर्दू से सिन्धी की बहुत बड़ी मुनासबत है और कुछ शकल सूरत के एतबार से भी दोनों एकसाँ हैं। चूँकि दोनों एक ही लिपि में लिखी जाती हैं। इसलिए उन का बहुनापा और ज्यादा करीबी है, बमुकाबले हिन्दी के जोकि संस्कृत लिपि में लिखी जाने वाली जबान है। इस के भलावा सिन्धी और उर्दू में एक बात और भी मिलती जुलती है जैसा कि एक धानरेबुल मेम्बर ने हाउस के सामने बयान किया कि सिन्धी दस्तूर की फ़ैहरिस्त में एक ऐसी जबान के इजाफा का सबब बन रही है जिसके लिए कोई रीजन, कोई इलाका और कोई ख़ास स्टेट मुकर्रर नहीं है, यानी यह एक ऐसी जबान होगी जोकि पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में बोली जा सकेगी और बोली जाती है और इस जबान के बोले

वाले हिन्दुस्तान के कोने कोने में धाबाद हैं। बिलकुल इतिफाक है कि उर्दू की भी यही हैसियत है। उर्दू का भी कोई एक इलाका मुकर्रर नहीं है। उर्दू भी न सिर्फ हिन्दुस्तान की तमाम रियासतों में बल्कि हिन्दुस्तान से बाहर बहुत से इलाक़े ऐसे हैं जहाँ उर्दू बोली और समझी जाती है। मैं इस एबान की वाकफियत के लिए, इस हाउस की धागाही के लिए यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि सिन्धी की भी यही कैफियत है। सिन्धी सिर्फ हिन्दुस्तान में ही नहीं, पाकिस्तान में ही नहीं बल्कि अफ्रीका और दूसरे मुमालिक में जहाँ हमारे बहुत से सिन्धी भाई जाकर तिजारात की गरज़ से धाबाद हो गये हैं वहाँ पर सिन्धी बोली जाती है। वहाँ पर एक बहुत अच्छी तादाद में सिन्धी लिटरेचर तैयार हो रहा है। इसलिए हिन्दुस्तान की जबानों में सिन्धी जबान का इजाफा एक बड़ा फ़ायदे नेक है, एक बड़ी अच्छी बात है।

मैं इस मोक़े से फ़ायदा उठा कर, जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहिब, एक बात अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ और वह यह कि हम ने गांधी जी की तालीम से पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू मरहूम की तकरीरों से और देश के दूसरे नेताओं की तकरीरों से जो बात सीखी है वह यह है कि हमारे दिल इतने बसीय होने चाहिए, हमारे दिल इतने बड़े होने चाहिए कि जबान की बुनियाद पर हम एक दूसरे से दुश्मनी और मुख़ालफ़त मोल लेने की धावत छोड़ दें। हर जबान जो इस मुल्क में बोली जाती है वह बहुत मीठी और सुरीली होती है। हर एक जबान का लिटरेचर है हम को। जिस तरीक़े से एक दूसरे के अक्कीदों से मुहब्बत करनी चाहिए उसी तरीक़े से एक दूसरे की जबान से भी मुहब्बत करनी चाहिए। एक दूसरे की जबान से प्रेम करना चाहिए अगर इस मुल्क को ऊंचा उठाना है और अगर इस मुल्क को

[श्री एम० वाई० खलीम]

भाग बढ़ाना है। तो जबान की बुनियाद पर जो इस मुल्क में लगड़े होते हैं, जबान की बुनियाद पर जो आपस में बहलें होती हैं, जबान की बुनियाद पर जो एक दूसरे के साथ संगमिली का मुजाहिदा किया जाता है हम को उस को छोड़ना पड़ेगा, वरना हमारा मुल्क भागे बढ़ने के बजाय पीछे हटेगा और उसकी बदनामी सिर्फ हिन्दुस्तान में ही नहीं बल्कि सारी दुनिया में होगी।

जनाब बाला, मैं उर्दू के ताल्लुक से दो बातें कह कर अपनी तकरीर को खत्म करना चाहता हूँ। अभी एक मुर्कारि ने, जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहेब, आप के सामने यह बात पेश की है कि उर्दू के साथ जिस तरीके का इंसफ़ होना चाहिए था बर्दाक़्मती से इस मुल्क में उस तरीके का इंसफ़ उस को नहीं मिल रहा है। बहुत सी रियासतें ऐसी हैं जिन्होंने उर्दू को रीजनल लैंग्वेज की हैसियत से तसलीम नहीं किया है। मैं फ़ख़ के साथ यह तसलीम करता हूँ कि मैं आंध्र प्रदेश से आता हूँ और मेरी आंध्र प्रदेश की रियासत ऐसी रियासत है जिसने तेलगू जबान अपनी होने के बावजूद उर्दू जबान को तसलीम करने के लिए सब से पहले पहल की है।

जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहेब, मैं आप की वाकफ़ियत के लिए एक बात ऐवान के सामने प्रार्थ करना चाहता हूँ कि आंध्र प्रदेश में न सिर्फ उर्दू के मामले में बल्कि तमाम जबानों के मामले में एक लीड री है और वह यह कि उस ने कई और जबानों को भी उसी तरीके से तसलीम किया है जिस तरीके से उर्दू को तसलीम किया है। उन्होंने इस बात को भी तसलीम किया है कि जहाँ काफ़ी तादाद में एक जबान बोलने वाले लड़के जमा हो जाये तो स्कूल में उस जबान में तसलीम का इतजाम किया जाये। मैं बहुत खुश हूँगा अगर इस तरीके की मिसाल हर स्टेट में क़ायम हो जैसे कि आंध्र प्रदेश में

हिन्दुस्तान के सामने एक मिसाल पेश की है। मुझे बहुत खुशी होगी अगर हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार भी सरकार इस किस्म की एक हिदायत जारी करे न सिर्फ उर्दू के बारे में बल्कि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर बोली जाने वाली तमाम जबानों के साथ ऐसा बर्ताव किया जाये कि लोग मादरी जबान में तालीम हासिल कर सकें। लोगों को मादरी जबान में प्रजियां पेश करने और अपनी मादरी जबान में अपने हालात को बयान करने का मौक़ा मिले। इन अल्फ़ाज के साथ मैं इस तरकीम की पुरजोर तारीफ़ करता हूँ।

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah (Nandyal): Sir, I move for closure of the discussion on this Bill . . . (Interruptions).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will permit one more speaker, in Sindhi language. That will be the last speech, after which I will call the Minister.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, you have not given opportunity to us.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: You may not give much time, but every party must be given some time.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Representatives of some parties have not spoken at all . . . (Interruptions).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have to conclude by 4 o'clock because we have to take up non-official business at 4 o'clock.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: If it is taken up five minutes later, that does not matter. You can give two minutes to each party.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are a number of speakers eager to participate.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Give two minutes to each of the parties.

Shri M. R. Masani (Rajkot): Why, Sir, should you delay the division? We have other commitments. We support the closure . . . (Interruption).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will put the question after one Sindhi speech.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: This is injustice. You do not allow a party to express its view. What is this? (Interruption)

Shri Nath Pal: It is important. Give two minutes for each party leader . . . (Interruption). I am not going to bludgeon you. I am going to appeal to you and to the Leader of the House. . . (Interruption). This matter is of the greatest emotional importance to the House. You must make it possible for the leaders of the different parties to be heard on this vital issue. You may cut down the time, but we cannot be a party to this that spokesmen of the leading parties are not heard. The Bill may be very small but its significance is very great to us. Therefore, I appeal to the Leader of the House that she should take some interest in this matter. She should agree that the spokesmen of the parties should be heard. If necessary, let us extend the time, I am to introduce the first Bill. I am prepared to wait but I hope you will not ignore this appeal.

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj (Wardha): We are also wanting to speak.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the House agrees, I suggest that we take up non-official business at 4.15.

Some hon. Members: We agree.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Every speaker will take not more than two minutes. **Shri T. M. Sheth.**

Shri T. M. Sheth* (Kutch): I am happy that Sindhi language is being

included in the Eighth Schedule of our Constitution. For doing that it has taken us seventeen years. Lot of Sindhis have settled down in Gandhi Dham in Kutch from where I come. I congratulate the Home Minister for this action with these words I sit down.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: **Shri Lakka-ppa.**

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta North East): Why do you not call representatives of different parties and groups? You are calling only some people. This kind of discrimination is being practised because some people are polite.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am very sorry.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Impoliteness has a premium in this House and you are encouraging it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Most of the leaders have spoken. Only a few parties are to be heard.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I do not wish to hear my own voice, but my party wishes to be heard. Because we behave politely, we are treated in this way. If shabby treatment follows politeness, you know what will happen. You can go ahead with it.

Shri Shri Chand Goel (Chandigarh): Kindly take up Private Members' business at 4.30 so that all Members can be accommodated. They have their sentiments to express. (Interruption).

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I was the first man to give the name of the Member who will speak from my party.

Shri K. Lakkappa (Tumkur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I support this Constitution (Amendment) Bill which makes Sindhi as one of the languages of the Eighth Schedule of our Constitution. The Constitution envisages that no language should be treated

*Original speech was delivered in Sindhi.

[Shri K. Lakkappa]

with scant respect and that the Government should protest and respect the rights of linguistic minorities in the country. The Linguistic Minorities Commission Report has suggested several proposals and has also given the guiding principles to the States under the Directive Principles of the Constitution of India to see that all the languages are respected equally and that there is no discrimination on the ground of caste or creed or religion or language.

I am glad that the Government has brought forward this Bill. But, unfortunately, there are other languages also which are not being respected as they should be. Take for example, Kannada-speaking people in Mysore who are more than 3 lakhs in number, and they have got their own language, and their language has not been respected. Further, there is discrimination in appointments and in the matter of education. The Government has not taken any serious note of it with the result that there is discrimination every day in every walk of life.

There is one other point that I want to make and that is about the competitive examinations which are held now only in two languages, that is, English and Hindi. I request that hereafter, in competitive examinations, every regional language should be allowed to be used. It is only then that we are going to respect the Constitution, the very spirit of the Constitution, in the matter of equality of opportunity as envisaged in Article 16 of our Constitution. I hope and trust that the hon. Home Minister will give thought to this and he will go into all the aspects of it.

I thank you very much for having given me an opportunity to speak on this Bill.

श्री कृष्ण बाकुला (लद्दाख) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, गृह मंत्री जी ने जो सिन्धी को भी वीवह राष्ट्रीय भाषाओं के साथ एक और राष्ट्रीय भाषा बनाने का बिल पेश किया है उस के लिये मैं उनको हार्दिक धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

हमारे देश में लद्दाखी भाषा एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण स्थान रखती है इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि लद्दाखी भाषा, जिसको दूसरे शब्दों में 'भोट' भी कहते हैं, को भी ठीक उसी प्रकार 14 भाषाओं के साथ संविधान में स्थान देने के सम्बन्ध में बिल पेश करें जिस प्रकार सिन्धी को राष्ट्र भाषा बनाने के लिए किया है।

व्यक्तिगत रूप से मैं जितनी अच्छी तरह लद्दाखी या तिब्बती भाषा में अपने विचार रख सकता हूँ उतनी हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में नहीं। लद्दाखी को काश्मीर के संविधान में भी मान लिया है और वहाँ पर लद्दाखी बोली जा सकती है। इसलिए भारत के संविधान में भी इस जवान को शामिल कर लिया जाये।

मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि दूसरे सेशन में गृह मंत्री जी कोई बिल पेश करेंगे और लद्दाखी भाषा को भी राष्ट्रीय भाषाओं में शामिल कर लिया जायेगा। लद्दाखी भाषा और लिपि प्राकृत जैसी है, हिन्दी जैसी है। इसमें भी हिन्दी की तरह क, ख, घ हैं। लद्दाखी और तिब्बती में हजारों की तादाद में लिटरेचर है, मैनसक्रिप्ट हैं। लद्दाखी भाषा को सिखाने का प्रबन्ध होना चाहिये। ऐसी भी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये कि इस भाषा में बोला जा सके। ऐसा तभी हो सकता है अगर आप सिन्धी को शामिल करने के बाद इसको भी संविधान में एक भाषा के रूप में शामिल करें और इसको सोलहवीं भाषा मान लें।

16 hrs.

तिब्बत में जितना लिटरेचर था उसको चीनीयों ने नष्ट कर दिया है। काशी लिटरेचर

भारत में भी आ गया है। बौद्ध धर्म ने भारत में परिवर्तित पाई है और यहाँ से खत्म हो कर वह तिब्बत में चला गया था। वहाँ पर जो धर्म थे उनको नष्ट कर दिया गया है। इसलिए भी लद्दाखी भाषा का इसमें शामिल किया जाना बहुत आवश्यक है। यूनिवर्सिटी में भी बहुत से विद्वान हैं जो कि तिब्बत से आए हैं और वे अनुवाद कार्य कर रहे हैं। यह बात गवर्नमेंट को भी मालूम है। इस वास्ते मैं चाहता हूँ कि लद्दाखी को भी संविधान में आप स्थान दें। मैं अघिक कहना नहीं चाहता हूँ। मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूँ और आशा करता हूँ कि भगले सेशन में आप लद्दाखी भाषा को संविधान में शामिल करने के किये विधेयक लायेंगे।

Shri M. Meghachandra (Inner Manipur): I rise to support this Constitution (Amendment) Bill. This Amendment has been brought after seventeen years of operation of the Constitution. Although this is the Twenty-First Amendment, I feel that this is a very good beginning and this process should be carried forward. After seventeen years, Sindhi will be recognized as a national language. With the recognition of Sindhi, we should make room for the recognition of other languages which are still left out. I think, there are other languages like Rajasthani, Maithili, Bhojpuri, and last of all, I will also refer to Manipuri because I come from Manipur. It is a fact that many people do not know even where Manipur is, not to speak of that language. Therefore, while welcoming this Bill, I will also appeal to the House and to the Government that the process should be carried forward and there should be further amendments of the Constitution in the Eighth Schedule and additions to the recognition list should be made. I will submit that there is

a language called Manipuri, spoken by the people in Manipur; it is also a link language for the tribals there; this language is spoken by more than ten lakhs of people and by the Manipuri people living in Assam, outside Manipur. Because of this, I will take this opportunity to place before this House, while recognising Sindhi as one of the languages, while passing this Bill, that some more amendments be taken up, so that Manipuri be included in the recognised languages.

श्री पद्मवन्त राव खड्गण : मुझे बहुत खुशी है कि सदन के सभी दलों के नेताओं ने तथा दूसरे माननीय सदस्यों ने इस विधेयक का समर्थन किया है। मुझे खुशी है कि ह्य सिन्धी भाषा का स्वागत अपने परिवार में करने जा रहे हैं। ऐसा करते हुए सदन में हर्ष और आनन्द का वातावरण होना स्वाभाविक है। इस बात को मुझे भी खुशी है। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि इस विधेयक को सर्वसम्मति से पास कर दिया जायेगा।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This being a Constitution amendment Bill, the voting has to be by division.

The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Let the Lobby be cleared.

I would like to remind Members that they should use both their hands and press hard both the buttons and continue to do so till the second gong without loosening their hold.

The Lok Sabha divided.

Division No. 7)

AYES

[16.10 hrs.

Abraham, Shri K. M.
Achal Singh, Shri
Adichan, Shri P. C.
Agadi, Shri S. A.
Ahrwar, Shri Nathu Lal

Ahmad, Dr. I.
Ahmed, Shri F. A.
Amat, Shri D.
Amin, Shri Ramchandra J.

Anjanappa, Shri B.
Atam Das, Shri
Awdesh Chandra Singh,
Shri
Babunath Singh, Shri

- Bajaj, Shri Kamalnayan
 Bajpai, Shri Shashibhu-
 shan
 Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar
 Banerjee, Shri S. M.
 Barua, Shri R.
 Barupal, Shri P. L.
 Basu, Shri Jyotirmoy
 Basra, Shri S. C.
 Bhadoria, Shri Arjun
 Singh
 Bhagal, Shri B. R.
 Bhakt Darshan, Shri
 Bhargava, Shri B. N.
 Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.
 Bhola Nath, Shri
 Bist, Shri J. B. S.
 Bohra, Shri Onkarlal
 Brahm Prakash, Shri
 Buta Singh, Shri
 Chakrapani, Shri C. K.
 Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
 Chandra Shekhar Singh,
 Shri
 Chatterji, Shri Krishna
 Kumar
 Chaturvedi, Shri R. L.
 Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj
 Singh
 Chavan, Shri D. R.
 Chavan, Shri Y. B.
 Choudhury, Shri Valmiki
 Damani, Shri S. R.
 Dandekar, Shri N.
 Das, Shri N. T.
 Dass, Shri C.
 Deiveekan, Shri
 Deo, Shri K. P. Singh
 Deoghare, Shri N. R.
 Desai, Shri Morarji
 Deshmukh, Shri B. D.
 Deshmukh, Shri K. G.
 Deshmukh, Shri Shivaji-
 rao S.
 Devgun, Shri Hardayal
 Dhillon, Shri G. S.
 Dhirendranath, Shri
 Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri
 Dinesh Singh, Shri
 Dipa, Shri A.
 Dixit, Shri G. C.
 Dwivedy, Shri Surendra-
 nath
 Ering, Shri D.
 Esthose, Shri P. P.
 Fernandes, Shri George
 Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
 Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
 Ganesh, Shri K. R.
 Ganga Devi, Shrimati
 Ganpat Sahai, Shri
 Gavit, Shri Tukaram
 Ghosh, Shri Bimalkanti
 Ghosh, Shri P. K.
 Girja Kumari, Shrimati
 Girraj Saran Singh, Shri
 Gopalan, Shri P.
 Govind Das, Dr.
- Gowder, Shri Nanja
 Gupta, Shri Lakhanlal
 Gupta, Shri Ram Kishan
 Haidar, Shri K.
 Hazarika, Shri J. N.
 Hem Raj, Shri
 Himatsingka, Shri
 Hirji, Shri
 Iqbal Singh, Shri
 Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
 Jadhav, Shri V. N.
 Jageshwar, Shri
 Jaggaiah, Shri K.
 Jagjiwan Ram, Shri
 Jamir, Shri S. C.
 Jamma Lal, Shri
 Janardhanan, Shri C.
 Jena, Shri D. D.
 Jha, Shri S. C.
 Kachawai, Shri Hukam
 Chand
 Kahandole, Shri Z. M.
 Kamalanathan, Shri
 Kamble, Shri
 Kandanpan, Shri S.
 Karni Singh, Dr.
 Katham, Shri B. N.
 Kavade, Shri B. R.
 Kedar Paswan, Shri
 Keshri, Shri Sitaram
 Khan, Shri Ajmal
 Khan, Shri Ghayoor Ali
 Khan, Shri Latfat Ali
 Khan, Shri M. A.
 Khan, Shri Zulfiqar
 Ali
 Khanna, Shri P. K.
 Kinder Lal, Shri
 Kotaki, Shri Liladhar
 Krishnamoorthi, Shri V.
 Krishnan, Shri G. Y.
 Kuchelar, Shri G.
 Kureel, Shri B. N.
 Kushok Bekula, Shri
 Kushwah, Shri Y. S.
 Lakkappa, Shri K.
 Lakshmi Kantamma,
 Shrimati
 Lalit Sen, Shri
 Laskar, Shri N. R.
 Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
 Limaye, Shri Madhu
 Iutfal Waque, Shri
 Madho Ram, Shri
 Madhukar, Shri K. M.
 Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
 Maharaj Singh, Shri
 Majhi, Shri M.
 Malhotra, Shri Inderjit
 Mandal, Shri Yamuna
 Prasad
 Mane, Shri Shankarrao
 Mangalathumadom, Shri
 Manoharan, Shri
 Marandi, Shri
 Masani, Shri M. R.
- Masuria Din, Shri
 Mayavan, Shri
 Meetha Lal, Shri
 Meghachandra, Shri M.
 Mehta, Shri Asoka
 Menon, Shri Govinda
 Menon, Shri V. V.
 Minimata, Shrimati
 Agam Das Guru
 Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
 Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
 Mishra, Shri G. S.
 Mohammad Yusuf, Shri
 Mohan Swarup, Shri
 Mohasin, Shri
 Molahu, Shri
 Mondal, Shri J. K.
 Mondal, Dr. P.
 Mrityunjay Prasad, Shri
 Mudrika Singh, Shri
 Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
 Mukerjee, Shrimati
 Sharda
 Muthusami, Shri C.
 Nahata, Shri Amrit
 Naidu, Shri Chengalraya
 Naidu, Shri Ramabadra
 Naik, Shri G. C.
 Naik, Shri R. V.
 Nanda, Shri
 Nath Pai, Shri
 Navar, Dr. Sushila
 Nihal, Shri
 Onkar Singh, Shri
 Orson, Shri Kartik
 Padanatha, Shri Muham-
 med S.
 Pahadia, Shri
 Pandey, K. N.
 Pandey, Shri Sarjoo
 Pandey, Shri Vishwa
 Nath
 Panigrahi, Shri Chinta-
 mani
 Pant, Shri K. C.
 Parmar, Shri D. R.
 Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
 Partap Singh, Shri
 Parthasarathy, Shri
 Patel, Shri J. H.
 Patel, Shri Manubhai
 Patil, Shri A. V.
 Patil, Shri Deorao
 Patil, Shri G. D.
 Patil, Shri N. R.
 Patil, Shri S. B.
 Patil, Shri S. D.
 Patil, Shri T. A.
 Pradhan, Shri K.
 Pramanik, Shri J. N.
 Prasad, Shri Y. A.
 Puri, Dr. Surya Prakash
 Qureshi, Shri Shafi
 Raghu Ramaiah, Shri
 Rajasekharan, Shri
 Raju, Shri D. B.
 Ram Kishan, Shri
 Ram Singh, Shri
 Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
 Ram, Shri T.

Ram Charan, Shri	Santosham, Dr. M.	Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeeh-
Ram Sewak, Shri	Shay Narain Singh,	wari
Ramani, Shri K.	Shri	Sivasankaran, Shri
Rampur Mahadevappa,	Sayyad Ali, Shri	Snatak, Shri Nar Deo
Shri	Sen, Shri Deven	Solanki, Shri S. M.
Ramshekhar Prasad	Sen, Shri Dwaipayan	Somani, Shri N. K.
Singh, Shri	Sen, Shri P. G.	Sonar, Dr. A. G.
Rana, Shri M. B.	Sequeira, Shri	Sonavane, Shri
Randhir Singh, Shri	Sethi, Shri P. C.	Sondhi, Shri M. L.
Rane, Shri	Sethuramae, Shri N.	Sreedharan, Shri A.
Rao, Shri Jaganath	Sezhiyan, Shri	Sundarsanam, Shri M.
Rao, Dr. K. L.	Shah, Shrimati Jayaben	Supakar, Shri Sradhakar
Rao, Shri K. Narayana	Shah, Shri Manabendra	Suryanarayana, Shri K.
Rao, Shri Muthyal	Shah, Shri Shantilal	Swaran Singh, Shri
Rao, Shri J. Ramapathi	Shambhu Nath, Shri	Swell, Shri
Rao, Shri Rameshwar	Sharda Nand, Shri	Tarodekar, Shri V. B.
Rao, Shri Thirumala	Sharma, Shri B. S.	Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Rao, Dr. V. K. R. V.	Sharma, D. C.	Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Ray, Shri Rabi	Sharma, Shri N. S.	Tripathi, Shri K. D.
Reddi, Shri G. S.	Sharma, Shri Shiv	Tula Ram, Shri
Reddy, Shri Eswara	Sharma, Shri Yajna Datt	Tulsidas, Shri
Reddy, Shri Ganga	Sharma, Shri Yogendra	Uikey, Shri M. G.
Reddy, Shri P. Antony	Shastri Shri B. N.	Ulaka, Shri Rama-
Reddy, Shri Surendar	Shastri, Shri R.	chandra
Rohatgi, Shrimati Sus-	Shastri, Shri Ramanand	Vajpayee, Shri A. B.
hila	Shastrv, Shri Sheopujan	Veerappa, Shri Rama-
Roy, Shri Bishwanath	Sheo Narain, Shri	chandra
Roy, Shrimati Uma	Sheth, Shri T. M.	Venkatasubbaiah, Shri
Saboo, Shri Shrigopal	Shinkre, Shri	P.
Sadhu Ram, Shri	Shiv Chandrika Prasad,	Verma, Shri Balgovind
Saha, Dr. S. K.	Shri	Verma, Shri Prem
Salcem, Shri M. Y.	Shukla, Shri S. N.	Chand
Salve, Shri N. K. P.	Shukla, Shri Vidya	Viswambharan, Shri P.
Samanta, Shri S. C.	Charan	Viswanathan, Shri G.
Sambandhan, Shri S. K.	Siddayya, Shri	Yadab, Shri N. P.
Sanghi, Shri N. K.	Sidheshwar Prasad, Shri	Yadav, Shri Chandra
Sanji Rupji, Shri	Singh, Shri D. N.	Jeet, -
Sankata Prasad, Dr.	Singh, Shri J. B.	Yashpal Singh, Shri
Sant Bux Singh, Shri	Sinha, Shri Satya	
	Narayan	

NOES: Nil

Shri Shashibhushan Bajpai (Khar-gone): The apparatus on my table is not working.

Shri Badrudduja (Murshidabad): I want to vote for 'Ayes'. My vote had been wrongly recorded.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The result of the division is:

Ayes: 306; Noes: Nil.

The motion is carried by a majority

of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2—(Amendment of Eighth Schedule)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is "That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill". The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 8]

AYES

[16.20 hrs.

Abraham, Shri K. M.
Achal Singh, Shri
Adichan, Shri P. C.
Agadi, Shri S. A.
Ahirwar, Shri Nathu
Ram
Ahmad, Dr. J.
Ahmed, Shri F. A.
Ahmed, Shri J.
Amat, Shri D.
Amin, Shri Ramchandra
J.
Anjanappa, Shri B.

Asgar Husain, Shri
Atam Das, Shri
Avdhesh Chandra Singh,
Shri
Avarwal, Shri Ram
Singh
Babunath Singh, Shri
Badrudduja, Shri
Bajaj, Shri Kamalnayan
Bajpal, Shri Shashibhu-
shan
Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar

Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Barua, Shri R.
Barupal, Shri P. L.
Basu, Shri Jyotirmoy
Berwa, Shri Onkar Lal
Besra, Shri S. C.
Bhadoria, Shri Arjun
Singh
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhakt Darshan, Shri
Bhargava, Shri B. N.

Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.	Himatsingka, Shri	Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
Bhola Nath, Shri	Hirji, Shri	Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Bist, Shri J. B. S.	Iqbal Singh, Shri	Mishra, Shri G. S.
Bohra, Shri Onkarlal	Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas	Mohammed Yusuf, Shri
Brahm Prakash, Shri	Jadhav, Shri V. N.	Mohan Swarup, Shri
Buta Singh, Shri	Jageshwar, Shri	Mohasin, Shri
Chakrapani, Shri C. K.	Jaggalah, Shri K.	Molahu, Shri
Chanda, Shrimati	Jaggiwan Ram, Shri	Mondal, Shri J. K.
Jyotsna	Jamir, Shri S. C.	Mondal, Dr. P.
Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri	Jamna Lal, Shri	Mrityunjay Prasad, Shri
Chatterji, Shri Krishna Kumar	Jena, Shri D. D.	Mudrika Singh, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri R. L.	Jha, Shri S. C.	Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh	Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand	Muthusami, Shri C.
Chavan, Shri D. R.	Kahandole, Shri Z. M.	Nageshwar, Shri
Chavan, Shri Y. B.	Kamalanathan, Shri	Nahata, Shri Amrit
Chittybabu, Shri C.	Kamble, Shri	Naidu, Shri Chengalraya
Chaudhury, Shri Valmiki	Kandappan, Shri S.	Naidu, Shri Ramabadra
Damani, Shri S. R.	Karni Singh, Dr.	Naik, Shri G. C.
Dandekar, Shri N.	Kasture, Shri A. S.	Naik, Shri R. V.
Dange, Shri S. A.	Katham, Shri B. N.	Nanda, Shri
Das, Shri N. T.	Kavade, Shri B. R.	Nath Pai, Shri
Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas	Kedar Paswan, Shri	Nayar, Dr. Sushila
Dass, Shri C.	Keshri, Shri Sitaram	Nihal, Shri
Deiveekan, Shri	Khan, Shri Ajmal	Onkar Singh, Shri
Deo, Shri K. P. Singh	Khan, Shri Ghayoor Ali	Orson, Shri Kartik
Deoghare, Shri N. R.	Khan, Shri Latafat Ali	Padanatha, Shri Muham-
Desai, Shri Morarji	Ali	med S.
Deshmukh, Shri B. D.	Khanna, Shri P. K.	Padmavati Devi, Shri-
Deshmukh, Shri K. G.	Kinder Lal, Shri	mati
Deshmukh, Shri Shivaji- rao S.	Kisku, Shri A. K.	Pahadia, Shri
Devgun, Shri Hardayal	Kotoki, Shri Lilladhar	Pandey, Shri K. N.
Dhillon, Shri G. S.	Krishnamoorthi, Shri V.	Pandey, Shri Sarjoo
Dhirendranath, Shri	Krishnan, Shri G. Y.	Pandey, Shri Vishwa
Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri	Kuchelar, Shri G.	Nath
Dinesh Singh, Shri	Kureel, Shri B. N.	Panigrahi, Shri Chinta-
Dina, Shri A.	Kushok Bakula, Shri	mani
Dixit, Shri G. C.	Kushwah, Shri Y. S.	Pant, Shri K. C.
Dwivedy, Shri Suren-	Lakkappa, Shri K.	Parmar, Shri D. R.
dranath	Lakshmikantamma,	Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
Ering, Shri D.	Shrimati	Partap Singh, Shri
Eshese, Shri P. P.	Lalit Sen, Shri	Parthasarathy, Shri
Fernandes, Shri George	Laskar, Shri N. R.	Patel, Shri J. H.
Gairaj Singh Rao, Shri	Laxmi Bai, Shrimati	Patel, Shri Manubhai
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira	Limaye, Shri Madhu	Patel, Shri Pashabhai
Gandhi, Shri K. R.	Lutfal Haque, Shri	Patil, Shri A. V.
Ganga Devi, Shrimati	Madho Ram, Shri	Patil, Shri Deotao
Gannat Sahai, Shri	Madhukar, Shri K. M.	Patil, Shri G. D.
Gautem, Shri C. D.	Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.	Patil, Shri N. R.
Gavit, Shri Tukaram	Maharaj Singh, Shri	Patil, Shri S. R.
Gava'ri Devi, Shrimati	Maitty, Shri S. N.	Patil, Shri S. D.
Ghosh, Shri Bimalkanti	Mojhi, Shri M.	Patil, Shri T. A.
Ghosh, Shri Ganesh	Mathotra, Shri Inderjit	Pradhani, Shri K.
Ghosh, Shri P. K.	Mallamariyappa, Shri	Pramanik, Shri J. N.
Girja Kumari, Shrimati	Mandal, Shri Yamuna	Prasad, Shri Y. A.
Girraj Saren Singh, Shri	Prasad	Puri, Dr. Surya Prakash
Gopalan, Shri P.	Mane, Shri Shankarrao	Qureshi, Shri Shaffi
Govind Das, Dr.	Mancala'humadom, Shri	Raghu Ramajah, Shri
Gowder, Shri Nanja	Manndli, Shri	Rajani Gandha, Kumari
Gupta, Shri Lakhanlal	Masani, Shri M. R.	Rajasekharan, Shri
Gupta, Shri Ram Kishan	Masuria Din, Shri	Raju, Shri D. B.
Haldar, Shri K.	Mavvan, Shri	Ram Kishan, Shri
Hazarika, Shri J. N.	Meetha Lal, Shri	Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
Hem Raj, Shri	Moehachandra, Shri M.	Ram, Shri T.
	Mehta, Shri Asoka	Ram Charan, Shri
	Menon, Shri Govinda	Ram Dhan, Shri
	Menon, Shri V. V.	Ram Sewak, Shri
	Minimata, Shrimati	Ramant, Shri K.
	Agam Dass Guru	Ramji Ram, Shri

Rampur Mahadevappa, Shri	Sen, Shri A. K.	Sinha, Shrimati Tarkesh- wari
Ramsnekhar Prasad Singh, Shri	Sen, Shri Devan	Sivasankaran, Shri
Rana, Shri M. B.	Sen, Shri Dwaipayan	Snatak, Shri Nar Deo
Bandhir Singh, Shri	Sen, Shri P. G.	Solanki, Shri S. M.
Kane, Shri	Sequeira, Shri	Somani, Shri N. K.
Rao, Shri Jaganath	Sethi, Shri P. C.	Sonar, Dr. A. G.
Rao, Dr. K. L.	Sethuramae, Shri N.	Sonavane, Shri
Rao, Shri K. Narayana	Sezhiyan, Shri	Sondhi, Shri M. L.
Rao, Shri Muthya;	Shah, Shrimati Jayaband	Sreedharan, Shri A.
Rao, Shri J. Ramapathi	Shah, Shri Manabendra	Sudarsanam, Shri M.
Rao, Shri Rameshwar	Shah, Shri Shantilal	Supakar, Shri Sradhakar
Rao, Shri Thirumala	Shambhu Nath, Shri	Suryanarayana, Shri K.
Rao, Dr. V. K. R. V.	Shankaranand, Shri	Swaran Singh, Shri
Ray, Shri Rabi	Sharda Nand, Shri	Swell, Shri
Reddi, Shri G. S.	Sharma, Shri B. S.	Tarodekar, Shri V. B.
Reddy, Shri Eswara	Sharma, Shri D. C.	Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Reddy, Shri Ganga	Sharma, Shri N. S.	Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Reddy, Shri P. Antony	Sharma, Shri Shiv	Tripathi, Shri K. D.
Reddy Shri Surendar	Sharma, Shri Yajna Datt	Tula Ram, Shri
Rohatgi, Shrimati Sus- hila	Sharma, Shri Yogendra	Uikey, Shri M. G.
Roy, Shri Bishwanath	Shastri, Shri B. N.	Ulaka, Shri Rama- chandra
Roy, Shrimati Uma	Shastri, Shri R.	Umanath, Shri
Saboo, Shri Shrigopal	Shastri, Shri Ramanand	Vajpayee, Shri A. B.
Sadhu Ram, Shri	Shastri, Shri Sheopujan	Veerappa, Shri Rama- chandra
Saha, Dr. S. K.	Shao Narain, Shri	Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Saleem, Shri M. Y.	Sheth, Shri T. M.	Verma, Shri Balgovind
Salve, Shri N. K. P.	Shinkre, Shri	Verma, Shri Prem Chand
Samanta, Shri S. C.	Shiv Chandika Prasad, Shri	Vidyarthi, Shri R. S.
Sambandhan, Shri S. K.	Shukla, Shri S. N.	Viswambharan, Shri P.
Sanghi, Shri N. K.	Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan	Viswanathan, Shri G.
Sanji Rupji, Shri	Siddayya, Shri	Vadal, Shri, N. P.
Sankata Prasad, Dr.	Sidheshwar Prasad, Shri	Yadav, Shri Chandra Jeet
Sant Bux Singh, Shri	Singh, Shri D. N.	Yashpal Singh, Shri
Santosham, Dr. M.	Singh, Shri D. V.	
Satya Narain Singh, Shri	Singh, Shri J. B.	
Sayyad Ali, Shri	Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan	

NOES

Tapuriah, Shri S. K.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The result of the division is: These may be adopted by simple majority. The question is:

Ayes: 326;

Noes: 1

Shri Nath Pai: Who is it that says 'No'? Is it a mistake?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have ascertained his views. I announce the result. The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title to the vote of the House.

"That clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Sir, I move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 9]

AYES

[16.28 hrs.

- Abraham, Shri K. M.
 Achal Singh, Shri
 Adichan, Shri P. C.
 Agadi, Shri S. A.
 Ahirwar, Shri Nathu
 Ram
 Ahmad, Dr. I.
 Ahmed, Shri F. A.
 Ahmed, Shri J.
 Amin, Shri Ramchandra
 J.
 Anjanappa, Shri B.
 Ankneedu, Shri
 Asgar Husain, Shri
 Atam Das, Shri
 Avdesh Chandra Singh,
 Shri
 Babunath Singh, Shri
 Badrudduja, Shri
 Bajaj, Shri Kamalnayan
 Bajpai, Shri Shashi-
 bhushan
 Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar
 Banerjee, Shri S. M.
 Barua, Shri Bedabrata
 Barua, Shri R.
 Barupal, Shri P. L.
 Basu, Shri Jyotirmoy
 Bhadoria, Shri Arjun
 Singh
 Bhagat, Shri B. R.
 Bhakt Darshan, Shri
 Bharat Singh, Shri
 Bhargava, Shri B. N.
 Bhattacharyya, Shri
 C. K.
 Bholu Nath, Shri
 Bist, Shri J. B. S.
 Bohra, Shri Onkarlal
 Brahm Prakash, Shri
 Buta Singh, Shri
 Chakrapani, Shri C. K.
 Chanda, Shrimati
 Jyotsna
 Chandrika Prasad, Shri
 Chatterji, Shri Krishna
 Kumar
 Chaturvedi, Shri R. L.
 Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj
 Singh
 Chavan, Shri D. R.
 Chavan, Shri Y. B.
 Chittiyabau, Shri C.
 Choudhury, Shri Val-
 miki
 Damani, Shri S. R.
 Dandekar, Shri N.
 Dange, Shri S. A.
 Das, Shri N. T.
 Dass, Shri C.
 Deiveekan, Shri
 Deo, Shri K. P. Singh
 Deoghare, Shri N. R.
 Desai, Shri Morarji
 Deshmukh, Shri B. D.
 Deshmukh, Shri K. G.
 Deshmukh, Shri Shiva-
 jirao S.
 Devgun, Shri Hardayal
 Devinder Singh, Shri
 Dhillon, Shri G. S.
 Dhirendranath, Shri
 Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri
 Dipa, Shri A.
 Dixit, Shri G. C.
 Dwivedy, Shri Surendra-
 nath
 Ering, Shri D.
 Esthose, Shri P. P.
 Fernandes, Shri George
 Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
 Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
 Ganesh, Shri K. R.
 Ganga Devi, Shrimati
 Ganpat Sahai, Shri
 Gautam, Shri C. D.
 Gavit, Shri Tukaram
 Gayatri Devi, Shrimati
 Ghosh, Shri Bimalkanti
 Ghosh, Shri P. R.
 Girja Kumari, Shrimati
 Girraj Saran Singh, Shri
 Gounder, Shri C.
 Muthusamy
 Govind Das, Dr.
 Gowder, Shri Nanja
 Gupta, Shri Lakhanlal
 Gupta, Shri Ram Kishan
 Haldar, Shri K.
 Hazarika, Shri J. N.
 Hem Raj, Shri
 Himatsingka, Shri
 Hirji, Shri
 Iqbal Singh, Shri
 Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
 Jadhav, Shri V. N.
 Jageshwar, Shri
 Jaggaiah, Shri K.
 Jagjiwan Ram, Shri
 Jamir, Shri S. C.
 Jamna Lal, Shri
 Janardhanan, Shri C.
 Jena, Shri D. D.
 Jha, Shri S. C.
 Kachwai, Shri Hukam
 Chand
 Kahandole, Shri L. M.
 Kamalanathan, Shri
 Kamble, Shri
 Kameshwar Singh, Shri
 Kandappan, Shri S.
 Karni Singh, Dr
 Kasture, Shri A. S.
 Katham, Shri B. N.
 Kavade, Shri B. R.
 Kedar Paswan, Shri
 Keshri, Shri Gitaran
 Khan, Sur. Ajmal
 Khan, Shri Ghayoor Ali
 Khan, Shri Latefat Ali
 Khan, Shri Zulfiquar
 Ali
 Khanna, Shri P. K.
 Kinder Lal Shri
 Kisku, Shri A. K.
 Kotaki, Shri Liladhar
 Krishna, Shri M. R.
 Krishnamoorthi, Shri V.
 Krishnan, Shri G. Y.
 Kuchelar, Shri G.
 Kureel, Shri B. N.
 Kushok Bakula, Shri
 Kushwah, Shri Y. S
 Lakkappa, Shri K.
 Lakshmikantamma,
 Shrimati
 Lalit Sen, Shri
 Laskar, Shri N. R.
 Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
 Limaye, Shri Madhu
 Lobo Prabhu, Shri
 Lutfal Haque, Shri
 Madho Ram, Shri
 Madhukar, Shri K. M
 Mahadeva Prasad, Tr.
 Maharaj Singh, Shri
 Mahida, Shri Narendra
 Singh
 Majhi, Shri M.
 Malhotra, Shri Indrajit
 Malimariyanti, Shri
 Mandal, Shri Yamuna
 Prasad
 Mane, Shri Shankarao
 Mangalathumadom, Shri
 Manoharan, Shri
 Marandi, Shri
 Masani, Shri M. R.
 Masuria Din, Shri
 Mayavan, Shri
 Meetha Lal, Shri
 Meghachandra, Shri M.
 Mehta, Shri Asoka
 Menon, Shri Govinda
 Menon, Shri V. V.
 Minimata, Shrimati
 Agan Das, Guru
 Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
 Mishra, Shri Bibhui
 Mishra, Shri G. S.
 Mohammad Yusuf, Shri
 Mohan Swarup, Shri
 Mohasin, Shri
 Molahu, Shri
 Mondal, Shri J. K
 Mondal, Dr. P.
 Nrityunjay Prasad, Shri
 Mudrika Singh, Shri

Mukerjee, Shri H. N.	Ramji Ram, Shri	Sharma, Shri Yajna
Nageshwar, Shri	Rampur Mahadevappa,	Datt
Naidu, Shri Chengalraya	Shri	Sharma, Shri Yogendra
Naidu, Shri Ramabadra	Ramshekhar Prasad	Shastri Shri B. N.
Naik, Shri G. C.	Singh, Shri	Shastri, Shri R.
Naik, Shri H. V.	Rana, Shri M. B.	Shastri, Shri Ramanand
Nanda, Shri	Randhir Singh, Shri	Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
Nath Pai, Shri	Rane, Shri	Sheo Narain, Shri
Nayanar, Shri E. K.	Rao, Shri Jaganath	Sheth, Shri T. M.
Nayar, Dr. Sushila	Rao, Dr. K. L.	Shinkre, Shri
Nihal, Shri	Rao, Shri K. Narayana	Shukla, Shri S. N.
Nirlep Kaur, Shrimati	Rao, Shri Muthyal	Shukla, Shri Vidya
Onkar Singh, Shri	Rai, Shri J. Ramapathi	Charan
Orson, Shri Kartik	Rao, Shri Rameshwar	Siddayya, Shri
Padanatha, Shri Muhani-	Hao, Shri Thirumala	Sidheshwar Prasad, Shri
med S.	Rao, Dr. V. K. R. V.	Singh, Shri D. N.
Padmavati Devi, Shri-	Ray, Shri Rabi	Singh, Shri D. V.
mati	Reddi, Shri G. S.	Singh, Shri J. B.
Pahadia, Shri J. K.	Reddy, Shri Eswara	Sinha, Shri Satya
Pandey, Shri Sarjoo	Reddy, Shri Ganga	Narayan
Pandey, Shri Vishwa	Reddy, Shri P. Antony	Sinha, Shrimati Tar-
Nath	Reddy, Shri Surendar	keshwari
Panigrahi, Shri Chinta-	Rohatgi, Shrimati Sus-	Sivasankaran, Shri
mani	hila	Solanki, Shri Nar Deo
Pant, Shri K. C.	Roy, Shri Bishwanath	Solanki, Shri S. N.
Parmar, Shri D. R.	Roy, Shrimati Uma	Somani, Shri N. K.
Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai	Saha, Shri S. K.	Sonar, Dr. A. G.
Partap Singh, Shri	Sallem, Shri M. Y.	Sonavane, Shri
Parthasarathy, Shri	Salve, Shri N. K.	Sondhi, Shri M. L.
Patel, Shri J. H.	Samanta, Shri S. C.	Sreedharan, Shri A.
Patel, Shri Manubhai	Sambandhan, Shri S. K.	Supakar, Shri Sradhakar
Patel, Shri Pashabhai	Sanghi, Shri N. K.	Suryanarayana, Shri K.
Patil, Shri A. V.	Sanji Rupji, Shri	Swaran Singh, Shri
Patil, Shri Deorao	Sankata Prasad, Dr.	Swell, Shri
Patil, Shri N. R.	Sant Bux Singh, Shri	Tarodekar, Shri V. B.
Patil, Shri S. B.	Santosham, Dr. M.	Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Patil, Shri S. D.	Satya Narain Singh,	Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Patil, Shri T. A.	Shri	Tripathi, Shri K. D.
Patodia, Shri D. N.	Sayyad Ali, Shri	Tula Ram, Shri
Pradhani, Shri K.	Sen, Shri A. K.	Tulsidas Dasappa, Shri
Pramanik, Shri J. N.	Sen, Shri Deven	Uikey, Shri M. G.
Furi, Dr. Surya Prakash	Sen, Shri Dwaipayan	Ulaka, Shri Rama-
Qureshi, Shri Shafi	Sen, Shri P. G.	chandra
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri	Sequeira, Shri	Umanath, Shri
Rajani Gandha, Kumari	Sethi, Shri P. C.	Vajpayee, Shri A. B.
Rajasekharan, Shri	Sethuramae, Shri N.	Veerappa, Shri Rama-
Raju, Shri D. B.	Sezhayan, Shri	chandra
Ram Kishan, Shri	Shah, Shrimati Jayaben	Venkatasubbalah, Shri P.
Ram Singh Agarwal,	Shah, Shri Manabendra	Verma, Shri Balgovind
Shri	Shah, Shri Shantillal	Vidarthi, Shri R. S.
Ram Subhag Singh,	Shambhu Nath, Shri	Viswambharan, Shri P.
Dr.	Shankaranand, Shri	Viswanathan, Shri G.
Ram, Shri T.	Sharda Nand, Shri	Yadav, Shri N. P.
Ram Charan, Shri	Sharma, Shri B. S.	Yadav, Shri Chandra
Ram Dhan, Shri	Sharma, Shri D. C.	Jeet
Ram Sewak, Shri	Sharma, Shri N. S.	Yashpal Singh, Shri
Ramani, Shri K.		

NOES: Nil

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The result of the division is:

Ayes*: 326; Noes: Nil

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the

House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

The motion was adopted.

*Ayes: Shri P. Sivasankaran recorded in vote twice.

3617

APRIL 7, 1967

3618

16.30½ hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)
BILL*

(Amendment of article 348)

श्री नाथपाई (राजापुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि भारत के संविधान के अनुच्छेद 368 में संशोधन जोड़ने वाले मेरे विधेयक को पेश करने की मुझे अनुमति दी जाय।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

श्री नाथपाई : मैं विधेयक को पेश करता हूँ।

16.31 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)
BILL.

(Amendment of article 155)

श्री नाथपाई (राजापुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि भारत के संविधान के अनुच्छेद 155 में संशोधन जोड़ने वाले मेरे विधेयक को पेश करने की मुझे अनुमति दी जाय।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

श्री नाथपाई : मैं विधेयक को पेश करता हूँ।

16.31½ hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)
BILL*

(Amendment of the Eighth Schedule)

Dr. Karni Singh (Bikaner): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

Dr. Karni Singh: I introduce the Bill.

16.32 hrs.

PERSONAL LIBERTIES (RESTORATION)
BILL*

श्री यशपाल सिंह (देहरादून) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि भारतीय तार यंत्र अधिनियम, 1885 तथा भारतीय डाक घर अधिनियम, 1898 में आगे संशोधन करने वाले "वैयक्तिक स्वातन्त्र्य (प्रत्यावर्तन) विधेयक" को पेश करने की अनुमति दी जाय।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 and the Indian Post Office Act, 1898."

The motion was adopted.

श्री यशपाल सिंह: मैं विधेयक को पेश करता हूँ।

16.32½ hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)
BILL*

(Amendment of article 363)

श्री यशपाल सिंह (देहरादून) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि भारत के संविधान के अनुच्छेद 363 में आगे संशोधन करने वाले मेरे विधेयक को पेश करने की मुझे अनुमति दी जाय।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मैं विधेयक को पेश करता हूँ।

16.33 hrs.

PARLIAMENT (PREVENTION OF
DISQUALIFICATION) AMEND-
MENT BILL*

(Amendment of section 3)

श्री यशपाल सिंह (देहरादून) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि संसद (अनर्हता निवारण) अधिनियम, 1959 में आगे संशोधन करने वाले मेरे विधेयक को पेश करने की अनुमति दी जाय।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Act, 1959."

The motion was adopted.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मैं विधेयक को पेश करता हूँ।

16.33½ hrs.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH (AMEND-
MENT) BILL*

(Amendment of section 5)

श्री यशपाल सिंह (देहरादून) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि भारतीय तारयन्त्र अधिनियम, 1885 में आगे संशोधन करने वाले मेरे विधेयक को पेश करने की अनुमति दी जाय।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885."

The motion was adopted.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मैं इस विधेयक को पेश करता हूँ।

16.34 hrs.

CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE
(AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Omission of section 80)

श्री नाबखारई (राजापुर) : मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि सिविल प्रक्रिया संहिता, 1908 में आगे संशोधन करने वाले मेरे विधेयक को पेश करने की अनुमति दी जाय।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908."

The motion was adopted.

श्री नाबखारई : मैं इस विधेयक को पेश करता हूँ।

16.34½ hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)
BILL*

(Amendment of articles 105 and 184)

श्री नाथपाई : मैं अहदाब पेश करता हूँ कि भारत के संविधान में आगे संशोधन करने वाले मेरे विधेयक को पेश करने की अनुमति दी जाये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

श्री नाथपाई : मैं इस विधेयक को पेश करता हूँ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri N. C. Chatterjee—absent.

16.35 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)
BILL*

(Insertion of new article 339A)

Shri Siddayya (Chamarajnagar): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Siddayya: I introduce the Bill.

16.35½ hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)
BILL

(Amendment of articles 15 and 16)

Shri Seshiyan (Kumbakonam): May I know the time allotted for this Bill?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let it be one hour for the time being.

Shri Seshiyan: If there are more speakers, I hope you will extend the time.

I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration."

This Bill is very simple; it seeks to amend articles 15 and 16 of the Constitution. The objects of the Bill are very clear. I hope I will have the support of every one in this House for favourable consideration and passing of this Bill. Irrespective of political affiliations, I also hope all the members on the ruling party side and on the opposition will support this Bill, because language should be considered above political and party affiliations.

16.37 hrs.

[SHRI G. S. DHILON in the Chair]

The time is rapidly changing. Those who are in the ruling party are apt to be shifted to the opposition benches and vice versa. Language is a permanent and perennial question which should be considered above the party politics.

Articles 15 and 16, which this Bill seeks to amend, deal with certain fundamental rights which should be safeguarded if we are to have a society based on justice, liberty, equality and fraternity, as are enshrined in the Preamble to the Constitution. This is further to enlarge and to give proper shape to the aspirations given in the Preamble. This will instill confidence in the millions of people of this country, who speak various languages differing from one another. It will promote unity and preserve the friendliness and true spirit of federalism. A little while ago the House unanimously passed a Bill to

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 7th April, 1967.

include Sindhi in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. I suppose the same unanimity will be available for this Bill also. Just now Dr. Karni Singh introduced a Bill for inclusion of Rajasthan in the Eighth Schedule. The state of affairs in this country is every linguistic group wants to be counted with the respect and dignity due to it.

Before I proceed further with the merits of the Bill, I want to clear even at this stage certain objections that may arise in the minds of those who follow me in speaking on this Bill. Recently the Supreme Court delivered a lengthy judgement, arising out of a petition on the 17th Amendment Act, on 28th February, wherein it has been stated that it is beyond the scope of Parliament to amend in a certain way the articles of the Constitution pertaining to the fundamental rights. On that scope, some may think that this Bill also is beyond the scope of Parliament. The recent judgement, I submit, does not take away the powers of the Parliament. Article 13(2) clearly states that Parliament has got enough powers and more.

Article 13(2) says:

"The State shall not make any law which takes away or abridges the rights conferred by this Part and any law made in contravention of this clause shall, to the extent of the contravention, be void."

You know, Sir, the judgments delivered in the two famous cases. In the Shankari Prasad case it was held by the Supreme Court that a Constitution amendment does not come under the definition of law as given in article 13(2) and, therefore, it was held that the Parliament has got powers to do this. It was again supported by the second case, the Sajjan Singh case, wherein also it was held that Parliament has got the powers. Now the position has changed and Constitution amendment has been brought under

the ambit of this article 13(2). But if you go through the recent judgment of the Supreme Court as well as the definition given in article 13(2) it has been clearly stated what the position is. What has been stated in article 13(2) is:

"The State shall not make any law which takes away or abridges the rights..."

The Bill under consideration does not contemplate to take away or abridge the rights conferred by the Constitution. It wants to enhance and improve the rights given therein so much so there is no contravention of article 13(2). Therefore, if anybody has got any doubt whether we can bring in a constitutional amendment affecting fundamental rights, it becomes void only to the extent if it takes away or abridges the rights already enshrined in the Constitution if you want to improve the position, if you want to enlarge the fundamental rights not contemplated by the Constitution-makers or the previous amendments, then there is no bar set by the recent judgment or by article 13(2).

Therefore, even in the recent judgment given by the Supreme Court the Chief Justice has amply clarified the position. He has given a unique place for the Preamble of the Constitution. He has said that it is not a simple introduction to the Constitution, it enshrines the spirit and the pith of the Constitution and the Constitution is only an enlarged edition of the Preamble. He has added that what is said in the Preamble forms the basis, the foundation for the entire structure of the Constitution. Though it has been held previously that it does not form part of the Constitution, the Chief Justice of India in his judgment on the recent Seventeenth Amendment Act has said clearly that the Preamble to the Constitution forms a very notable part in assessing the spirit of the Constitution. There we have said:

[Shri Sezhayan]

"We, the people of India, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a sovereign democratic republic and to secure to all its citizens:

Justice, social, economic and political;

Liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship;

Equality of status and of opportunity; and to promote among them all

Fraternity assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity of the Nation;"

Therefore, my recent amendment is a concrete expression to the equality, fraternity, justice and liberty enshrined in the Preamble.

Again, article 19 also deals with fundamental rights. My amendment also goes further to implement the spirit if not the letter given in article 19, because under article 19 there is protection of certain rights regarding freedom of speech etc. One can move about freely throughout the territory of India. one can acquire, hold and dispose of property, one can practise any profession. All these things will become illusory once we put the barrier of language. If the language barrier comes and tries to divide the people of one part from the people of another part, it will create justifiable apprehension in the minds of a certain section of people that because they belong to a particular linguistic group they will be relegated to the position of second grade citizens in this country and they will not get equal opportunity especially in matters of appointment, promotion, increment and all these things. This will vitiate the entire atmosphere of equality. Therefore, it is all the more necessary that what is enshrined in the preamble, what is enunciated in article 19, should be given concrete shape, and this is being sought to be achieved by my amendment.

The article which I seek to amend, namely, articles 15 and 16, have given the other grounds on which there should be no discrimination. Article 15 says:

"No citizen shall, on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them, be subject to any disability, liability, restriction or condition...."

This is a general clause which says that no discrimination should be practised. Article 16 is more limited. It says:

"(1) There shall be equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters relating to employment or appointment to any office under the State.

(2) No citizen shall, on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, descent, place of birth, residence or any of them, be ineligible for, or discriminated against in respect of, any employment or office under the State."

So, they have enumerated all the other natural barriers like religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth etc. which are geographical accidents. But the mother tongue also falls in that category. It is hereditary. I cannot choose my mother tongue. It has already been chosen for me by my parents. Since you do not want to have any discrimination on grounds like race, caste, religion, sex or place of birth, the language should also have been included there even at the time of framing the Constitution.

Here I can point out certain other articles of the Constitution where the question of language has been taken note of. For instance, article 29(2) says:

"No citizen shall be denied admission into any educational institution maintained by the State or receiving aid out of State funds on grounds only of religion, race, caste, language or any of them."

Article 30, which immediately follows that, says:

"All minorities, whether based on religion or language, shall have the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice."

Therefore, prevention of discrimination on the ground of language finds a place in articles 29(2) and 30(1). My plea is that the fundamental rights given in the preamble, enunciated in articles 19, 29(2) and 30 will all become illusory if language is not included at the very outset in articles 15 and 16. That is the logical extension to the inclusion of language in articles 29(2) and 30(1). When those who enter any educational institution should not be discriminated against on the ground of religion, race, caste, language or any of them, when they come out of the institutions after passing the examinations, there should not be any discrimination when they enter Government service. Their fundamental right of equality should be protected there also. Just as no discrimination is placed on admission to educational institutions, similarly, the same freedom or fundamental right should be provided to all citizens in matters of appointment and promotion and other matters mentioned in articles 15 and 16.

These amendments that I have brought are very important in judging the times that we are passing through now. India, as you know, is a vast country, a sub-continent. It has got many races, many religions, modes of worship, many religious sects and castes and, last but not the least, the most important of all there is the linguistic groups. If we forget that India is a multilingual country, we shall be losing the entire aspect of the political, social and economic structure of the whole India.

Nowadays language is a very thorny problem. I do not want to import any emotion or hatred against any language. What I plead is equal op-

portunity, equal status and dignity to be given to all the languages in India because there is a growing apprehension specially after the official language clause had been enshrined in the Constitution. If we go through the proceedings of the Constituent Assembly, it is very clear that those who were in the Congress, those who took an active part in the making of the Constitution, were not quite sure whether India in future would accept the same proposition of having Hindi alone as the sole language. Mr. T. A. Ramalingam Chettiar—I do not have his quotation—dreaded it very much. He said, "I do not know what is in store in future when we provide this clause here." Dr. Subborayan and other eminent persons, whose patriotism can never be questioned by anybody here, were all very apprehensive. I do not say that it is a misapprehension; it is a justifiable apprehension that times may not proceed in the same way. At that time in 1949 with the first flush of freedom and other problems besetting the country, the Constituent Assembly and the country at large did not bestow the same attention and careful consideration that should have been given to the official language question.

Out of this official language formula given in the Constitution and out of the later enactments under this one, a whole plethora of troubles have flown. The linguistic provinces have also been defined. Each language has been given a homeland and dignity inside the State. Therefore we can never unmake what we have given to them. It becomes a necessity that each linguistic group should be made to feel that they have got a place under the sun in this country.

Also, there is a growing tendency on the part of those who are Hindi enthusiasts, though they patronisingly say that they will give equal status and dignity, but when it comes to actual practice that is being denied. If you take the Official Language Act, we have all along been feeling that

[Shri Sezhiyan]

the assurances given by the late Prime Minister have not been given the proper statutory form. It has got very many defects and we know that last time two Ministers had to resign on the score that proper statutory form had not been given to this assurance. But my feeling is that even a proper statutory form is not going to solve the language problem once and for all because the chief source, whether it is the official language problem or the status accorded, it is the Constitution, the starting point.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय (ग.ज.पुर) : वांस्टी-ट्युशन एमेंडमेंट निम्न प्रकार बहस हो रही है कि कौन कौन से कोरम नहीं है। कोरम तो होना चाहिये।

Mr. Chairman: The bell is being rung. Now, there is quorum. He may continue his speech.

Shri Sezhiyan: As I said, there is a growing apprehension in the minds of the people, even from the time of the Constituent Assembly, because I can say that those who were enthusiastic about bringing Hindi as the official language have been more than enthusiastic to the extent of creating justifiable apprehensions in the minds of the non-Hindi speaking people. It seemed to them that once Hindi was made the sole official language, the entire India will become the monopoly of the Hindi enthusiasts and the Hindi-speaking people.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): Why are you calling them as Hindi imperialists?

Shri Sezhiyan: I did not say that. I said that Hindi speaking people will claim a monopoly throughout India once Hindi is made the official language. The word 'imperialist' has come out of him, because it is in him. I did not use that word. As he has used that word, I think, I can use it. But I am not using it now.

Sir, I can quote one person who was speaking in the Constituent Assembly when this very question of the official language was taken up. Mr. R. V. Dulekar, while speaking on the question of the official language in the Constituent Assembly, on 13th September, 1949, said this in unequivocal terms, as per the records of the Constituent Assembly debates. I do not know the tone and the tenor in which he speaks. But this is in cold print on paper. He said:

"I say, it is....

—'it' means Hindi—

"...the official language and it is a national language. You may demur it; you may belong to another nation. But I belong to Indian nation,

"the Hindi nation, the Hindustani nation, the Hindu nation."

What does it mean? I do not attribute it to all the Members who are sitting opposite to me. But there has been the spirit behind this when some persons wanted Hindi to become the official language. Once Hindi has become the official language as the national language, then the entire India becomes a Hindi nation. That is what they had contemplated. Those responsible for drafting the Constitution, the Constitution makers themselves, have not been free from the haughty prejudice that Hindi alone should rule this country and that India should become Hindia. You put one letter 'H' before India. So, it is to that extent that they were preparing themselves and that has created an apprehension a terror, in the minds of the other people. When we go through the entire records, we find that they have been preparing this country for Hindi as its official language. I have quoted one person; he may be an individual and yet, I think, he represents a mode of thinking, a school of thought, among the Hindi enthusiasts because he says that

those who do not speak Hindi, those who demur it, they belong to another nation. They were the secessionists even at the time of framing the Constitution. He says, "You may demur it; you may belong to another nation. But I belong to Indian nation, the Hindi nation." Some such trend has been there. That is why I say that proper safeguards should be given to the non-Hindi speaking people.

17 hrs.

Equality should be assured for all the linguistic groups inside India. Languages which are well developed, which have a hoary tradition, which have an enviable history, which have a glorious past—all these—should be taken into consideration. Even in actual working, though we have got many assurances, many pledges, from the ruling party, from the Prime Ministers and Home Ministers, those assurances have been there in paper for a long time. Probably, they are gathering dust in the shelves. Whenever the question of drafting a Bill comes or enacting an Act is contemplated, these assurances are safely forgotten. New clauses are being put there which are not clear, which are intended to be ambiguous. Even after it was pointed out that they are ambiguous, that clarity is needed, they have not been changed. But, as I said earlier, even if a good statute is brought forth, it will not solve the problem. The whole trouble of language has started from the Constitution. Unless the Constitution is amended to make the position clear, to give equal status and opportunity to all the language groups in India, we are not going to solve the problem. Till that day, the language problem will continue to simmer and create trouble more for you than for us.

Herein I can say that Hindi, being the official language, has been given all facilities at the expense of others. The Federal Government, the Union Government is giving more patronage

to Hindi and is giving step-motherly treatment to all the other languages. It is not the spirit only; I can quote any number of circulars by which those who are in Central Government services, even if they are in Tuticorin, are asked to pass a test in Hindi; or else, they would not get their promotions, they would not get their increments; even entering service is made very very difficult for non-Hindi speaking persons.

Herein I can give a concrete example. Hindi is being patronised as a court language, as a language of the ruling class and the ruling party of India, and as I said, a Hindi nation is spending so much of money on Hindi. In answer to an unstarred question by me on the 16th February 1966—that is, more than a year has passed since then; I do not know what is the latest position—about the amounts spent by the Government of India for three consecutive years, namely, 1963-64, 1964-65 and 1965-66, for propagation and development of Hindi and other languages, the Government then gave me these figures. For the three years referred to above, for the propagation and development of Hindi, the Government of India have spent Rs. 4,65,25,533; they have spent this much of amount for the propagation and development of Hindi alone.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Hindi alone or other languages also?

Shri Sezhiyan: Let the Minister of State not be in a hurry.

For Sanskrit, they have spent Rs. 54,34,000. For all the other languages put together—Tamil, Malayalam, Telugu, Kannada, Marathi, Oriya, Bengali, Assamese, Rajasthani, Punjabi, Kashmiri and so on—they have spent a meagre amount for Rs. 21,79,000. For Hindi alone, the Government of India have spent, out of the coffers, out of the taxes collected throughout India, about Rs. 4,65,00,000. For all the other languages put together excepting Sans-

[Shri Sezhiyan]

krit, they have spent only a miggardly Rs. 21,79,000. For Hindi alone, they have spent twenty times more than the amount spent for all the other languages put together excepting Hindi and Sanskrit. I want to know whether equality has been given, and equal opportunities have been given for the non-Hindi languages and for the non-Hindi people in the matter of their culture, to improve, to propagate and to develop their own languages. We find this kind of discrimination not only in the Constitution, not only in the statute-making, but even when it comes to a question of spending, for, we find that Rs. 4.65 crores have been spent on the propagation and development of Hindi whereas for all the other languages they have been good enough to spend only about Rs. 21.79 lakhs. This is what has happened under the Union Government. I can understand the UP Government spending on Hindi. I welcome that because it is the language of that terrain. The State Government have got a bounden duty to develop the language of the area in which they are located. But the Union Government should have been impartial and they should have meted out equal measure of justice to all the languages, but we find that they have shown a high partiality which is beyond any reasonably democratic spirit of thinking. They have spent about Rs. 4.65 crores on Hindi whereas they have been able to spend only about Rs. 21 odd lakhs on the other languages.

Therefore, I feel that whatever the assurance given by the Prime Minister and others may be, whatever the assurance that my hon. friend the Minister of State is about to give may be, namely that equal status has been given and equal opportunities will be given, instead of these sweet honeyed words, we want something cold and blunt in the Constitution itself, so that it should be stated clearly that no discrimination will be shown on grounds of language only; all the lan-

guages, whether it be Tamil or Hindi or Bihari or Rajasthani, should get an equal share, and should have an equal dignity. I am suggesting this because unity should be maintained and the federal spirit should be promoted. The spirit of *camaraderie* between all the linguistic groups should be maintained. Language is a means of communication, and we should give recognition to the language which millions of people are speaking. Therefore, I do not want to obliterate any one language at the expense of the other languages. Hindi also should be developed and promoted but not at the expense of the other languages. All languages should be given equal opportunity, and equal status should be accorded to all the languages. It is for that purpose that I commend this constitutional amendment for the consideration of this House.

Here, I may point out that there are other Constitutions in the world also where the language question has been taken into consideration. I may mention especially the West German constitution drawn up in 1948. Article 3 of that Constitution states:

"No one shall be prejudiced or privileged because of his sex, descent, race, language, homeland, origin, or his religious and political opinions."

This is one of the latest Constitutions. The American Constitution does not touch upon this question and does not have any article laying down what the official language should be. They have allowed time to solve the problem and they have allowed the people to solve the problem. But India has been hastening to do what should be left to time. Here, they want to put something in the Constitution and ask the people to follow it. In America, we find that there is trouble between the Spanish-speaking people, the French-speaking people

and the English-speaking people, but they were wise-enough to leave the solution to the future. But here, we have put certain definite time limit by which this should be accomplished and all the people should accept it. Therefore, an element of compulsion has come in in the Indian Constitution.

That is why I have sought to amend articles 15 and 16 of the Constitution. In the existing article 15 which says:

"The State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them."

I want to include the term 'language' also. More than anything else, language is the biggest trouble-spot in India today.

We want to pacify it. Only in that spirit, we want to introduce this provision.

A few minutes ago we unanimously passed a Bill giving a place of honour to Sindhi. The same place of honour has been demanded for Rajasthani by Dr Karni Singh. But it is no use accommodating all these languages and making the list number 15, 16 or 17 without the spirit being there. As long as the spirit is not there, the spirit of equality and of equal treatment to all languages, there is no use adding to the existing list. We should not only include them in our Constitution but we should also give them a place of honour which should be expounded not only in the Constitution, not only in the statute but should also be treated likewise in spirit.

With these words I move, and I hope that the hon. Minister will give favourable consideration to this and support the motion for consideration.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration".

156 (A) LSD—9.

Shri Manoharan (Madras North): Mr. Chairman, I am not going to take much of your time. The justification for the consideration of this Constitution Amendment Bill has been very ably given by the Mover, Shri Sezhiyan. Therefore, I need not touch upon that point.

I only draw the attention of the hon. Minister of State to the need for considering this Bill against a certain background. India as my hon. colleague has pointed out, is a polyglot country having a variety of cultures, a composite culture, a plural society and a multi-lingual set-up. This country has its own hoary tradition. We have been talking, and we are talking of our heritage and the fact that we have a clear unity in diversity. I think this country has been preserving it from time immemorial.

The basic consideration is this: in a country like India having different racial groups and contradictory cultures, what should be the guiding principle of the ruling party in order to protect the interests of the minority groups of this country? Democracy, it is assumed and affirmed, is majority rule. But I think essentially democracy should mean the preservation of minority rights. This aspect of the issue has been clearly conceded by this House when it had the unique opportunity only a few minutes ago of considering and unanimously passing a Constitution Amendment Bill incorporating the Sindhi language in the Eighth Schedule. We appreciate it because we have accepted it. We have accepted it because we consider that it is a basic right of a constituent section of our population, which ought to be accepted by any sensible government of the day.

Here the Government of India have accepted Hindi as the only official language. That also was done by an Assembly which, according to my party, had no representative character. It was not an Assembly of elected members; it was an

[Shri Manoharan]

Assembly of nominated members of a kind. Then again the language clause was discussed and passed at the far end of its deliberations. That too is another aspect that should not be overlooked. The country was in a jubilant mood enjoying the independence that was achieved some months previously. Therefore, the entire attention of the country had been drawn to that, and therefore the important heat-producing issues like the language issue were not at all given due importance or due prominence which the Assembly ought to have given. Anyway, it was passed with a brute majority, or I can say in certain matters with a slender majority.

Certain people have expressed their apprehension, and that apprehension had been shared if my memory is correct, by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru also. If the Hindi, according to him, enthusiasts adopted this method, Pandit Nehru cautioned that that would take these people to totalitarian thinking. If my memory is correct, he used that expression.

Therefore, I want to stress once again that democracy does necessarily mean the preservation and encouragement of the minority group, whether their group is based on caste, community or language.

The Government has given assurances to this country, that they will not show any sort of discrimination between people, between languages. This lip service business without touching the heart cannot cut any ice. That is my view. The proof of the pudding is in the eating. Whether the Government has been sincere towards this proposition is a question to be analysed and answered.

Mr. Sezhiyan has just now pointed out the amount that this language involves. I think the question of Hindi involves not only psychological, political and cultural, but it involves financial implications also. "Discrimination should go"—that can be our slogan, but in the name of that slogan

let us not delude ourselves and deliberately delude the people. Assurances have been given on the floor of the House by so many Ministers, especially by the Light of Asia, the late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. His assurance, as I have several times told this House, has been considered by the non-Hindi-speaking people as the Magna Carta of their rights, but where this Magna Carta stands today and where the assurances of the late Prime Minister stand, is everybody's guess.

The Official Language Bill was introduced by the late Prime Minister Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, and after that we have been demanding from this Government that statutory shape to the Prime Minister's assurance should be given. Conveniently this House has been cheated, wantonly or otherwise by the Government. Now, recently, during the President's Address there was a hint that these assurances of the Prime Minister would be given statutory shape very shortly. I hope they would do that.

One important fact I want to touch upon today is this. While I raised this issue on the floor, the then Home Minister Mr. Nanda said that no discrimination had been shown in the field of appointment, in the field of employment and the like. But I want to draw the attention of Mr. Shukla to the fact that very recently the Air Lines Corporation has issued a notification wherein for the appointment Hindi knowledge is made compulsory. Very recently from the Ministry a circular was issued wherein the Home Ministry has stated that in the Government departments members of the staff, I can say, should be compelled to learn Hindi during work hours, and for that a sort of cash incentive was given or is proposed to be given. I want to know from the Government whether it is a clear-cut discrimination shown or it is a sort of democratic temperament exhibited. They may argue that because Hindi is an official language, they cannot help it. For

this my definite answer is that Hindi alone can never be the official language of this country. Let us be very clear and sure about it. Already thinking, a sort of thinking, has started and each and every language tries to assert itself. Each and every State tries to assert itself. My language, my culture, my tradition, everything mine—should be respected and should be given equal treatment and equal opportunity. You may call it chauvinism. But you cannot escape from this inescapable fact. Therefore, the Government must consider this proposal from the democratic angle and give due respect to each and every language speaking group without showing any sort of discrimination. Unity in diversity is good but in the name of this language, what are they doing? Many Hindi-speaking Members ask: Don't you think that we should have a common language in this country? Don't you think that the people of the world would ridicule us saying look at these people regenerating and rejuvenating as an independent nation have no common language at all. So many people including Dr. Lohia are saying that we should have a common language. Conceding that point, my subsequent question is: if there should be a common language, what should be the common language? That should be decided. Once you give in to the temptation that we should have a language of the nation as people of the world would otherwise ridicule us, my next question is this. If you go to a foreign country my friend Mr. Shukla will be going and he may be asked—and you are asked, you may say that Hindi is the national language. Next they may ask you: what is your national dress. Another fellow would ask: what is your national food or national architecture or national music or national something else. What have they to say? If you give in to this temptation, unity will give place to uniformity, which means elimination of the different cultures in this country. It is a delicate issue which is based on raw and rough emotion at times but it is an issue which

straightaway enters into the heart and soul of the people of this country. Therefore, this issue should be decided on its own merits. There are so many languages in the schedule no doubt. If I am permitted to speak, I suggest that English should also be included in the schedule because it is also a language of a national minority, the Anglo-Indians. The Anglo-Indians are Indian nationals according to our Constitution and their representatives are nominated by the President. There is a constitutional provision for that. Once they are accepted as Indian nationals, it follows automatically that English becomes one of the Indian national languages as English happens to be their mother tongue. We cannot escape from this logic. I request the hon. Minister and the entire House to consider that point. I have referred to the recent circular of the Home Ministry. The notification issued by the Airlines Corporation in the advertisement is also there. Ministers say something on the floor of this House but something else is followed in actual practice. They are deviating from the stand here deliberately. They are duping the people of this country. This Bill, therefore, is a must. In the name of language they practice discrimination. What made the framers of the Constitution omit this language, I do not know. Probably they might have forgotten; probably they might have been under the impression that one language is going to rule the country to the elimination or exclusion of others. I do not like to cast aspersion on the very conduct and the nobility of the framers of the Constitution, but a new situation has come in. This situation demands that no language group should be treated with discrimination. That is against the very basis of our Constitution. The Constitution is the basis of our democracy, because we are wedded to democracy. The present Constitution has its own impediments; unless those impediments are removed, the dream of the minority groups may not be realised.

[Shri Manoharan]

Therefore, I request the hon. Home Minister to consider the Bill introduced by my friend Shri Sazhiyan carefully, with understandable feeling, and with a mind broad, with a vision noble and with a heart kind. I hope this Parliament would not have any objection to that; this Parliament, this sovereign body, will consider this Bill and see that the Bill is once for all passed.

श्री द्वारिकानाथ तिवारी (गोपालगंज) : सभापति जी, मूबर महोदय ने इस विधेयक को जो यहाँ पेश किया है इस में सिवाये भूत के डर के (फीयर फ्राक्ट थोस्ट) दूसरा कुछ है नहीं। उन्होंने अपने भाषण में कहा कि हिन्दी को बहुत पैसा दिया जाता है जब कि दूसरी लैंग्वेज को नहीं दिया जाता है, हिन्दी के राजभाषा होने से हिन्दी का डोमिनेशन सारे भारतवर्ष में हो जायगा। इस तर्क में जाने से पहले हमें देखना है कि आज क्या स्थिति है और इस के पहले क्या स्थिति थी। इस के पहले अंग्रेजी यहाँ की राज भाषा थी—क्या होता था? हिन्दी रिजन के लोग बराबर घाटे में रहते थे, उन के साथ डिस्क्रिमिनेशन होता था। यदि आप भाल इण्डिया सर्विसिज का चार्ट मंगा कर देखें तो आपका मालूम होगा कि भ्रान इण्डिया सर्विसिज में हिन्दी स्पीकिंग एरियाज के कितने लोग हैं और नान-हिन्दी स्पीकिंग एरियाज के कितने लोग हैं। मुझे दो वर्ष पहले इसे देखने का मौका मिला था—भ्राल इण्डिया सर्विसिज में केवल नामिलनाड के लोग करीब 29 परसेंट हैं, जब कि उन का पापुलेशन 7-8 परसेंट है और बिहार के लोगों का पापुलेशन . . .

An hon. Member: They are not conducted in Tamil; the examinations.

श्री द्वारिकानाथ तिवारी : Let me speak बिहार के लोग जिनका पापुलेशन करीब 11 परसेंट है, उन की संख्या 5-6 परसेंट है। ऐसा ही मध्यप्रदेश का है, ऐसा ही राजस्थान

का है, सब जगह हिन्दी स्पीकिंग एरियाज के लोग बराबर सकर करते आये हैं। क्यों सकर करते थे? इस में उन का कसूर नहीं था, इस का कारण था—जब हिन्दुस्तान में अंग्रेज आये तो उन्होंने पहले गुलाम बनाया—कलकत्ता, मद्रास और बम्बई को और इस गुलामी में उन लोगों ने अपनी भाषा उन पर लादी और उन को अंग्रेजी अधिक सिखलाई, बाकी देश पीछे गुलाम हुआ और उन को अंग्रेजी सीखने का इतना अवसर नहीं मिला। इस लिये अंग्रेजी के कम्पटीशन में हिन्दी स्पीकिंग एरियाज के बच्चे उस स्टेण्डर्ड तक नहीं आ सके, यद्यपि और विषयों में वे पण्डित होते थे, अपनी भाषा में अच्छा ज्ञान उन्हें होता था, लेकिन चूकि फस्ट क्लास अंग्रेजी नहीं बोल सकते थे, अंग्रेजी मैनर नहीं समझते थे, यहाँ तक कि इण्टरव्यू में जाने के समय दरवाजा ठीक बन्द नहीं कर सकते थे, क्योंकि वह सभ्यता उन के पास नहीं थी, जो कि अंग्रेजों ने सिखलाई थी, इसी कारण वे छट जाते थे। आप बिहार और मद्रास को देखें कि बिहार में कितने मद्रासी भाई हैं। मैं प्रज नहीं करता हूँ। ठीक है उन्हें होना चाहिये। लेकिन मैं तो चाहूँगा कि बिहार के भी कुछ लोग मद्रास में आफिसर्स के रूप में हों। आप एक दो से अधिक आदमी बिहार के मद्रास में नहीं पा सकते। लेकिन मद्रास के पचासों आदमी हमारे बिहार में आफिसर्स हैं। हम ने कभी उन के खिलाफ कोई शिकायत नहीं की। यह विधेयक और ऐसी बातें केवल लोन्ड एंड क्रिमेज के लिये ही पेश होते हैं।

एक बार इस सदन में कहा गया था कि सेट्टल सर्विसिज में सब प्रातों के बीच में बटवारा पापुलेशन बेसिस पर हो, पर उस का बहुत विरोध हुआ था। वही भाई विरोध करते थे जो आज इस विधेयक को यहाँ लाये हैं। वह पहले भी नक़्के में रहे और अभी भी नक़्के में रहना चाहते हैं।

1950 में जब कांस्टिट्यूशन पास हुआ उस समय सर्वसम्मति से यह तय हुआ कि पन्द्रह वर्ष तक अंग्रेजी राज्य भाषा रहे और 1965 में उस का स्थान हिन्दी ले ले। लोग बोलने में जरा रीजन्स के बाहर हो जाते हैं। वह समझते हैं कि हिन्दी डामिनेशन हो रहा है। लेकिन हम लोगों ने क्या किया? हम लोगों ने देखा कि नान-हिन्दी रीजन्स के लोग अभी हिन्दी के उस स्टैन्डर्ड पर नहीं आ सकते हैं, या उन के यहां हिन्दी का प्रचलन अभी नहीं हो सका है तो हम लोगों ने यह किया कि कांस्टिट्यूशन के आदेश के अनुसार हिन्दी को मुरन्त नहीं लावा। हम ने कहा कि नहीं, और मौका दो। वह चाहते हैं कि अंग्रेजी रहे तो रखें, लेकिन जो लोग अंग्रेजी नहीं रखना चाहते हैं उन पर अंग्रेजी क्यों लादी जाती है?

आज भी जब कि करीब 17-18 वर्ष हो गये कांस्टिट्यूशन के हिन्दुस्तान में लागू हुए, हमारे यहां के लड़के जब इन्टरहान के लिये यू० पी० एस० सी० में जाते हैं तो चूंकि वह अंग्रेजी नहीं जानते हैं इस लिये वह स्टैन्डर्ड पर नहीं जा सकते और छंट जाते हैं। इस सचन ने पास किया कि हिन्दी के साथ अंग्रेजी रहेगी, लेकिन आज यूनिवर्स पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन के इन्टरहान हिन्दी में नहीं होते। वह चीज लागू नहीं की गई और हम आज भी सफर करते हैं। मद्रास में दर्जा 1 में अंग्रेजी शुरू हो जाती है और हमारे यहां दर्जा छः से अंग्रेजी पढ़ाई जाती है। चूंकि पांच वर्ष का फर्क पड़ता है हमारे और उन के अंग्रेजी सीखने में इस लिये हम अंग्रेजी में उन के स्टैन्डर्ड तक तो नहीं आ सकते। लेकिन तो भी देश की एकता के ख्याल से, उन की भावनाओं के ख्याल से हम ने कोई इतना जबर्दस्त विरोध नहीं किया कि अंग्रेजी न रहे, यूनिवर्स पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन में हिन्दी ही रहे।

चीफ मिनिस्टर की कॉफेंस 1961 में हुई थी। उन लोगों ने तय किया था कि यदि अंग्रेजी के अलावा यूनिवर्स पब्लिक सर्विस

कमिशन में हिन्दी और दूसरी भाषाओं को इस्तेमाल करना है तो ऐसा किया जाये कि जितनी राष्ट्रीय भाषाओं हैं उन को एक साथ मौका दिया जाये और उन के माध्यम से भी परीक्षा हो सके। हालांकि संविधान के अनुसार हिन्दी को ही हक है कि वहां वह अपनी जगह ले फिर भी दक्षिण की भावनाओं की रक्षा के लिये, उन की भावनाओं के देखते हुए हम ने सफर किया और आज भी कर रहे हैं। तब भी यह इल्जाम लगाया जाता है और हिन्दी एन्वुजियास्ट और हिन्दी इम्पीरियलिज्म जैसे शब्दों को हम सुनते रहते हैं और चूं नहीं करते जिस में उन की भावनाओं के ठेस न लगे। हम उन का इतना ख्याल करते हैं। पहले से नियम है कि सदस्य लोग केवल हिन्दी या अंग्रेजी में ही बोल सकते हैं, लेकिन हम ने क्या किया? दो चार दिन पहले हम ने कहा कि नहीं, माननीय सदस्य अपनी भाषा में बोलें। हमारे और से कभी ऐसी बात नहीं हुई जिस में उन को ठेस लगे। लेकिन यदि भय का भूत सिर पर हो तो हम क्या कर सकते हैं। यदि विभाग में घर कर जाय यह बात कि शायद प्युब्लिक में कोई नुकसान हो जाये तो इसमें मेरा क्या बस। इन ऐम्प्युरेन्सिबल के बावजूद भी, प्राइम मिनिस्टर के ऐम्प्युरेन्स के बाद भी और आफिशल लैंग्वेज बिल पास होने के बाद भी यदि उनका भ्रम दूर नहीं होता तो इसमें हम लोगों का क्या कसूर है?

कांस्टिट्यूशन के अमेंडमेंट इसलिए होते हैं कि उन में से कोई मतलब निकले। रिडिबन्ड चीज तो होती नहीं है। 21 बार हमारा कांस्टिट्यूशन अमेंड हुआ है हर एक में कोई न कोई मतलब था। लेकिन इसमें क्या मतलब है यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है। यह नहीं है कि मैं नहीं चाहता कि उन की लैंग्वेज फने फूले नहीं। उन की लैंग्वेज प्रागे बढ़े वह अपनी लैंग्वेज में काम करें इस में कोई आपत्ति नहीं हो सकती है। अभी उन्होंने कहा कि हिन्दी पर बहुत पैसा खर्च किया जाता है? जब देश के आठे राष्ट्रों में

[श्री डा० ना० तिवारी]

अंग्रेज-करीब आधी आबादी में उस का व्यवहार होता है तो उस पर पैसा ज्यादा ज़रूर लगेगा दोनों में फर्क है। एक रीजन में एक लैंग्वेज बोली जाती है एक लैंग्वेज आधी से अधिक आबादी में बोली जाती है तो अधिक प्रान्तों का पैसा देने में उस के डेबेलपमेंट के लिये ज्यादा पैसा ज़रूरी होगा। हम में डिस्ट्रिक्टमिनेशन कहाँ है यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। हमारे यहां बिहार में भी कई भाषायें हैं। भोजपुरी है, मागधी है, और एक एक डेढ़ डेढ़ करोड़ लोग उन को बोलते हैं लेकिन हम लोगों ने तो कभी नहीं कहा कि उन के डेबेलपमेंट के लिये सरकार पैसा दे। चूंकि हम लोगों ने तय किया है कि उन सब को किनारे रख कर हिन्दी की सहायता करेंगे। मद्रास कितना ही खर्च तामिल पर करें आन्ध्र तेलुगु पर करे केरल मलयालम पर करे या बंगाल बंगला पर कितना ही खर्च करे तो हमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं। हिन्दी में कुछ कम पैसा यदि केन्द्र से उनको मिले तो उन्हें कोई शिकायत नहीं होनी चाहिये। जब हिन्दी को 18-20 करोड़ लोग बोलते हैं और दूसरी भाषाओं को 2 या 3 करोड़ लोग बोलते हैं तो उस पर ज्यादा पैसा खर्च होगा ही।

इसके प्रतिरक्त एक और बात में आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ जिम से मूवर का भ्रम निराधार मालूम होगा। कांस्टिट्यूशन के आर्टिकल 15 और 16 के मुताबिक एक केस सुप्रीम कोर्ट में गया था :

General Manager versus Rangachari—1962 Supreme Court 38.

Balaji and Others versus State of Mysore AIR. 1963, Supreme Court 4649.

उस में सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने होल्ड किया है कि यद्यपि संविधान में इन धाराओं में जहाँ डिस्ट्रिक्टमिनेशन की बात आती है वहाँ लैंग्वेज का नाम नहीं है लेकिन यह एम्प्लास्टिब

लिस्ट नहीं है। इस में लैंग्वेज भी आती है और उन के अनुसार जो डिस्ट्रिक्टमिनेशन होगा वह डिस्ट्रिक्टमिनेशन कहा जायेगा। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने वह फैसला दे दिया है। मैं समझता था कि इस फैसले के बाद माननीय सदस्यों को सन्तोष मिल जायेगा और उन का भ्रम दूर हो जायेगा। लेकिन यहां पर जो हायेस्ट कोर्ट आक्रा जुडिकेचर है यदि उस के फैसले के बाद भी भ्रम दूर नहीं होता है तो क्या कहा जाये ?

अगर कांस्टिट्यूशन बनाने वाले हिन्दी के स्थान पर तमिल रखते तेलगु रखते बंगला रखते कोई भी भाषा रखते तो हम सब लोग उस को सीखते। हिन्दी को राज भाषा बनाया गया इस लिये नहीं कि हिन्दी बहुत डेबल है इस लिये कि हिन्दी कोई ऐसी सुन्दर चीज है जैसी दूसरी भाषायें नहीं हैं। हिन्दी से ज्यादा डिबेलेज और भाषायें थीं। इसको कांस्टिट्यूशन में एक लिंक लैंग्वेज के तौर पर रखा गया है तो केवल इसलिए कि इसको समाज के अधिकतर लोग बोलते हैं और बाकी थोड़ा समाज है उसमें भी यह चल सकती है और दूसरी भाषायें सीमित लोग बोलते हैं और उन में से किसी को अगर लिंक लैंग्वेज बनाया गया तो उसके चलन में बहुत अधिक देर लगेगी। यही वजह थी कि इसको लिंक लैंग्वेज कहिये राज भाषा कहिये या जो भी कहिये बनाया गया। मैं अपने मित्र से कहूंगा मूवर आप दि बिल से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि उनको डरने की कोई ज़रूरत नहीं है उनका जो भ्रम है वह दूर हो जाना चाहिये, और इसको कांस्टिट्यूशन में शामिल करने की कोई ज़िद न करें। सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजमेंट पर वह बिश्वास रखें, आफिशल लैंग्वेज बिल पर वह बिश्वास रखें प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने जो वादे किये थे और जो आश्वासन दिये थे उन पर बिश्वास रखें और इस बिल को वापिस ले लें इसको प्रेस न करें।

Mr. Chairman: The House has allotted one hour for this Bill. I have got the names of 7 or 8 more Members. If the House wants the time for this Bill to be extended, it can be done. Even then, I do not think I will be able to accommodate all the Members. So, if instead of going into too many details the hon. Members are brief, it will be appreciated. Then I can accommodate more members.

Shri Bedabrata Barua (Kaliabor): Mr. Chairman, I appreciate very much the spirit behind the Bill. I could appreciate it because I come from Central Assam. So far as discrimination in the matter of language spoken by people is concerned, it is certainly constitutionally repugnant and that is why a certain safeguard in this matter is sought by those people whose language does not dominate New Delhi. So, that demand or request may appear to be proper and sound in principle. But when a Bill is brought forward to give effect to it, some fundamental questions of language also come in. Because, first of all, a language is not to be protected for by protecting a language, the language tends to overlap. In history it has overlapped. Throughout history it has overlapped. If you want to protect one language, it will end in giving protection to thousands of dialects. Even in my little State of Assam, we have so many dialects. In Hindi they have Bhojpuri, Maithili and other dialects. So, there will be no end to the protection of languages. Protection of a language may come to mean dividing every language of India into a number of languages.

That is not the only objection that we have to consider in connection with this Bill. The most fundamental objection is that article 15(1) of the Constitution is an article that gives protection to the individual that the State shall not discriminate against any citizen. Now, the language is not the property of any individual citizen. It is a collective social product. Also, language has acquired characteristics. It has to be developed. Discrimination will have to be done bet-

ween a man who knows better Hindi or better Tamil from a person who knows less of those languages. In fact, if the constitution is amended in the manner suggested by the hon Member, you will have to give protection to every dialect and even the dumbman's language, which is not feasible. The language has not only acquired characteristics but also invited characteristics. So, even though fundamentally the Constitution cannot allow discrimination between one individual and another, between one language and another and they will have to be done away with that is not to be done by amending the Constitution. Language has no fixed characteristics but only developed characteristics unlike race or religion. That is why it leads us to many of the difficulties in regard to the implementation or interpretation of this constitutional provision.

So, I believe the hon. Member has suggested a very good point, brought home the point that all languages of India should have equal opportunity. What is necessary is not to give protection to all languages in India but to think in terms of evolving a new language. The languages should come nearer, so many languages coalesce and form a regional or national language of India. There should be adoption of a common base for the languages of India. There should be recognition of a common base of Sanskrit, Arabian and Persian and certain other factors. The expression should not only be interpreted between 500 Members of Parliament. 500 Members of Parliament cannot substitute the need for expressing between 500 million people of India. That necessity will remain. In spite of the consensus that we have arrived at, the question would still dog us. People like me who come from Assam would be less efficient in expressing themselves to other friends if we do not have a language to speak to others. So whether it is English or Hindi, not the pre-eminence that the necessity of a language which will be more and more understood by all the people of

[Shri Bedabrata Barua]

India would remain. While keeping that discrimination in a capitalist order where some people get employment and some people do not, the question of language will certainly vitiating the atmosphere; but still we have to evolve a language which may be a national language. It may possibly be Hindi but we will have to evolve a language which will be common to us all.

Dr. M. Santosham (Tiruchendur): Mr. Chairman, I thought that the amendment that has been brought up as a Bill before the House would be a totally non-controversial one, but I find that the arguments that have been placed before the House have clean gone off the mark. I think, the Mover of the Bill has in mind that no citizen should be discriminated against another citizen on the basis of language. That is the point that he is making out. Articles 15 and 16 actually relate to guarantee against discrimination and the Constitution-makers have enumerated a number of possibilities because this is a country of minorities. We are composed of caste minorities, religious minorities and so on. Along with that we may say that this country is a country of linguistic minorities also. Therefore the Mover of the Bill had in mind that this article which actually guarantees all citizens against discrimination should have a more extensive, a wider ambit rather than a narrow ambit that has been fixed for it by the Constitution writers.

I strongly believe that we should, as far as possible, rule our country within the Constitution that has been provided and moving an amendment to the Constitution should be an extreme step and should be resorted to under only extraordinary circumstances. But I personally feel and I think a large section of the population in this country must feel, with me that extraordinary circumstances have arisen because of the formation of linguistic States. The division of

the country into linguistic States has caused what I may call a 'language-patriotism explosion'. This has actually come to us as a boom. Therefore now we find two kinds of patriotisms having a neck-to-neck race. In all other countries we find that there is only one patriotism, namely, the national patriotism, but in this country after we have divided ourselves into linguistic States we have two parallel patriotisms running a neck-to-neck race. One cannot guarantee that the second patriotism which has been born later may sometimes subdue the patriotism which is more important. National patriotism is a thing that acts rather sporadically in people. Even we meet with aggression from outside, perhaps our national patriotism comes to the forefront but the linguistic patriotism seems to stay on as a force continuously. Therefore it is very necessary to see that this kind of patriotism may not overtake us and subject sections of people who are linguistic minorities in this country to discriminatory treatment. No single spot in this country can be called a place of unilingualism. Practically all our industrial towns are multi-lingual and many villages in the border areas are at least bilingual. Therefore, from the language point of view we find large sections of the Indian people living in a minority status. Under the circumstances I think that it is absolutely necessary that this extreme step of amending the Constitution must be taken because extraordinary circumstances have been let to come in. Assurances have been given by big personalities in the House. On assurances only, we cannot survive because men may come and men may go but along with them assurances should not go. Assurances must stand for ever. Unless these assurances are embodied in the Constitution, we cannot trust them. As you know, the recent elections have shown that great personalities can be just swept away from positions of power. The people have demonstrated that. So, if the assurances are to

stand for ever and as a dependable guarantee for the people who are in the minority language group against discriminatory treatment this amendment must be adopted. I hope and trust that the entire House will accept it because through this we are just expanding the spirit of the Constitution and giving it a wider ambit.

श्री श्री० एन० नाथ (जालना) : सभापति महोदय, मैं इस हाउस में पहली मर्तबा बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। आपोजीवन के एक भ्रान्तबल मेम्बर की तरफ से कांस्टीट्यूशन के आर्टिकल 15 और 16 में भाषा का भी जिक्र करने के मुताल्लिक जो बिल धाया है दरअसल मैं उस की मुखालिफत करने के लिए तो खड़ा नहीं हुआ हूँ लेकिन मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि उन की बातों में एक हद तक सदाकत है, कुव्वत है। लेकिन हमारी हुकूमत की यह पालीसी नहीं है कि हिन्दुस्तान की किसी भी भाषा को मिटाया जाये या किसी भी भाषा की तरक्की न हो। हुकूमत ने तमाम भारतीय भाषाओं को समान दर्जा दिया है और उन की तरक्की के लिए वह हर तरह से मदद दे रही है।

माननीय सदस्य का कहना है कि हुकूमत हिन्दी जुबान की तरक्की के लिए बहुत कोशिश कर रही है। यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है। हकीकत यह है कि हुकूमत जिस तरह हिन्दी की तरक्की के लिए कोशिश कर रही है उसी तरह वह तामिल, बंगाली, गुजराती, मराठी वगैरह हिन्दुस्तान की दीगर जुबानों की तरक्की के लिए भी अपनी तरफ से हतुल-इमकान कोशिश कर रही है। माननीय सदस्य ने यह भी कहा कि हिन्दी की तरक्की के लिए ज्यादा रकम दी जाती है और दूसरी जुबानों के लिए कम रकम दी जाती है। इस की वजह अघ्यक्ष महोदय यह है कि हिन्दी बोलने वालों की तादाद ज्यादा है। इस के अलावा हिन्दी और गुजराती, मराठी, बंगाली, पंजाबी और काश्मीरी वगैरह जुबानों में बहुत कुछ

मुसाबहत और एकसानियत है और इन जुबानों के बोलने वाले भासानी से धापस में हिन्दी में बातचीत कर सकते हैं। जहाँ तक तामिल कश्क और तेलगू वगैरह जुबानों का तास्लुक है यह बात नहीं है कि उन में हिन्दी जानने वाले लोग हैं ही नहीं। हम सब जानते हैं कि दक्षिण भारत में भी रेलवे के कर्मचारी जब हम लोगों से बात करते हैं तो वे हिन्दी में ही करते हैं। हमारे देश में अलग अलग भाषायें बोलने वाले साधारण लोग धापस में हिन्दी में ही बात करते हैं।

इस मूरत में माननीय सदस्य का यह कहना ठीक नहीं है कि हिन्दी भाषा को जबर्दस्ती लादा जा रहा है। उन की यह बात भी मुनासिब नहीं है कि चूंकि हिन्दुस्तान में बहुत सी जुबानें बोली जाती हैं, इसलिए उन में से किसी एक को आफिशियल लैंग्वेज न बना कर अंग्रेजी को आफिशियल लैंग्वेज और नेशनल लैंग्वेज का दर्जा दिया जाये। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि जापान, चीन और रूस वगैरह मुल्कों ने इस लिए तरक्की नहीं की है कि उन्होंने परदेशी भाषा को अपनाया है बल्कि उन्होंने अपनी जुबानों को आगे बढ़ा कर ही तरक्की की है।

हम देखते हैं कि हमारे मुल्क में कुछ लोग अपनी मातृ-भाषा का इस्तेमाल न कर के टूटी-फूटी अंग्रेजी बोलने की कोशिश करते हैं। हमारे यहाँ अंग्रेजी का स्क्वैंड नीचे गिर रहा है। अपनी मातृ-भाषाओं के मुकाबले में अंग्रेजी का इस्तेमाल कर के हम किसी भी क्षेत्र में तरक्की नहीं कर सकते हैं। जब अपनी मातृ-भाषा मराठी होने के बावजूद हम हिन्दी की तरफवारी करते हैं तब हम यह उवाहिश क्यों न रखें कि हमारे जिन दोस्तों की मातृ-भाषा तामिल है वे भी हिन्दी की तरफवारी करें।

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह (खगरिया) : सभापति महोदय, मैं इस संशोधन-बिलियक

[श्री कामेश्वर सिंह]

का समर्थन करता हूँ। यह विषयक बहुत ही उपयुक्त समय पर आया है। अभी हम ने सिंधी भाषा को अपने संविधान में मान्यता दी है। मुझे यह देख कर बहुत आश्चर्य होता है कि अभी भी हमारे कुछ भाइयों के दिमाग में संकीर्णता है और वे अन्य भाषाओं को उन का उचित स्थान देने में सिन्नक रहे हैं। हमारे देश में आज से ही नहीं बल्कि शुरु से ही जब भी भाषा का प्रश्न उत्पन्न हुआ है हमारी मासूम जनता को गोलियां खानी पड़ी हैं। ऐसा कभी नहीं होना चाहिए। यह बहुत शोक की बात है कि हमारे देश में भाषा को ले कर भेद-भाव होता है। हम समझते हैं कि इस स्थिति में हम लोग उन्नति नहीं कर सकेंगे।

दक्षिण भारत के जो भी सदस्य हैं उन्होंने सदा अपनी भाषा को ले कर आगे बढ़ने का प्रयास किया है लेकिन उन को बराबर हार खानी पड़ी है। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि इस संशोधन के पास होने के बाद दक्षिण भारतीय भाषाओं में भी विभिन्न परीक्षाएँ हुआ करेंगी। इस प्रकार भेद-भाव का प्रश्न बिल्कुल मिट जायेगा। हमारे कुछ भाई कहते हैं कि दक्षिण को हिन्दी के सवाल पर कुछ डर है। यह डर नहीं है। प्रश्न यह है कि वे लोग अपनी भाषाओं में अपने हर एक काम को क्यों न कर सकें। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि भविष्य में अन्य भाषाओं को भी उचित स्थान दिया जायेगा और उन में विभिन्न प्रकार की परीक्षाएँ हुआ करेंगी।

Shri S. Kandappan (Mettur): I am afraid, if the Government is not for the acceptance of this Bill they cannot rightly call themselves as democrats.

There is an inner contradiction in our Constitution itself as far this language question is concerned. On

the one side they say that they give equal rights and equal opportunities to all citizens of this country, but on the other side by other measures, they have this discrimination on the basis of language and that provision also finds a place in the Constitution. This is the minimum that we could expect from this Government that they could incorporate in Articles 15 and 16 the word 'language' along with religion, race and other things. I fail to understand this: if you could say that religion or race or caste is something that is inalienable, that is a fundamental right, how could you preclude language from that line? To my knowledge, if not more, at least equally, it is an inalienable right. Any democracy worth its name, should have certain fundamental inalienable rights sanctioned to the people and one of them is definitely the language. So, the Government should come forward to accept this and they should not insist on continuing the status quo.

Whatever they may profess, the past history has clearly shown to the non-Hindi speaking people that unless the Constitution is amended, there is no safeguard for the interests of the non-Hindi speaking people. It has been amply made clear.

Mr. Tiwary, who spoke before me, was saying that the Central Government was spending for Hindi and equally the State Governments are welcome to spend on their own mother-tongue. This argument is rather very strange because, by this argument, he is driving at the conclusion that the Centre belongs to Hindi speaking areas and only the Hindi language has got the monopoly of the Centre's attention and not any other language. My friend, Mr. Sezhian, has made out that more than Rs 4 crores have been spent on the promotion of Hindi. This is not a small amount. To give a concrete example, one primary health centre in my

area has been deferred due to Chinese and Pakistani aggressions. The foundation-stone was laid in 1953 and for want of funds, that primary health centre, which would cater to the needs of a rural population of over 60,000, was deferred; the plea was that there were not enough funds. With Rs. 4 crores, we could build more than 500 primary health centres in this country. Is this not a colossal sum? The Government cannot ignore this . . .

Mr. Chairman: How is it relevant here?

Shri S. Kandappan: It is relevant. Such a colossal amount is being spent to promote the interest of one language to the detriment of the other languages. That is what I am driving at.

Mr. Chairman: How is primary health centre relevant here?

Shri S. Kandappan: By way of an example. *(Interruptions)*.

Shri Sezhyan: So much was spent on promotion of Hindi.

Mr. Chairman: Oh, I see—We means the money spent on languages could be well spent on creating health centres!

Shri S. Kandappan: An amount of Rs. 4 crores is not a small sum considering the economic crisis that we are now facing.

Mr. Tiwary was also saying that the Tamils who formed only 7 per cent of the population in India were occupying 29 per cent of the seats in the All India Services. I still hold the view that the all-India examinations are held on the basis of merit. So, on the basis of merit if the people were selected, and if you interpret or you have the impression that a particular community is not represented there, then the real mind of the Hindi-speaking people is quite apparent there. Perhaps they were after Hindi not because it is an Indian language but because by placing Hindi there

they will be giving more opportunity to the Hindi-speaking people. Then, it becomes a political issue. That is what we have been saying for long in this country.

18 hrs.

The so-called three-language formula is at best a sop and at worst a fraud. What is happening in this country? In the name of the three-language formula, the non Hindi-speaking people, particularly in the south, have been compelled to learn Hindi. In fact, even though the curriculum does not include it and the Education Ministry in the State Government do not insist on the learning of Hindi or the teaching of Hindi, yet, by the very nature of things, since the Constitution and the Central Government favour only Hindi in the administrative services, naturally, the students who are after jobs have got to learn Hindi. So, there is a certain amount of compulsion in this, but this is totally absent in the Hindi-speaking areas.

If we leave alone the sentimental or the emotional side of it, learning a language is just like learning a mathematical formula. We learn a formula to work out sums and problems and not just for the sake of learning the formula. Likewise, if we learn a language, it is for a different purpose and not simply to buracn ourselves with the language. In this connection, I very much appreciate the statement by our Education Minister with regard to this three-language formula that it burdens the children with three languages and that would definitely hamper the development of the children and the development of the innate characteristics of any particular group speaking a particular language. So, I would appeal to Government to consider this aspect very seriously and to accept this Bill in toto.

I hope Government would sympathetically consider this matter.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj): The issue is very clear. The

[Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya]

Constitution is not concerned with finding a lingua franca for the people. It is not concerned with finding out how many languages should be given the status of national languages. It is concerned with only one object, namely finding out a language for use for official purposes, and nothing more. Therefore, we should limit our speech and thought on this occasion within that narrow limit.

The official language need not be the lingua franca of the country. If you go through the entire-Indian history, this is what you will find. In the Hindu period, Sanskrit was the official language and the people used the *lokabhasha*. In the Buddhist period, the language was Pali, and it was partly a *lokabhasha*. In the Mughal and Pathan periods, the official language was Persian, and that was never the lingua franca in India. In the British period, we had the English language, but the English language also was never the lingua franca of India.

Shri Sezhiyan: Hindi also is not the lingua franca.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: So, there has been a complete separation between the official language and the lingua franca of India.

This Bill would have been very well thought of if the hon. Mover had limited himself only to the languages mentioned in the Eighth Schedule, but by bringing in English, he defeats his own purpose and incurs the same discrimination which he has been complaining of because people would then ask "Why should English be there?". The Official Language Commission has said in its report that not even one per cent of the Indian people could express themselves in English. Why should such a language be included in article 120? I do not know how he came to the conclusion that English should be there. He should realise that by putting in English there he is seeking to introduce the same element of discrimination

against which he complains in respect of other languages.

As our late Prime Minister used to say, the difficulty with English is that it is a foreign language and we cannot accept it as the official language for all time to come. The difficulty with Hindi is that it is not an all-India language and therefore is not acceptable on an all-India basis and that creates a problem. In view of the complaint from all sides, the position would come to this that we would want a language which should be equally difficult equally easy for all. That is the problem.

My hon. friend was speaking about the public service examinations. If a language could be used which would be equally difficult for all candidates, I hope he will agree. Or if a language could be found which would be equally easy for all candidates, I hope he will have no difficulty in agreeing. But this is the difficulty. In the words of the poet, we have "to find or feel a way" out of this difficulty. It is not always that we can find the straight path like Jan Path of Delhi.

This Bill creates a problem in this way. As I have said, it does not solve the problem with which we are faced. It poses a problem, but it does not solve the difficulty I have pointed out.

Shri S. Kandappan: It will lead to the solution. That is our aim.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: I am of opinion that for the time being the Mover should withdraw the Bill. Then let us sit together and evolve a solution.

Shri Sezhiyan: Let him give an assurance.

Mr. Chairman: One hour was allotted for this Bill. We have taken 20 minutes more. The next Bill by Shri Samanta is waiting to be taken up. If he is not very particular

about it, there is no harm in our continuing with this Bill.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): May I request that the next Bill which is equally important may be allowed to be moved? As this is the last non-official day of this session, we will not be able to dispose of it. So, let it be introduced.

Mr. Chairman: It has already been introduced.

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav (Barabanki): We should continue with this Bill.

Mr. Chairman: If the hon. Member in charge of the next Bill agrees, I do not mind more time being given to this Bill.

Shri Sezhayan: We can ask him to move it.

Mr. Chairman: Unless we dispose of this Bill, the next Bill cannot be discussed.

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav: The next Bill may be carried to the next session. Let us proceed with this Bill.

Mr. Chairman: If you want to discuss that Bill today, you will have to dispose of the Bill under discussion. Shall I put the question now?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Unless you sit down, I cannot stand. My suggestion is this that Shri Samanta's Bill, which is equally important, should be allowed to be introduced. This is not a non-official resolution. So it will not lapse. Then let this Bill continue till 6.30 or 6.45. Let the Minister reply at 6.30.

Mr. Chairman: At 6.30 we have a half-hour discussion on the Cochin Shipyard. So far as this Bill is concerned, the Minister will take some time for replying to the points raised. How much time does the hon. Minister want?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Ten minutes.

Shri Sezhayan: I shall leave one or two minutes, so that the next Bill can be moved.

Mr. Chairman: All right.

श्री सरजू पाण्डे : सभापति महोदय, यह जो सभोधन संविधान के लिए ब्रामा है इस में बहुत सिम्पल-सी, साधारण-सी बात कही गई है कि संविधान की धारा 15 और 16 में जहां यह लिखा हुआ है कि जाति, धर्म और स्थान के आधार पर राज्य किसी नागरिक में मतभेद नहीं करेगा वहां पर माननीय सदस्य ने यह सुझाव रखा है कि जहां पर जाति लिखी हुई है वहां पर भाषा भी लिख दी जाय। मैं समझता हूं कि जहां तक इसमें लिखने की बात है वह लिख दी जाय, उस में हमें कोई ऐतराज नहीं है कि भाषा के आधार पर भी भारतीयों के मन्दर किसी तरह का कोई भेद-भाव न किया जाय। अगर सिर्फ इतनी ही मंशा है तब तो ठीक है लेकिन माननीय सदस्य का जो भाषण मैंने सुना उसमें शुरू से अन्त तक इन सदस्यों ने इस बात की कोशिश की है, यह दिखाने की कोशिश की है कि हिन्दी उन पर लादी जा रही है और इन्होंने इस संभोधन को लेकर हिन्दी विरोध का मंच बनाया है।

मैं समझता हूं कि इसमें भारत सरकार की भाषा नीति बहुत हद तक जिम्मेदार है, क्योंकि इस सरकार की भाषा के बारे में कोई नीति नहीं है। जहां तक भाषाओं को बराबरी का, समानताका अधिकार देने का सवाल है, उसमें कोई मतभेद नहीं है, देश की सम्पूर्ण भाषाओं को समानता का अधिकार मिलना चाहिये, देश में जिनकी भाषाओं बोलती जाती हैं, उनके विकास के लिये सरकार को प्रयत्न करना चाहिये। मैं यह भी चाहूंगा और यह हो भी गया है कि इस सदन की सारी कार्यवाही उन सारी भाषाओं में होनी चाहिये, जिनको संवैधानिक आधार पर मान्यता प्राप्त है। अगर कुछ लोग हमारे देश में हिन्दी विरोधी हो गये हैं और कुछ हमारे देश में हिन्दी भक्त हो गये हैं। कुछ हिन्दी के लिये इतने पागल हैं कि वे रात-दिन हिन्दी की बातें करते हैं और कुछ ऐसे हैं कि जिनका पेशा बन गया है—हिन्दी विरोध, लेकिन मैं उनमें

[श्री सत्यु पाण्डेय]

नहीं हूँ। अगर संविधान में यह बात लिख दी जाती है तो कोई हर्ज नहीं है क्योंकि जहाँ हम जाति, धर्म और स्थान कहते हैं, वहाँ भाषा भी लिख दी जाती है, तो कोई हर्ज नहीं है, भाषा के आधार पर भारतीयों में कोई मत-भेद नहीं किया जायेगा, तो इसमें कोई मतभेद नहीं है, लेकिन मैं अपने उन साथियों से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे इसे भाषा विरोधी मंच बनाना चाहते हैं—यह ठीक नहीं है।

इस में कोई मन्दह नहीं है कि भाषा के के बारे में सरकार की नीति बहुत खराब है। आप सब को मालूम है कि हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में उर्दू बोली जाती है, लेकिन वहाँ न पढ़ने की व्यवस्था है और न पढ़ाने का इन्तजाम है, न पढ़ाने वाले मास्टर हैं, यहाँ तक कि बहुत सारे स्थानों में जहाँ बंगला पढ़ने वाले लोग हैं, उन को बंगला टीचर नहीं दिये जाते हैं, तेलगू वाले टीचर नहीं दिये जाते हैं। सरकार को चाहिये कि हिन्दुस्तान की सम्पूर्ण भाषाओं के विकास की जिम्मेदारी अपने ऊपर ले। साथ ही साथ लोगों में में यह डर निकलना चाहिये कि हिन्दी भाषा के आने से उन के मातृ भाषा के आधार पर कोई अन्याय होगा।

हमारी तरफ जो लोग हिन्दी विरोध के नाम पर, इस देश में चाहते हैं कि अंग्रेजी लागू रहे, बात रीजनल अम्बेज की करते हैं, लेकिन अंग्रेजी को लागू रखना चाहते हैं, वे भी इस देश के साथ बहुत बड़ा अन्याय करते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सब भाषाओं की तरक्की होनी चाहिये, दक्षिण की भाषायें और जितनी भी भाषायें इस देश में हैं, वे सब तरक्की करें, लेकिन अंग्रेजी को इस देश में कायम नहीं रखना चाहिये। यह भी अच्छी तरह से जान लेना चाहिये कि अंग्रेजी के नाम पर, रिजनल भाषाओं के नाम पर, अंग्रेजी का साम्राज्य इस देश में नहीं चलना चाहिये—यह एक बहुत गलत बात होगी। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री इस संघोधन को मान लें, तो इसमें कोई हर्ज नहीं है।

श्री काँबले (लातुर) : सभापति महोदय, अभी भाषा के समान अधिकार के नाम पर जो बिल हाउस के सामने पेश किया गया है, अगर उसकी यह मंशा है, कि इस देश में जितनी भाषायें बोली जाती हैं, उन सब को समान दर्जा दिया जाय, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि इस में किसी को विरोध नहीं होना चाहिये। भाषाओं की समानता पर किसी को कोई विरोध नहीं हो सकता है, लेकिन अगर उनका यह कहना है कि हर जगह जो भाषा बोली जाती है, उसको राज्य भाषा का समान रूप दिया जाय, तब तो बड़ी मुश्किल हो जाती है। क्योंकि इस देश में बहुत सी भाषायें हैं, बंगला, मराठी और अन्य भाषायें जो बोली जाती हैं, उन को राष्ट्र भाषा तो कहा जा सकता है, लेकिन जब राज्य भाषा का मवाल आता है कि इस देश की राज्य भाषा कौनसी हो, तब आपको यही कहना चाहिये कि संविधान में हम ने जिस भाषा को मान्यता दी है वही इस देश की राज्य भाषा हो सकता है और वह है—हिन्दी। यदि हर प्रान्त की भाषा राज्य भाषा के रूप में आजाय, तो उसमें बहुत दिक्कत पैदा होगी, लेकिन भाषा की समानता के नाम पर यदि अंग्रेजी इस नाम से सामने आती है, तो ऐसा प्रतीत होगा कि जैसे देश फिर से परतन्त्र हो गया। एक बड़े व्यक्ति ने कहा था कि यदि हम अंग्रेजी भाषा को इस देश में नहीं सीखते तो अंग्रेज हम पर राज्य नहीं कर सकते थे। हम उस भाषा को अपना कर गुलामी की भाषा का बोझ अपने ऊपर लादने आये हैं, अब हम को उसे निकाल देना चाहिये तथा इस देश की जो भाषायें संविधान ने स्वीकार की हैं, उन्हें लेकर ही हमें इस देश में भाषा की समानता को आगे बढ़ाना चाहिये।

श्री राम सेवक बाबू : सभापति महोदय, आजादी के बाद से अब तक जो सरकार की भाषा रही है, वह इस तरह के संघोधन की जिम्मेदार है। मैं तो यह कहूँगा कि इस सरकार

की कोई भाषा नीति ही नहीं रही है, और यदि कोई रही है तो वह यह कि भारतीय भाषाओं को लड़ाओ और उन को लड़ा कर अंग्रेजी को कायम रखो। अगर यह नीति न होती तो भाषा के सवाल को लेकर इस तरह के झगड़े इस मुक्त में न होते और हमारे माननीय मित्र को संशोधन पेश करने की आवश्यकता न पड़ती।

अब जहाँ तक संशोधन का सवाल है मैं इस का विरोधी नहीं हूँ और चाहूँगा कि पास हो जाय, तो कोई हर्ज नहीं है। लेकिन अगर उसके पीछे कोई ऐसी भावना है कि इस के द्वारा अंग्रेजी बनी रहे, तो निश्चित रूप से मैं उस का विरोधी हूँ और मैं सभी लोगों से चाहूँगा जो सही मायनों में चाहते हैं कि जनता भी भाषा चले तो उन को इस नीति को पकड़ना होगा कि इस देश में हर विद्यार्थी को उसकी प्राथमिक शिक्षा उसकी मातृभाषा के द्वारा दी जाये और अगर यह कनून बना लिया जाता है तो उर्दू भी फँलेगी, बंगला भी फँलेगा, तमिल, तेलगू, मराठी भी फँलेगी, जितनी भी भारतीय भाषायें हैं सब आगे चलेगी। लेकिन वे लोग जो अलग अलग भाषाओं को चाहते हैं, लेकिन अंग्रेजी का विरोध नहीं करते हैं, उस को खत्म नहीं करना चाहते हैं, उससे माफ़ जाहिर होता है कि उन के मन में कहीं यह कमजोरी जरूर है कि कहने को अपनी मातृ भाषा और अपनी क्षेत्रीय भाषा को बकासत करते हैं, लेकिन दरअसल वे अंग्रेजी को कायम रखना चाहते हैं।

इस लिए मैं निवेदन करूँगा—जैसा कि कुछ लोग कहा करते हैं—मैं न हिन्दी का पक्षपाती हूँ और न अंग्रेजी का पक्षपाती हूँ, मैं पक्षपाती हूँ मातृभाषा का, उस के लिए अगर वे आगे बढ़ते हैं, तो मैं उन का समर्थन करूँगा। मैं अपने उन माननीय सदस्यों से यह भी कहूँगा कि आपको एक राज्य की सरकार चलाने का मौका मिला है, मद्रास का राज्य उन के कब्जे में है, इसलिए आज वे

कसौटी पर हैं कि मद्रास की सरकार का सारा राज-काज, शुरू से लेकर आखिर तक और मद्रास विश्वविद्यालय के द्वारा विद्यार्थियों को जो शिक्षा मिलेगी, वह तमिल के माध्यम से मिलेगी, अंग्रेजी के माध्यम से नहीं मिलेगी, तब मैं समझूँगा कि वे सफल हुए हैं। आज हम देखना चाहते हैं कि हर जगह हर स्थान पर अदालतों में, विधान सभाओं में तमिल चले—यह आज हमारे देश में कसौटी है।

Shri D. Bhandare (Bombay Central):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I ascertained from the Mover of the Bill as to which Bill is before the House. He told me that the Bill which is before the House seeks to amend articles 15 and 16, clause 1 and 2. But so much has been said about article 120 of the Constitution. I think the whole discussion is beside the point. So far as the amendment sought to be made to the Constitution under this Bill is concerned, I submit it is redundant, because without understanding the arrangement made under the Constitution, my learned friend has sought to move this Bill to amend the Constitution. I would simply draw your attention to article 15 which speaks of preventing discrimination; that there should be no discrimination, on any of the grounds given. One of the grounds on which there can be no discrimination is the place of birth. This terminology embraces and includes the question of language. If there is any doubt or confusion, let me draw the attention of the mover of the Bill to article 345 of the Constitution; that article is about regional languages. They have been fighting for the rights, the rights over which there has been so much insistence. That article speaks that the right is given to the State to make law to carry on the administration of the country by adopting the regional language for the official purpose for the administration of the State. If the State is given the power to adopt the language how could we introduce an amendment to article 15 (1) and (2) and article 16 (1) and (2)?

[Shri D. Bhandare]

Article 16 speaks of employment in public service for the purpose of giving employment there can be no discrimination whatsoever either on this ground or that ground. If the particular State, a constituent of the federation, makes a law that for official purposes a particular language must be followed as the official language for the purpose of carrying on the administration, it is but natural for the Government or those in power and authority of that State to give preference to those persons coming from that State, and speaking that language. But so far as the Centre is concerned, there can be no discrimination on the ground of those cases, reasons or factors given under articles 15 and 16. Therefore, the whole amendment is redundant, not necessary and therefore useless.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन) :
हम को केवल पांच मिनट दे दीजिए ।

Mr. Chairman: Just excuse me; we have already exceeded the time-limit by about 40 minutes. At 6.30 we are going to take up the half-hour discussion. Only about 7 minutes are left now. I am very sorry. I think the hon. Member came quite late.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : इतनी देर
में तो मैं खत्म कर देता ।

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: It is getting late.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं केवल पांच
मिनट चाहता हूँ ।

सभापति महोदय : आप समझे
नहीं हैं । साढ़े छः बजे हाफ ऐन प्रवर
डिस्कशन रक्खा गया है ।

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: We cannot take up the half-hour discussion in that case. (Interruption).

Mr. Chairman: They want to push in.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: We are in your hands.

Mr. Chairman: Could it not be carried to the next day? If the House

desires, the Bill can be carried to the next day.

Shri Sezhayan: The Minister wanted some time to reply, and I will have to reply to so many points.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: We have come to the closing stage; we must finish it.

Shri Sezhayan: What about the reply?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: I will take five minutes only; he could reply afterwards.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं पांच
मिनट चाहता हूँ ।

सभापति महोदय : अब साढ़े छः
होने वाले हैं ।

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Mr. Chairman, Sir,...

Mr. Chairman: Is the Minister pressing that the Bill should be disposed of today?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: I am not particular, but it will be better if it is disposed of today.

Mr. Chairman: Let it go to the next day.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Whatever you desire.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I should also get 5 minutes.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: We should conclude it today if possible.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : चार पांच
मिनट तो आप ने इस फैसले में लगा दिये ।

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasaheb Shinde): May I take it that the next Bill will not be taken up today?

Mr. Chairman: I doubt if the next Bill can be taken up. I do not think there is any point in pressing for its disposal today. Let it be carried over to the next day.

श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी (भोपाल) : भाषा के मामले पर अपने संविधान का जो दाव है . . .

Shri M. Y. Saleem (Nalgonda): On your enquiry, the minister replied that about 10 minutes will be required for his reply. At that moment it was the sense of the House that the debate will be concluded today and voting will be concluded today. On that basis some more time was granted to the House for continuing the debate. Only 5 minutes are left now. The Minister says he will finish in 5 minutes. Once a ruling has been given by the Chair that the debate will be concluded today, it should be adhered to.

Mr. Chairman: I did not give any ruling that the debate is going to be concluded today. I only made a suggestion that there is no harm if the debate is carried on to some other day. It is for the hon. members to understand what is some other day.

श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी : सभापति महोदय, जहाँ तक भाषा का सवाल है . . .

Shri S. C. Samanta (Tamluk): On a point of order, Sir. We, the non-official members, are deprived of our right of 2½ hours today. I claim that 2½ hours should be given. It has not been given. If you give 2½ hours this Bill will be finished and my Bill can be taken up.

Mr. Chairman: I am told by the Secretary that the House had agreed that instead of at 4 P.M., the private members' business will be taken up at 4.30. So, I will take up the half-hour discussion at 6.30.

श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी : सभापति महोदय, जहाँ तक भाषा का सवाल है, संविधान का भाव बिल्कुल साफ है। किसी भी प्राध्वर पर, किसी के साथ भी, कोई असमानता का व्यवहार हो यह संविधान का भाव बिल्कुल नहीं है। किन्तु व्यवहार ऐसा

होता है कि जिस के कारण कई लोगों के मन में यह शंका जकूर होती है ; मैं दक्षिण से आता हूँ किन्तु हिन्दी में बहुत अच्छी बोल लेता हूँ क्योंकि जो सारी भाषायें हैं भारत की उन सारी भाषाओं का स्रोत एक संस्कृत होने के कारण वास्तव में सार्वदेशिक भाषा के रूप में . . . (ध्वजवान) . . . यदि सार्वदेशिक भाषा के रूप में ज्यादा अच्छे ढंग से हिन्दी का व्यवहार होता तो वास्तव में देश के अन्दर यह भाव नहीं पैदा होता। किन्तु जैसे कि अंग्रेजों के समय में था जिस को हम अंग्रेजों का अपर हूँड कहते हैं वह यहाँ पर उन के बाद भी चलता रहा। सरकारी कर्मचारियों में चलता रहा। यदि अंग्रेजों को हटा कर हर प्रान्त में अपनी अपनी भाषा के अन्दर आपने सारा व्यवहार चलाया होता, यू० पी० एस्० सी० एग्जामिनेशन्स हुआ करते, प्रजातन्त्र के अन्दर हर एक को अपने विकास और अपने विचार को प्रकट करने की यहाँ पर खुली छूट मिलती तो पूरे व्यक्तित्व का विकास होता और जो प्रजातन्त्र अभिमत है उस प्रजातन्त्र को मजबूत करने वाली हर भारतीय भाषा का एक ही राष्ट्रीय स्रोत होने के कारण, एक ही राष्ट्रीय स्तर होने के कारण, सभी भाषायें फलती फूलती देश के अन्दर। इसी विचार से यदि व्यवहार हो तो मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि यह जो संशोधन आया है उसमें कुछ आपत्तिजनक बात है। संविधान का भावना के अनुसार ही तो यह है। इस वाले इसके स्वीकृत होने में मुझे कोई आपत्ति नजर नहीं आती है।

Mr. Chairman: We shall now take up the half-an-hour discussion.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Sir, I raised a point of order. That has not been replied to by you.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Sir, let the Private Members' Business continue up to 7.00 and the half-an-hour

[Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya]

discussion may be taken up at 7.00. That would solve all the problems.

Shri Seshyan: Sir, at 6.30 I have got an appointment.

Mr. Chairman: If the House agrees to it, I have no objection.

Shri A. Sreedharan (Badagara): We do not agree. In the Order Paper it is very clearly stated that the half-an-hour discussion will be taken up at 6.30. Therefore, it should be taken up now.

Shri S. C. Samanta: It is also put down that the non-official business should commence at 4.00. Why was that not adhered to?

Shri Sonavane (Pandharpur): Sir, there should not be any encroachment upon the time for Private Members' Business which is 2½ hours. In any case this House would not tolerate encroachment on that period. Therefore, the House should sit up to 7.00 with this Bill and then take up the half-an-hour discussion.

Shri C. Janardhanan (Trichur): There should be no encroachment upon the half-an-hour discussion also.

Mr. Chairman: I do not think there is any encroachment. The time is already fixed in the Agenda. The only change we made was that we continued the discussion on the Constitution (Amendment) Bill as was agreed to by general consensus of Members present in the House. Now that it is 6.30, we pass on to the half-an-hour discussion.

18.32 hrs.

COCHIN SHIPYARD*

Shri C. Janardhanan (Trichur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is not the first time we discuss the question of second shipyard in this Parlia-

ment. The need for a second shipyard was recognised during the formulation of the Second Five Year Plan itself and a tentative allocation of Rs. 75 lakhs was made for preliminary expenses then. Since then this question was discussed many times in the last Lok Sabha. Massive demonstrations were staged in Kerala by the people. But still, Sir, no progress has been made so far.

I do not want to go to the long history of this issue, the history of broken promises, the history of reckless promises, the history of fruitless discussions and the history of contradictory statements by the Ministers, even by the Prime Minister herself. It is enough to say that for the last ten years this was delayed. I do not think there is any project in India which took so much time to be finalised. Our esteemed technicians took so much of their valuable time and our political experts also took so much time to manoeuvre things with the result that this crucial project, this important project for India was delayed thus far.

We know that certain difficulties are there. We have our own difficulties. We do not have the know-how. We do not have that. But there are so many other industries in India in whose case also we feel some difficulties. But those industries are not delayed due to lack of technical know-how. Then, is it because of shortage of foreign exchange? I do not think so. Because, while replying to a discussion in the last Lok Sabha in August, 1966 the Minister stated:

"But not much foreign exchange is needed now because we have been able to produce much more with what we have and what we earn. From 1956 in the last 7 to 8 years our country has progressed fast. Much foreign exchange is not needed

*Half-an-Hour Discussion.

now and perhaps with the little foreign exchange we will be able to do it."

This was stated by our then Minister Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy. The proposal of yen credit was also there. So, it is clear that foreign exchange was not an obstacle for solving this problem.

Do the Government doubt the necessity of this shipyard? I do not think so. Because, though some of our ultra-shrewd businessmen at that time made some statements regarding this shipyard—I know that—to the effect that it is profitable to buy ships from foreign firms than construct a shipyard in India to build ships, I think the Government did not subscribe to that view. Here I am again quoting from the report of the Committee on Public Undertakings which was presented to the House in March, 1967. That report says:

"The early establishment of the second shipyard will be of great advantage to the ship-building industry in the country. With the establishment of the second shipyard demand for marine engines and the ship-building equipments will increase. This, in turn, would induce indigenous manufacturers to take up the production of the required equipments which they are reluctant to do at present. Indigenous manufacture of equipments besides saving a considerable amount of foreign exchange would also ensure a steady and timely flow of materials to the Hindustan Shipyard as well as to the second shipyard."

So, I am sure that nobody would dare to question the necessity for the second shipyard now. If all these facts are true, then why this delay? What are the reasons for this delay? There is something fishy about these things, we are afraid. In reply to a

question the Minister replied on 26th March:

"The project report submitted by Messrs. Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Limited, Japan, is under examination by our technical experts. The project report will be considered by the Government shortly. In the meantime, acquisition of some land required for the project has been completed and further acquisition is in progress. An allocation of Rs. 15 crores has been made in the draft outline of the Fourth Five Year Plan for the Cochin Shipyard."

I am sorry to say that there is nothing new in the first part of this answer. Land acquisition is an old story, and land acquisition is not a guarantee that the project will materialise. Because, we have seen so much of land acquisition in Kerala before.

Regarding the examination by the technical experts that is the funniest part of all, if not the dubious part. The project report was submitted by the Japanese experts in April 1966. In the same year on 9th August, replying to a half an hour discussion raised by Shri A. K. Gopalan, the then Minister, Shri Poonacha, stated:

"The Government are only awaiting that report and that report is likely to be in the hands of the Government within a couple of weeks and the Government will, no doubt, take the earliest time to take a decision in consultation with the Planning Commission. I am sure a decision will be taken as early as possible."

Then, obviously to add emphasis to this assurance he said:—

"The Prime Minister at the time she was in Kerala recently also said that an earliest possible decision will be taken on this matter."

[Shri C. Janardhanan]

Participating in the same discussion the Transport Minister, Shri Sanjiva Reddy, then said:—

"The consultants had given the project report. Our technicians are examining it. In a matter of days, perhaps before we disperse, we will be able to see something much more clear than what is now."

Today is 7th April, 1967—to be exact, it is 240 days since that bold declaration. We did not know that the Minister's few days were so unusually long. Nobody knows how many months and years it will take to finalise this report.

From the fact that the report has not yet been finalised it is plain that there is something behind this whole issue. The Ministers were then hoodwinking our hon. friends in 1966, I am afraid. They then said that the report would be ready within a few days. Now the Minister replied that it was still under consideration of our experts. If this is going to be the practice, there is no necessity for discussions in this House, I am afraid, because no assurance given by the Ministers will be carried out. So, I request the Minister to say categorically what is the position of this project now. Let them frankly state the position now. Do not hoodwink this House and the people at large any more.

I am afraid that it is not the fault of the technical experts in our country. I presume that it is the Government which has not taken the decision yet. The experts have already submitted their report and the Government, for its own reasons, are withholding this report, I presume thereby they are going back on their promises and are doing justice to the changed economic policy of this country and are surrendering the national interests to foreign interests, I am afraid.

In the report of the Public Undertakings Committee submitted in March 1967 it is said:—

"The report of the Japanese firm was submitted in April 1966 but the final decision regarding the size and scope of the project is yet to be taken."

Who is to take this decision? Obviously, it is the Government. Then why is it that it is not taking that decision? I believe, they are not going to take any decision at present. The project report is not published; the expert committee's report is not yet ready, they say, and the Government is not going to allocate more money to the project now. In his reply, the Minister says that in the Fourth Five Year Plan, they are going to allocate Rs. 16 crores. If I remember aright, the original estimate, as envisaged in the Project Report, was Rs. 56.63 crores with a foreign exchange outlay of Rs. 16.50 crores. Of course, they were tentative figures. The Draft Plan has not been discussed and finalised. There is a tendency even now, in the ruling circles and outside, that they want to prune the Plan itself. Therefore, we are afraid that even this sum of Rs. 15 crores is going to be cut. That means we are not going to get the second Shipyard. We are going to get only a ship repairing yard or a boat yard or something like that.

Sir, I am speaking on this issue not as a Member from Kerala alone. This is not an issue of Kerala alone. This is a national issue. If this shipyard is not going to come, the people of Kerala will rise against the decision of the Government. There is no doubt about that. As a man, the people of Kerala will rise and we are sure that even Congressmen will join with us. If the Government is going to surrender this project due to some foreign pressure, then it is not only a betrayal of

Kerala interests but it is a national betrayal. I want to say it here and now. Therefore, I would request the Minister to state clearly and categorically that they are not going to cut down this original project and that they are going to implement the original Project Report. I hope the Minister will categorically say so here and now.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Peermade): Sir, the Government was rightly indicated by the Committee on Public Undertakings when they submitted their Report to which my hon. friend, Shri Janardhanan, referred. They have mentioned that in December, 1956, an inter-departmental committee under the chairmanship of Shri R. L. Gupta was appointed to look into the matter. So, the story begins from December, 1956 and the story of the second shipyard is the story of 11 years and still, as you know, we do not know the fate of this project.

I should like to know from the hon. Minister who is quite new to his job and who is quite new to this House—he did not have the benefit of hearing all the debates that took place in the House before—whether the committee of experts have finally recommended to the Government that the Project Report should be adopted and accepted and that it should be implemented. I should also like to know whether the Japanese firm and the Government of India have discussed the various details of the project and whether they have come to some kind of an understanding as far as the Project Report is concerned and, if not, whether there are any serious differences of opinion between the Japanese firm and the Government of India and by what time the Government is expecting to take a final and a categorical decision as far as the second shipyard is concerned.

Mr. Chairman: How much time will the Minister take?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. K. V. Rao): About 10 to 12 minutes.

Mr. Chairman: Only 10 minutes remain; there are Members who want to put questions.

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: If you want me to do justice to the cause, I require that much time. It is entirely upto the House.

Shri E. K. Nayanar (Palghat): We have given our names.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: One question each.

Mr. Chairman: I do not mind giving time. If you want to hear the Minister, then some time should be given.

Shri E. K. Nayanar: The Minister can reply in the last.

Mr. Chairman: The Minister wants ten minutes.

श्री कानोदकर सिंह (खगरथा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह महत्व का प्रश्न है। समय प्राप्ति बढ़ाया जा सकता है।

Shri Vasudevan Nair: This is the usual practice.

Mr. Chairman: They can put forward their point of view within two minutes.

Shri E. K. Nayanar: On the Congress benches, most of them are away; only 7 are present while Kerala is under discussion. May I know when the Government will end the discriminatory attitude towards Kerala, so far as construction of shipyard is concerned? Not only that, during the last three Five-Year Plan periods, the Central Government invested Rs. 2,180 crores in the industrial sector, but Kerala's share was only Rs. 28 crores.

Mr. Chairman: He may ask his question.

Shri E. K. Nayanar: On the floor of this House, the former Ministers gave an assurance to Kerala people that the shipyard problem would be solved but the assurance was broken. In 1966,

[Shri E. K. Nayanar]

one lakh of people of Kerala demonstrated in front of the Prime Minister and AICC in Ernakulam and showed their anxiety that the report on shipyard must be implemented and money should be allocated. May I know whether the hon. Minister will implement the report of the Technical Committee which is before the Ministry? Can we get an assurance from the hon. Minister that Government will allocate money for the shipyard in this year?

Shrimati Suseela Gopalan (Ambalapuzha): May I know—it is surprising—why the Cochin Shipyard is classified in the Fourth Plan under projects for which foreign exchange is neither guaranteed nor committed?

Shri C. K. Chakrapani (Ponnani): This is an untold story of a shipyard. We have been raising this issue inside Parliament and outside Parliament, for the last twelve years, but nothing has come out. May I know what exactly is the attitude of the Planning Commission towards this Shipyard?

Shri P. Gopalan (Tellicherry): May I know on how many occasions foundation-stones were laid for the Cochin Shipyard and on how many times, were it on the eve of the General Elections?

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताने का कष्ट करेंगे कि यह सत्य है कि विदेशी फर्म भारत सरकार पर दबाव डाल कर के कोचीन शिपयार्ड के विकास में बाधक सिद्ध हो रहा है ? मैं इसका जवाब चाहूंगा ।

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): We have been talking about falling between two stools, but this Shipyard has fallen between five stools: first of all, the stool of land acquisition; secondly, the stool of examination of the project by technicians; thirdly, the stool of Planning Commission; fourthly, the stool of Government's delay which is inherent in our Government; and fifthly, the stool of change of

ministers every six months. Has it ever happened like this? Has Government taken into account the fact that this Shipyard is required not only for commercial purposes, but also for Defence purposes, because sometime back, a Chinese ship was sighted near the Kerala coast?

Mr. Chairman: No discussion please. He may ask his question.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Therefore, taking into account all these things, I want to know from the Minister why this delay is taking place in such an indecent way.

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: I should like to begin by saying that I am in very great sympathy with the points of view that have been expressed in regard to the long time that has elapsed between the first official acceptance of the Cochin Shipyard Project in 1959 and the absence of anything concrete in the way of building the shipyard till today. I can assure my hon. friend who was very sympathetic with the fact that I had not been in this House before and, therefore, I might not be familiar with the subject, that I have studied all the papers relating to the subject, and I shall be very glad to meet him in my room here or in the Transport Bhavan or anywhere else and give him any further details that he wants to know about the project. There is no time now. Otherwise, I could give the House a complete statement, because the questions which I had asked my Ministry were the very questions which were asked by my hon. friends opposite. I had asked the Ministry why this delay was there because in 1959 a statement was made on the floor of this House by my predecessor in office saying that Government had accepted the proposal of the Inter-Departmental Committee for having a second shipyard in Cochin. There is no time now to go into the details. If there were time, I could go into the details of the whole history. But I understand that this dis-

cussion has got to be completed by a set hour. But if I get another opportunity on some other occasion, I shall be prepared to give the House the entire history of the way in which this particular thing has developed.

I must say straightway that foreign pressures have absolutely nothing to do with it. No foreign pressure of any kind is being brought upon the Ministry to delay the shipyard. I am giving this categorical answer . . .

An hon. Member: Were there any internal pressures?

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: I am giving this categorical answer because I have studied not only the files and the notings but even the correspondence. The House may be interested to know that the very push for the shipyard was given by the late Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. The very first thing that was said on the file . . . (Interruptions) I am not giving way. The very first thing that was said on the file was that it was Shri Jawaharlal Nehru who had written to Dr P. Subbarayan asking him what had happened to the Cochin Shipyard and saying 'We had promised it. Why is no action being taken about?' After that, the Ministry moved very fast, and we had a Cabinet decision and then there was the statement which was made before this House.

An hon. Member: What is the result?

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: There is no time for me to go into the whole history. If I had the time, I would go on but then the discussion will go beyond not only seven o'clock but also sometime beyond that . . .

Shri Vasudevan Nair: We are prepared to sit. He can take a little more time.

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: It is entirely up to the Chairman. I am quite prepared. But I can give a brief history.

श्री वासुदेव नरः : हम लोग बैठने के लिये तैयार हैं।

Shri C. K. Chakrapani: This is a very important thing as far as Kerala is concerned.

Shri Kameshwar Singh: Let him take some more time.

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: First of all, I had given one categorical answer. An honourable member asked the question whether there was pressure being brought and whether it was a surrender to foreign interests, whether we were giving up our case for the Cochin shipyard, whether there was going to be no second shipyard at Cochin and whether if there was going to be a second shipyard it was not going to be located in Cochin. To these questions, I can give a categorical answer that there will be a second shipyard in this country during the Fourth Plan. When I say that, there will be I do not mean thereby that it will start producing ships. What I would say categorically is that concrete action will be taken and not merely plans and reports and discussions or laying of foundation-stones.

Shri E. K. Nayanar: This has been happening all along. We have been hearing this for so long.

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: I cannot help it. I can only speak for myself.

Shri C. K. Chakrapani: We have been hearing it all the time.

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: I do not understand the intervention of the hon. Member saying that he has heard this many times. As a matter of fact, the project report itself came into the hands of Government only in 1966. (Interruptions) I am not yielding.

Shri E. K. Nayanar: Why should the hon. Minister get excited about it?

Shri A. Sreedharan (Badagara): He may not yield. But what is the use of getting excited?

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: I am sorry. I apologise to the House.

श्री कारेश्वर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जरा सुन लीजिए । देखाए, इतने दिन लग रहे हैं इसमें जो विदेशी फर्म है, उसका ख़य तो पूरा हो गया ।

Shri E. K. Nayanar: For the last fifteen years we have heard such assurances. That is why we are asking this question.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Minister is not yielding. So, the other hon. Members should resume their seats, 19 hrs.

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: I am sorry I spoke to the house in an excited tone. Here I think my hon. friend was perfectly right. It does require some experience of the House to adjust oneself to it. I entirely agree with that. I accept the position. I was not really excited.

What I wanted to say was that the real technical report on the shipyard was prepared by the Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd. and that came in the hands of Government in 1966. After that, a technical working group was appointed which examined the proposals and the details given in this project report. Then they made certain suggestions on it.

Having made those suggestions, it was considered by an inter-departmental committee, and we should have been in a position to come forward with certain definite proposals last year itself. My hon. predecessor in office, who was quoted by the hon. Member who raised this discussion, Shri Poonacha, said in this House that we have more or less taken a view on the report and in consultation with the Planning Commission we would finalise the proposal. What the Minister said is absolutely right. When my distinguished predecessor Shri Sanjiva Reddy said that 'it will be a matter of days perhaps before a final decision would be taken', he was also not wrong in his estimate. But fortunately or unfortunately, projects and programmes which are to be included in the plan have to go through a certain

drill, and a paper which was prepared by us had to be subjected to further examination. I can assure you that in April 1966 when the project report came into our hands—before that there was no project report; it was all just intentions, searching for consultants, selecting somebody to make the report and so on—in April 1966 the Ministry was more or less ready, to which a reference was made by the mover. Then it had to be subjected to further examination. We were asked to find out some more information and so on by the Planning Commission. They have got every right to do so because the Planning Commission is the authority that approves of projects.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: They are standing in the way.

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: Then after that, it was suggested that we should appoint a technical officer who would examine the whole thing. In the case of the ship-building industry—there is absolutely no mystery about it; there is no *mala fide* about this—the trend in shipbuilding changes very fast. There was a time when we were thinking of 10,000 tons and 20,000 tons. Then it became 33,000 tons and 53,000 tons. Now it has become 65,000 tons, 75,000 tons and 100,000 tons—even more than 100,000 tons. Our own Shipping Corporation has placed orders for ships, I think, of 75,000 and 80,000 ton capacity.

Therefore, the feeling was that we must make a very careful examination of the type of ships that we wanted to build, their cost etc. because we want to make the Shipyard a shipyard which would produce ships which are bulk carriers and tankers; we do not want the shipyard to be producing small ships or tramps. As regards the size of the bulk carriers and tankers, I must confess I got confused after reading all the literature on the subject because the ideas keep on changing from time to time.

Then a special officer was appointed. He was asked to draw up a report by the 1st of April (*Interruptions*). I am quite prepared to answer any questions

but I would beg of the House to let me complete my statement. You should get the story as it stands. Afterwards, I shall certainly answer questions.

Mr. Chairman: It is already 7 O' Clock.

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: I know, but because it is a very important subject, and we have been told that if something is not done, all sorts of things will happen, just give me a minute.

Mr. Chairman: I think I should extend for another five minutes, and if the hon. Minister can complete it, it would be very nice. If the hon. Minister does not yield, it does not look nice for the hon. Members to interrupt him at every stage.

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: Therefore, a special officer was appointed and he was asked to complete his report by the 1st April, 1967. He was asked to examine the whole project, what should be the type of ship, the size of the ship etc., examining the previous reports. His report which was to be ready by 1st April has already been received on 27th March. That was what I referred to in the other statement when I said that the Cochin Shipyard project was still under technical examination.

I would be very frank with the House, because I was asked to be frank, I would like to be very frank. The proposals which have been made in this special report of the technical officer are somewhat different in terms of the size of the ships which have to be produced in the Cochin shipyard, and as far as I can see it is going to require a great deal of examination and discussion.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: That means another ten years.

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: I am not particularly bothered whether I am here for ten years, five years or five

months, but I believe in doing my job. I can assure you I have taken up the subject, I am having long discussions with the officers concerned, I am going into it in great detail. I do not want merely to accept it because the officer has submitted a report saying something which is different from what was said before. I want to be abreast with the times; in order to be abreast with the times, I do not want to keep on doing nothing for another ten years.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: That is the point, times are changing quickly.

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: I am on your side, excepting politically. As far as his is concerned, I am extremely anxious that this should be processed quickly.

So, I would like to say that this report, technical report, has just been submitted. Even though it has not been processed or examined, I myself read the whole report last night. I am not a technical man, but there are a series of questions which I want to ask on that.

I should like to give this categorical assurance to the House. Firstly, Government stand completely by the promises made before the House on more than one occasion, that there will be a second shipyard, and the second shipyard will be located in Cochin. I think I can also give this assurance—if I am not able to fulfil the assurance, I will give up my post—that before the end of the Fourth Plan something will be started in Cochin for the construction of the shipyard. I am told it takes five to six years from the date you start it before the ships actually start coming out. This is my first categorical answer.

The second categorical answer is this. I was very delighted with Prof. Sharma's intervention. He talked about a number of stools. I think he was not entirely wrong when he referred to so many stools. Those stools are there. I am coming

[Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao]

in contact with them. I think it is important to realise that what has happened in the last one year and a half has been on the technical side. Before that it was on the side of trying to get some collaborator who will be able to put in some money. You could not get him, then you try to get somebody else, who will only do consultancy etc. These were the reasons. I do not see this is anybody's fault, there is no *maia fide* at all, reading the entire history of the case. I am perfectly certain that now we will see to it that there is as much expedition as is possible. I have a certain amount of pride in myself, one should not say such a thing before Parliament, it is not a proper thing, but I have a respect for myself, I have taken up this question, I am going fully to pursue it, and I shall give details of the position as it stands as soon as I am in a position to tell him that these are the conclusions we have come to, this is what we are going to do and so on.

I was asked a categorical question about foreign exchange. It is true that as far as foreign exchange is concerned, it is not listed in the Fourth Plan document. Foreign exchange has not been assured. But we have our yen credit and our yen credit is roughly of the order of sixty million dollars or so a year and the foreign exchange cost of the project is certainly known to be much less than the yen credit we are going to get. It should be possible, and I shall try my utmost, to see if the necessary foreign exchange could come from the yen credit for this project. But first we must have a project which is properly analysed and finalised and which can be technically sound and implemented properly. That is all I want to say.

19.11 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Saturday, April 8, 1967/Chaitra 18, 18389 (Saka).