

LOK SABHA DEBATES

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**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

1975

LOK SABHA

Friday, March 31, 1967/Chaitra 10,
1889 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Shortage of Raw Materials

+
*169. Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri N. C. Chatterjee:
Shri P. K. Ghosh:

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

(a) the arrangements made in 1966-67 to meet the demand of raw materials—both inland and imported;

(b) whether several industries could not run full shift and had to incur loss;

(c) when the new import policy is likely to be announced and whether provisions will be made for the existing industries to run satisfactorily; and

(d) the percentage of demands for imported raw materials fulfilled in 1966-67?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri Bhanu Prakash Shukla): (a) The Liberalised Import Policy announced in the wake of the devaluation of the Rupee provides for the imported raw materials and component requirements of the 59 priority industries (which account for 85 per cent of the industrial production in the country) being met in full during the year 1966-67. Similar requirements in 20 (A1) LSD—1

1976

respect of the non-priority industries are being met approximately at the level of 1964-65 allocations.

So far as the indigenous raw materials are concerned, the problem is limited only to those in short supply. In respect of them, efforts are being made to meet the requirements both of priority and non-priority industries to the extent possible within the limits of availability. The availability of important items like aluminium and steel has improved during the year 1966-67.

(b) No case of an industry having had to incur any loss on account of raw material shortage has come to notice. It is, however, observed that some units in the structurals and non-ferrous semi industries could not be run on full shift for want of imported raw material.

(c) The import policy for April 1967—March 1968 is likely to be announced within the course of a few days after the meeting of the Export Import Advisory Council, scheduled to be held on 21st and 22nd April, 1967. The needs of the existing industries will be fully kept in view while formulating the import policy.

(d) As stated under (a), while 100 per cent requirements for imported raw materials are being met in respect of priority industries, in so far as the non-priority industries are concerned, provision could be made only to meet the requirements at about the same level as in 1964-65.

Shri S. C. Samanta: I would like to know the basic policy that is being followed by Government at present about the import of raw materials from outside. Is there going to be a change in that with the change of Ministers?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri P. A. Ahmed): As has already been pointed out, we have divided the industries into two—priority and non-priority in-

industries. So far as priority industries are concerned—as has already been indicated, nearly 85 per cent of our industrial production comes under the category of priority industries—we have seen during the year 1966-67 that all their requirements of raw materials and components are met. The same objective will be kept in view when we are reconsidering the policy for the year 1967-68 also.

Shri S. C. Samanta: The Federation of the Association of Small Industries in India at its meeting on 30th December last recommended many things about the supply of indigenous as well as foreign raw materials. The Lokanathan Committee has also made some recommendations. May I know whether they have been accepted and followed up by Government?

Shri F. A. Ahmed: These were taken into consideration when this policy was enunciated.

Shri B. Barua: How many of the import licences issued from July last were not utilized and surrendered? What is their value?

Shri F. A. Ahmed: That is not very relevant, so far as the present question is concerned. But if the hon. Member wants, I can certainly give him that information.

Shri Umanath: The Chairman of the Chemical Manufacturers' Association recently asserted that prices of raw materials imported under US AID are 30 to 40 per cent higher than the world market prices and consequently he asserts that many of the import licences were unutilised or even returned. If this is a fact, I would like to know whether Government has reviewed the position and has taken up this question with the Government of the United States.

Shri F. A. Ahmed: So far as my knowledge goes, licences given during the last six months under the new policy have not been returned. If any specific case is brought to my notice, I will certainly look into it.

Shri Umanath: My question was with regard to the raw materials for the chemical industry. I said that the price is 30 to 40 per cent more than the world market price if they are imported under US AID. I wanted to know whether it is a fact and, if so, whether it has been taken up with the Government of the United States.

Shri F. A. Ahmed: I shall look into the question. I have no figures at present to say either yes or no.

Shri P. Venkatasubbalah: All the major industries are facing the crisis because of non-availability of imported raw materials. May I know whether the attention of the Minister has been drawn to the fact that the textile industry in this country is also facing a crisis and many of the textile mills are on the verge of closure? Is it because of non-availability of imported cotton? What are the reasons?

Shri F. A. Ahmed: As I have already pointed out, the textile industry is one of the 59 priority industries and so far as their requirement regarding raw material is concerned, it was looked into and the raw material for the priority industries has been supplied on that basis. So far as their requirements for the future year are concerned, that will be taken into consideration by the Advisory Council.

Shri Swell: I would like to know whether there is any idle capacity in the various industrial plants because of shortage of raw materials or because of other reasons, if so, what is the percentage of that idle capacity and why that idle capacity has not been eliminated.

Shri F. A. Ahmed: I have already pointed out that so far as industries coming under the priority list are concerned, they are not idle because of any shortage of raw material. That has been looked into and supplied. But so far as 15 per cent of the industrial production in the non-priority list is concerned, with regard to non-ferrous and structural components, there is some shortage of raw material. That is being looked into as far as possible.

We have been able to provide them raw material also on the basis of allocation for the year 1964-65 base.

Shri S. K. Damani: Regarding the supply of raw material to the textile industry I beg to submit that the textile industry has to cut production by reducing one day working in a week. May I know whether Government is considering augmenting the supply in the next six months so as to run the mills on full six days a week basis?

Shri F. A. Ahmed: As I have already pointed out, this matter has to be taken into consideration when the policy for the year 1967-68 is announced.

Shri D. N. Patodia: Will the hon. Minister be pleased to state whether vanaspati factories are in the priority list and, if that be the case, is the Minister aware that there is a proposal for curtailing production of vanaspati factories on account of raw materials not being available? Will the hon. Minister further advise whether it is a fact that in view of the falling prices of groundnut oil there is in existence real shortage of raw material or not?

Shri F. A. Ahmed: As I have already said, we have no information whether on account of non-availability of raw material any industry is likely to be closed, but if the hon. Member will give me the list, I will examine and see that their requirements are met.

Shri D. N. Patodia: Production is being curtailed.

Shri P. K. Ghosh: My name is there in the list.

Mr. Speaker: You were not there when it was called. You will get a chance at the end if possible.

श्री सुनशीवास जाधव : अभी तक कितने कारखानों ने लिखा है कि उनको बाहर का माल न मिलने के कारण बहुत तकलीफ हो रही है और उसको उपलब्ध करने का काम सरकार को चल्नी करना चाहिये ? कितने कारखाने ऐसे हैं जिनमें ने गवर्नमेंट को इसके बारे में लिखा है ?

श्री कलचहीन ज्ञानी ब्रह्मच : अभी तक किसी कारखाने की तरफ से हमारे पास ऐसा शत नहीं आया है कि रा मैटीरियल न होने की वजह से उस को कोई दिक्कत हुई है ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : जो कच्चा माल विदेशों से आयात किया जाता है क्या उसमें रेयन और नाइलोन को भी प्राथमिकता दी गई है यदि हां तो क्या ये बहुत ही आवश्यक वस्तुओं में समझे जाते हैं और विदेशों से इन चीजों का आयात कितनी मात्रा में किया जाता है ?

श्री कलचहीन ज्ञानी ब्रह्मच : कम्पोजेंट्स की हैसियत से केवल वे चीजें बाहर से यहाँ आती हैं जो यहाँ नहीं बनती हैं और जो चीजें रा मैटीरियल की हैसियत से आती हैं . . .

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मेरा सवाल यह नहीं है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब रेयन और नाइलोन के घाने को प्राथमिकता दी गई है तो क्या उन को आवश्यक वस्तुयें समझा जाता है और उन को कितनी मात्रा में आयात किया जाता है ।

श्री कलचहीन ज्ञानी ब्रह्मच : जिन जिन इन्स्ट्रुमेंट्स को इन चीजों की जरूरत थी लाइसेंसिंग पालिसी के मातहत इन चीजों के लाइसेंस उन को दिये गए हैं ।

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav: My question has not been replied to. I put a simple question as to whether nylon and other rayon threads have been given priority over other things and, if so, why.

श्री कलचहीन ज्ञानी ब्रह्मच : मैंने पहले ही जवाब कर दिया है कि जहाँ तक प्रायर्टी इन्स्ट्रुमेंट्स का ताल्लुक है रा मैटीरियल या कम्पोजेंट्स की उन चीजों को भी रेखावरमेंट्स हैं उनको पूरा किया जाता है और किसी का एक को दूसरे के मुकाबले में प्रायर्टी देने का सवाल नहीं उठता है ।

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav: Sir, you may ask the hon. Minister to reply to my specific question. My question is simple. I want to know whether rayon and nylon threads have been given priority over other commodities which are imported from other countries and, if so, why.

Shri F. A. Ahmed: No.

Shri S. K. Sambandhan: Are the Government aware that the shortage of raw materials affect the exports and, if so, whether Government propose to take adequate steps to supply raw materials at least for those who manufacture exportable varieties of goods, particularly cotton textiles?

Shri F. A. Ahmed: I have already pointed out that raw material and component requirements for the year which is now coming to a close on the 31st March, 1967, were taken into consideration and the licences issued on that basis. So far as the next year is concerned, the Advisory Council will take into consideration the requirements of all these priority industries and whatever is possible will be done to meet the raw materials requirements.

Shri Ram Kishan: Will the hon. Minister be pleased to state if he has received any representation from the T.M.A., Amritsar with regard to the non-availability of raw materials and the unemployment question being faced by that border district and, if so, the action taken thereon?

Shri F. A. Ahmed: As I have already said, these matters are being looked into by the advisory Council and whatever are the requirements for the next year will be taken into consideration.

श्री रामसुख मनी बर : क्या बज्जीर साहब के नोटिस में यह बात आई है कि डिजेंस के नाम पर सिर्फ़ दो पार्टीज के जरिये से पचास लाख रुपये के नाइलोन टा धीर टाप्स मंगवाए गए लेकिन डिजेंस के लिए उसमें से एक पैसे का नाइलोन भी खर्च नहीं किया गया वह नाइलोन घोषण मार्केट में बिका और उससे उन पार्टीज

को करोड़ों रुपया मिल गया ? क्या यह भी गवर्नमेंट के इल्म में है कि बम्बई में जो ए मैटीरियल छाता है उसमें से हर रोज़ लाखों रुपये का माल ब्लैकमार्केट में बिकता है; अगर हाँ तो क्या गवर्नमेंट इस पर कोई बैंक लगावेगी ? जो नाइलोन टा धीर टाप्स डिजेंस के नाम पर मंगवाए गए वे धीर बिन का डिजेंस के लिए बिल्कुल इस्तीमाल नहीं हुआ क्या उन को घोषण मार्केट में बेचने के सिलसिले में उन पार्टीज धीर मुतालिका सरकारों के खिलाफ़ कोई एक्शन लिया जायेगा ?

[**श्री एस.के.सम्बन्धन :** क्या उधर
 صاحب کے نوٹس میں یہ بات آئی ہے
 کہ ڈیٹیلز کے نام پر صرف دو پارٹیج
 کے ذریعہ سے پچاس لاکھ روپے کے نائلون
 تو اور ٹاپس مل گئے لیکن ڈیٹیلز
 کے لیے اس میں سے ایک روپے کا
 نائلون ہی خرچ نہیں کیا گیا -
 وہ نائلون لوہن مارکیٹ میں بکا
 اور اس سے ان پارٹیج کو کروڑوں روپے
 مل گیا - کیا یہ بھی گورنمنٹ کے علم
 میں ہے کہ بمبئی میں جو رامکیشن
 آٹا ہے اس میں سے ہر روز لاکھوں روپے
 کا مال ہلک مارکیٹ میں بکتا ہے -
 اگر ہاں - تو کیا گورنمنٹ اس پر کوئی
 چھک لٹائیگی - جو نائلون تو اور
 ٹاپس ڈیٹیلز کے نام پر مل گئے
 توہ اور جن کا ڈیٹیلز کے لیے بالکل
 استعمال نہیں ہوا - کیا ان کو لوہن
 مارکیٹ میں بھجولے - سلسلے میں
 ان پارٹیج اور متعلقہ افسروں کے خلاف
 کوئی لکھن لیا جائےگا -]

श्री कन्नडहिन खरी बह्मन : यह बात हमारे इल्म में नहीं है। अगर इस की बाबत हमें बाकफियत दी जायेगी तो जरूर कार्यवाही की जायेगी।

Mr. Speaker: Shri Humayun Kabir.

Shri Abdul Gani Bar: On a point of order -

मैंने प्रीसिडेंट के वज़ूत के बारे में जो संजी-
झड़ शिबे हैं उन में से एक में मैंने इस मामले का
बिना किया था लेकिन फिर भी बपीर साहब
करवाते हैं कि उनको इस बारे में कोई हल्ल
नहीं है। इस तरह काम कैसे चलेगा ?

[मैंने ने प्रीसिडेंट के लिखने के
बाद मैंने जो सुझाव दिये हैं -
अब मैंने से एक मैंने इस मामले का
मामले का डिकर किया था - लेकिन पुरे
वज़र साबिब फ़ैसल है कि मैंने
बाद मैंने कौनो क़ाम नहीं है -
प्रच क़ाम कैसे चलेगा -]

Shri Humayun Kabir: In view
of the hon. Minister's assurance that
no priority industry will be working
below capacity on account of lack
of raw materials, has his attention been
drawn to the fact that the light engi-
neering industry in the eastern part
of India have suspended work on a
very large scale?

Shri F. A. Ahmed: I have already
pointed out that no case has been
brought to my notice where on ac-
count of inadequate supply of raw
material, any industry is not working.

श्री हुकूम बन्ध क़ाज़ीबाय : अमी माननीय
मिज़ श्री बमानी ने कहा है कि कपास की
कमी की वजह से कपड़ा उद्योग में मिलों को
सप्ताह में एक दिन बन्द करना पड़ता है।
मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे वहाँ से
विदेशों को जो कच्चा कपास जाता है; क्या
हमारे वर्तमान संकट को देखते हुए उस को बन्द
किया जायेगा। मन्त्री जी ने यह भी कहा है
है कि हज़ ने छ: महीने का स्टॉक किया है।
क्या सरकार इस कमी को पूरा करने के लिए
विदेशों से कपास मंगाने के लिए तैयार है;
यदि हाँ, तो सरकार यह सारी व्यवस्था कब
तक कर लेगी ?

श्री क़ाज़ीबाय अमी क़ाज़ीबाय : हमारी
इम्पोर्ट एक्सपोर्ट एडवाइसरी कौंसिल इन बातों
पर और कर रही है कि बाहर जेबने के लिए
और वहाँ की सप्लाय के लिए कच्चा से कितने
रा मीटीरियल की हमारी कम्पनियों के लिए

करकरत है। इस बारे में क़मसन्द मिनिस्ट्री
और करेगी। इसके साथ ही हमें इस सवाल
पर भी और करना पड़ेगा कि रा मीटीरियल
को साने के लिए हमारे पास कितने रीसोर्सिब
हैं। रीसोर्सिब की बिना पर ही इन सब बातों
क क़ैसला किया जायेगा।

Dr. Ranen Sen: Two years back,
in this House, the hon. Prime Minis-
ter gave an assurance that hence-
forth efforts would be made to pro-
duce as much industrial raw mate-
rial and machines as possible in this
country in order to fight the scarcity
for such goods. Two years have passed
and may I know what is the actual
result of such efforts made by the
Government of India and what are
the efforts made in this regard?

Shri F. A. Ahmed: I have not got
the figures with me just now, but I
can assure the hon. Member that
within the last two years, a good
deal of effort has been made to pro-
duce within our country as much
raw material and components as are
necessary for the purpose of indus-
tries and from year to year, the
output of this manufacture has been
built up.

Shri P. K. Ghosh: Is it a fact?

Shri R. K. Birla: Members from
this side may also be called.

Mr. Speaker: Did I not call Mr.
Abdul Gani and Mr. Humayun Kabir?
If he thinks that all of them should
be called, we can never finish more
than one question. I am asking Mr.
Birla: were they not from this side?

Shri R. K. Birla: I have a very
important question to ask.

Mr. Speaker: He should not make
remarks which are not good. I re-
quest the hon. Member to take his
seat. They are also members.

श्री क़ाज़ीबाय मिज़ : अध्यक्ष महोदय
आफ़िर एक सवाल कितने मिनट तक चलता
है ? एक सवाल के लिए टाइम की कोई लिमिट
तो होगी चाहिए। अगर हम इसी रक़तार से
चलते रहे तो क्सेचन बायर में ज्यादा सवाल
कवर नहीं कर पायेंगे।

Shri P. K. Ghosh: Is it a fact that only 6 per cent of the available raw material, whether imported or indigenous, are being supplied to the small-scale industry, while a major portion of it, nearly 84 per cent, is supplied to the medium and large-scale industries? In view of the fact that the small scale industries have greater employment potential, will the Minister tell us whether he is going to raise the percentage of available raw materials for the small-scale industry?

Shri F. A. Ahmed: So far as the small-scale industry is concerned, that is also taken into consideration on the basis of priorities and non-priorities. So far as the industry coming within the priority list is concerned, we are trying to provide raw materials on the same basis as has been done in the case of big industries and in order to make an assessment, what we have done is that thrice the rupee value which was being supplied to them in 1964-65 has been supplied to these industries. So far as the non-priority list is concerned, the same pattern is followed as has been done in the case of big industry.

Shri M. Amersey: May I know why extra spindlage has been allowed to be imported when there is a great scarcity of raw material in this country?

Shri F. A. Ahmed: I am not in a position to reply to this question because this concerns the Commerce Ministry and this question also does not arise.

श्री शशी रंजन : धम्यल महोदय कच्चे माल के आयात को लेकर काफ़ी गड़बड़ी है और काफ़ी ब्लैक मार्केट भी है जैसा कि श्री रेवन इत्यादि के मामले में कहा गया है। क्या सरकार कच्चे माल के आयात की उसकी प्राथमिकता के आधार पर देखेगी और यह भी देखेगी कि इस देश में किस चीज़ की ज्यादा जरूरत है। जैसे पैस्टीसाइड्स की बहुत सी

फैक्टरियाँ कच्चे माल की वजह से बन्द हैं और नहीं चल रही हैं। क्या सरकार फिर से पुनः विचार कर के उनकी प्राथमिकता को सब करेगी और यदि करेगी तो कब तक करेगी ?

श्री कन्नडहोम श्री हरदयाल : जल्द करेंगे और जल्दी करेंगे।

श्री हरदयाल देवगुण : धम्यल महोदय मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है इन्होंने गलत जवाब दिया है।

अ.यल महोदय . व्यवस्था कैसे हो सकती है।

Shri Hardayal Devgun: On a point of order. The hon. Minister has made a wrong statement.

अ.यल महोदय . तो व्यवस्था किधर है।

श्री हरदयाल देवगुण . उन्होंने पूछा था कि स्पिन्दलज की इम्पोर्ट की क्यों इजाजत दी है। इन्होंने कहा कि इसका हमारे मंत्रालय से सम्बन्ध नहीं है इसका कामर्स मन्त्रालय से सम्बन्ध है। स्पिन्दलज मंगाना या अधिक स्पिन्दलज लगाने की इजाजत देना इण्डस्ट्रीयल डेवलपमेंट मन्त्रालय से सम्बन्ध रखता है कामर्स मन्त्रालय से इसका कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है।

Mr. Speaker: There is no point of order.

इस्पात के सौदों संबंधी जांच समिति

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* 171 श्री जू लिलवे

श्री प्रकाशचंदर श स्त्री :

श्री बाबू ए.ब पटेल :

क्या इस्पात, लाल तथा धातु मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) लोक सेवा समिति (तीसरी लोक सेवा) के पचासवें प्रतिवेदन के अनुसरण में निम्नलिखित की गई इस्पात के सौदों सम्बन्धी जांच समिति ने अपने कार्य में अब तक क्या प्रगति की है ; और

(ब) क्या इस प्रतिवेदन को देखते हुए बोझा और इत्याद नियन्त्रक के कार्यालय को बन्द करने के बारे में कोई निर्णय किया गया है ?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) The Public Accounts Committee have recommended that all large licences/permits issued from as early as 1951-52 should be investigated into. Therefore, Considerable amount of data and information relating to licensing, import policies, rules and regulations which have been in force from time to time and the relevant statistical information have to be collected and investigations done. The Hon'ble Members will, therefore, appreciate that all this will take considerable time. It is, however, understood that the comprehensive inquiry has now got under way that of the approximately 3000 and odd licensing cases which would have to be examined, as many as 400 and odd have been looked into. Until the whole inquiry is completed, it would not be possible to make a qualitative assessment of the work so far done in terms of the reference to the Committee, viz. to fix responsibility in respect of irregularities which have led to a loss to Government or favour to individual parties and to recommend suitable departmental, civil or criminal action. The Committee is presided over by a former Chief Justice of India and can be expected to finish the inquiry as quickly as possible. The Ministry will, however, keep in close touch with the Committee and facilitate its work in every possible way towards early completion.

(b) In view of the answer to (a) above, does not arise.

Dr. Banen Sen: He is reading very fast.

Mr. Speaker: Long answers should be laid on the Table.

श्री जयु सिन्धे: अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी इन्होंने कहा कि जो जांच कमेटी कायम की गई है, उसके सामने इतने मामले, इतनाबैज और

कागजात आर्येंगे कि उसमें बहुत समय लगेगा। मैं भी इसको मानता हूँ लेकिन मैं मन्त्री महोदय का ध्यान पब्लिक एकाउण्ट्स कमेटी की यह जो 50वीं रिपोर्ट है, जिसके माध्यम पर कि यह कमेटी बैठे है, उसके पृष्ठ 96 की प्रोर खीचना चाहता हूँ, जिसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि इन राम कृष्ण कुलबन्त राय और भमीचन्द प्यारे लाल कम्पनियों ने क्या किया—

"In quite a few cases parties imported materials either without any valid licence or without any licence at all."

और प्रागे ये कहते हैं कि—

"It is strange that such unauthorised imports have mainly been made by the same group of firms and they have been condoned by the office of the Iron and Steel Controller."

यह बीमारी थी, अब उसके इलाज के बारे में ये कहते हैं कि बहुत समय लगेगा। लेकिन इस बीच मैं भमीचन्द प्यारे लाल कम्पनी के इत्याद सम्बन्धी कई मामले सदन के सामने आये और अब यह बीमारी केवल आयरन एण्ड स्टील कन्ट्रोलर के दफ्तर में ही नहीं बल्कि अब यह सेंट्रल बोर्ड ऑफ़ रेवेन्यू और ला-मिनिस्ट्री में भी चली गई है। भमीचन्द प्यारेलाल कम्पनी के बारे में जो मामले मैंने पूछे थे उनके बारे में अब कानून मन्त्रालय ने रेवेन्यू बोर्ड के कहने पर राय दी है और क्या राय दी है? वही दिन जो आयरन एण्ड स्टील कन्ट्रोलर का कार्यालय करता था कि इन के पास लाइसेंस नहीं होते थे या सही लाइसेंस नहीं होते थे फिर भी इन को इजाजत दे देते थे। . .

Mr. Speaker: Let us come to the question.

श्री जयु सिन्धे: अब मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि—बिना मन्त्री भी यहाँ पर बैठे हुए हैं— इस तरह से भमीचन्द प्यारेलाल या रामकृष्ण कुलबन्तराय या इससे सम्बद्ध जो कम्पनियाँ हैं उनके द्वारा गलत ढंग से जो—लाइसेंस के

बिना या गलत लाइसेन्स के आवाज पर— सामान आयात किया जाता है उनको माफ़ी देने का काम सेक्टरल बोर्ड आक्र रेवेन्यू और ला-मिनिस्ट्री कर रही है तो क्या कानून मन्त्रालय अपनी राय को बचने का काम भी करता है। क्या वित्त मन्त्री या इस्पात मन्त्री इस के बारे में कोई विचार करेंगे—यह पीट्रियोट में छपा है, मैं ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ, अगर आप चाहते हैं तो आपके पास भेज देता हूँ।

डा० शेन्ना रेडडी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सवाल प्रोग्रेस के मुतालिक पूछा गया है और वही मैंने बताने की कोशिश की है। अब जो सवाल पूछा गया है वह कुछ गलत काम और गलत लाइसेन्सों के बारे में है, इस लिये इसका इस बक्त जवाब नहीं दे सकता हूँ।

श्री मधु लिम्बे : ये जवाब कैसे नहीं दे सकते हैं। जिस गलत काम की जांच के लिये यह कमेटी बैठी है, उसी किस्म का काम उन्हीं कम्पनियों के संग्रह में जब कानून मन्त्रालय और वित्त मन्त्रालय फलते हैं तो क्या इसका जवाब नहीं आ सकता है ?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री बोरारजी देसाई) : इसमें वित्त मन्त्रालय क्या करता है, मेरी समझ में नहीं आया।

श्री मधु लिम्बे : आप सुन नहीं रहे थे, किसी दूसरे से बात कर रहे थे।

श्रीमन्मन्ध्यारेलाल कम्पनियों के द्वारा . .

Mr. Speaker: He will please go to the second question.

Shri P Venkatasubbaiah: He is repeating the first question.

श्रीमधु लिम्बे : उन्होने कहा है कि समझ नहीं सके, इस लिये समझाना पड़ता है। वह दूसरे भावनी के साथ बोल रहे थे। सेक्टरल बोर्ड आक्र रेवेन्यू ने कानून मन्त्रालय के पास राय मांगी थी, क्योंकि बिना सही लाइसेन्स के जो इस्पात और दूसरा सामान मंगाया गया था, उसके बारे में कस्टम के द्वारा जुर्माना किया गया था . . .

Mr. Speaker: He should put a separate question to the Finance Minister.

श्री मधु लिम्बे : उसी से जुड़ा हुआ है। इसी के बारे में जांच कमेटी की रपट भी सत्र बाद आयेगी। क्या इसका यह मतलब है कि इस बीच में वित्त मन्त्रालय कोई कार्यवाही नहीं करेगा ?

Mr. Speaker: If you put a separate, specific question, they may answer. There cannot be a discussion.

श्री मधु लिम्बे : ये सब प्रश्न तो मिले हुए हैं, इस में मेरा क्या दोष है।

Mr. Speaker: If you do not get the answer, there are other ways. If you put a question to the Steel Minister, he will reply to it. If he is not able to reply and asks for time, he will give better information later on. He cannot ask all the Ministers to go on answering, it is rather difficult.

श्री मधु लिम्बे : मैं आप की राय मांगता हूँ . .

Mr. Speaker: No discussion now. I am not prepared to have a discussion. Put a specific question if you feel like, or else I will ask somebody else. Let others also get a chance.

श्री मधु लिम्बे : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि कानून मन्त्रालय से सेक्टरल बोर्ड आक्र रेवेन्यू ने इन फर्मों के आयात के बारे में जो राय मांगी थी और जो राय मिली है, क्या उससे इस्पात मन्त्रालय प्रभावित है ? यदि हाँ, तो इस्पात मन्त्रालय इन फर्मों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करने के लिये क्या कर रही है ? जांच कमेटी की रिपोर्ट तो दो सत्र में आयेगी।

डा० शेन्ना रेडडी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सवाल इन्फ्रावारी कमेटी के प्रीजेस से ताल्मुक रहता है, उसका मैंने जवाब दिया है। अब जो सवाल उठाया जा रहा है, उसका मैं इस बक्त वगैर नोटिस के जवाब नहीं दे सकता।

श्री मधु लिम्बे : आपने सवाल पूछा है।

Mr. Speaker: He wants notice.

श्री नरधु सिन्घवे : नोटिस किस लिये ? सप्लिमेंटरी काड़े के लिये होती हैं । वहाँ यह परिपाटी है कि एक प्रश्न आता है तो उससे सम्बन्धित सभी पहलुओं पर हम सप्लिमेंटरी पूछते हैं । इस प्रश्न से ही सम्बन्धित यह मामला है । यह जुड़ा हुआ विषय है । कैसे जुड़ा हुआ है यह आप देखिये । यह मैं जानता हूँ कि यह नये मन्त्री हैं और आन्ध्र प्रदेश से आते हैं । मैं इन को समय देने के लिये तैयार हूँ । यह प्रश्न भगले शुक्रवार को के लिया जाये । मैं इसके लिये तैयार हूँ ।

Mr. Speaker: It is an all-India Cabinet; not an Andhra Cabinet.

श्री नरधु सिन्घवे : आन्ध्र प्रदेश से नये आये हैं तो यह सवाल भगले शुक्रवार को ले लिया जाये । मैं सात दिन की मियाद देने के लिये तैयार हूँ ।

Shrimati Lakshminakshamma: Sir, on a point of order. Under our rules, a member while speaking shall not refer to any matter which is under a judicial inquiry.

Mr. Speaker: There is no point of order here.

Shri Baburao Patel: The hon. Minister said that civil and criminal action may be taken in this case. Civil action is out of the question because the fraudulent transactions took place sometime in 1980 and so limitation of time will prevent civil action. As regards criminal action, I understand that a number of files having a bearing on these cases are missing. Is it a fact that many important files having a bearing on these cases have disappeared since April, 1986 and, if so how many files are missing?

Dr. Chenna Reddy: The question whether civil action or criminal action is to be taken is in the terms of reference and the Committee is necessarily to take that decision to take either civil or criminal action. It will naturally be governed by the provisions of the Act concerned. Nothing has come to my notice about missing files.

श्री अरुण बिहारी बाजपेयी : इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि इन फर्मों के विरुद्ध गम्भीर आरोप हैं और उन आरोपों की उच्च-स्तरीय जांच हो रही है, क्या यह सच है कि इत्यात मन्त्रालय की ओर से इन फर्मों को काली सूची में रखदिया गया है और जब तक जांच का परिणाम नहीं आ जाता तब तक इन फर्मों के साथ किसी तरह का सम्बन्ध नहीं रखा जायेगा ?

डा० चेंना रेड्डी : जो भी ब्लैक लिस्ट में हैं इससे पहले से और इस विचार के पूरे होने तक, उनमें कोई तबदीली करने का सब ल मन्त्रालय के सामने नहीं है ।

श्रीअरुण बिहारी बाजपेयी अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा यह सवाल नहीं था । जांच होने से पहले जो काली सूची में है उनको आप जारी रख रहे हैं, क्या इसका मतलब यह है कि इन फर्मों के खिलाफ जांच भी चलती रहेगी और सरकार उन के साथ सम्बन्ध भी रखेगी ? जांच के दौरान उनके साथ सरकार सम्बन्ध कैसे रख सकती है ?

डा० चेंना रेड्डी . अगर ब्लैक लिस्ट में हैं तो उन को उसमें से निकालने का सवाल नहीं उठता ।

श्री हुकूम खन् कल्याण : उन को काली सूची के रखा गया है या नहीं ? यदि रखा गया है तो उनके साथ सम्बन्ध कैसे है ?

श्री डा० बा० सिन्घारी : अभी मन्त्री जी ने कहा कि तीन चार हजार ऐसे केसेज हैं जिनकी एन्क्वायरी करली होगी, और अभी तक 400 केसेज की एन्क्वायरी हो चुकी है । ऐसे केसेज जिन में कमीशन किसी निर्णय पर पहुंच चुका हो और उनका कोई कुसूर है आइन्दा अगर ऐसे केसेज के सम्बन्ध में कुसूर न हो तो उन को निर्दोष घोषित करेंगे । मैं जानता बाहता हूँ कि यदि कुसूर है तो उन पर कार्रवाई करने में क्या दिक्कत है ?

डा० चन्ना रेड्डी इस सम्बन्ध में अभी कमीशन के जो टर्न आफ रिफरेंस हैं उनमें कहा गया है कि

"make a report or reports, interim or final to the Government"

यह इस कमेटी के प्रख्यार का सवाल है। अगर वह मुतासिब और जरूरी समझते हैं कि वह कोई इंटरिम रिपोर्ट दें जिसे कुछ फर्म्स पर धसर पड सकता है तो यह उनके प्रख्यार में है। उनकी रिपोर्ट गवर्नमेंट को मिलने पर रेश्मन लिया जायेगा।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: After the revelations made by the Public Accounts Committee regarding the Iron and Steel Controller's office, may I know, when there is conclusive proof in that report, why is it that Government has failed to take any action in regard to the office of the Iron and Steel Controller? I realise that it may take some time for the committee to give the report. But what prevents the Government from taking action on the basis of the proofs that they have in the report of the Public Accounts Committee itself regarding the Iron and Steel Controller's Office?

Dr. Chhanna Reddy: When this and all the other matters relating to it have been referred to the Committee, the Government thought that they should wait for the report of the Committee till they took a final decision.

An hon Member: How long?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: This is no reply. I put exactly the same question.

Mr. Speaker: He is not able to give a time-limit.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: But what prevents them from taking action on the basis of the facts already found by the Committee, against the Iron and Steel Controller's Office? He does not reply to the question. We know that it has been referred to the committee.

Dr. Chhanna Reddy: It will lead to dual functioning, because it is not only the Iron and Steel Controller but there may be other cases which are apparently quite obvious, and therefore, the question that Government should have taken action, etc., can also be raised. So, the best thing is to leave it to the committee of which an ex-Chief Justice of the Supreme Court is the Chairman.

श्री विभूति सिन्घ : पिछले लोक-सभा सत्र में पब्लिक अकाउण्ट्स कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के सम्बन्ध में श्रीमन् चन्दा व्यारेलाल के मामले को लेकर काफी चर्चा हुई। फिर भी हमारी सरकार को चेतना नहीं हो रही है। जो जो बातें पब्लिक अकाउण्ट्स कमेटी ने कही हैं कि क्या क्या गड़बड़ी हुई है और फर्म्स को ब्लैक लिस्ट किता गयी है, उन सब बातों का ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार कहती है कि यह टर्म्स आफ रिफरेंस में नहीं है। क्या सरकार इस बात पर विचार कर रही है कि सारी बातों की समग्र रूप से जांच करा कर एक इंटरिम रिपोर्ट पेश करे और उसके बाद फाइनल रिपोर्ट पेश करे? क्या सरकार इस बात का इरादा रखती है?

डा० चन्ना रेड्डी . इंटरिम रिपोर्ट के सम्बन्ध में मैंने टर्म्स आफ रिफरेंस पढ कर सुनाया। यह कमेटी के प्रख्यार में है कि वह चाह तो इंटरिम रिपोर्ट दे सकती है।

श्री विभूति सिन्घ प्वाइट आफ आर्डर। पिछले सत्र में इस पर काफी चर्चा हुई थी और यह बड़ा भारी क्वेश्चन है, फिर भी हमारी सरकार को चेतना नहीं हो रही है।

Mr. Speaker: Where is the point of order?

Shri Shashi Ranjan: The Minister does not give any hope that the Government is alert and alive to all that is going on in Parliament and in the country. That is the thing. He does not kindle any hope.

Mr. Speaker: He should not get up and shout like this. This is not the way.

डा० चोन्ना रेड्डी : इंटेरिम रिपोर्ट के सम्बन्ध में तो मैंने धर्ज किया। दूसरे उन लोगों के साथ व्यवहार के बारे में यह धर्ज करना है कि हमने प्रतीचन्द प्यारेलाल फर्म के बिजिनेस को बन्द करने का जो कदम उठाया उसके सम्बन्ध में उन लोगों ने कलकत्ता हाईकोर्ट में रिट पिटिशन दाखिल भी की और उसकी वजह से इंटेरिम इंजक्शन जारी हुआ। तीसरे 2-12-66 को एक प्रनस्टाई कनेक्शन के बारे में जो पिछले मन्त्री महोदय थे उन्होंने जवाब दिया था। उन्होंने कहा था कि :

"It will not be possible or proper for the Ministry to make periodical reports on the work of an independent committee presided over by a former Chief Justice of India. The Ministry will, however, keep in close touch with the Committee and facilitate its work in every possible way towards early completion."

इसके बावजूद भी मैंने धर्ज किया कि जितनी इन्फार्मेशन मैं दे सकता हूँ केसेज की फाइलों से वह मैंने इस हाउस के सामने रखी है।

श्री प्रकाशचौर शास्त्री : पब्लिक प्रकाश-उपद्रस कमेटी के दो बार अपनी रिपोर्ट इस सदन को देने के बावजूद कमीशन को यह केसेज इस लिये दिये गये क्योंकि इसमें दो मिनिस्टर इन्वाण्ड थे और यह मिनिस्टर को अधिक भयदगार होगा। परन्तु पब्लिक प्रकाश-उपद्रस कमेटी का बयान पढ़ने के बाद यह बात स्पष्ट दिखी कि इसमें अधिकारी दोषी थे, और जिन को सरकार ने भी माना कि उनका दोष है। ऐसी स्थिति में क्या कमीशन के निर्णय के अनुसार उन अधिकारियों के खिलाफ कोई कार्रवाई उनको हटाने के लिये की गई जिससे मालूम पड़े कि सरकार ने तत्काल कोई कदम उठाये हैं ?

डा० चोन्ना रेड्डी : मैंने पहले धर्ज किया कि मुझ सतीके से फायर करना ठीक नहीं होगा। इसलिये हमने चन्द केसेज के सम्बन्ध में प्रलय से कोई कार्रवाई करना मुनासिब नहीं समझा।

Shri D. C. Sharma: I have followed the replies given by the hon. Minister very closely. May I ask him whether he is justified in throwing to the winds all that was said on the floor of the House, whether he is justified in not calling for an interim report if not a final report, and whether he is justified in not taking any action against at least those firms which have not filed any kind of writ in any high court, Madras, Andhra Pradesh or any other State?

Dr. Chenna Reddy: It is not a question of throwing to the winds all the facts that were mentioned on the floor of the House. Government has considered them with all the consideration and attention and all the details are being made available to the committee which is now looking into it. I can appreciate the anxiety of the House. I can state that the committee is very anxious to complete its report. I think before the end of this year they would submit their report.

श्री ज्योतिरमोय बासु : फिर उन कम्पनियों को माफ़ी दे रहे हैं।

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: Since the public impression in Calcutta is that the office of the Iron and Steel Controller is a den of corruption and wickedness, may I know how many cases of corruption and irregularities have been brought to the notice of the Government and the Vigilance Commission during the last three years.

श्री ज्योतिरमोय : हजारों।

Mr. Speaker: I have absolutely no objection to allow more supplementaries. But after 40 minutes, we are still on the second question for the day. I have been calling one member from this side and one from that. The hon. Minister has just taken over the portfolio, he has to study the subject thoroughly. Perhaps he may take a little more time to get the background of the whole subject. Naturally perhaps when we meet in

the next session, he will be able to give fuller information. For the present, if the House permits, I will go to the next question.

श्री मधु सिन्घे : इसीलिए मैंने कहा कि प्रश्न सप्ताह लिया जाये इस को ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कज्जायः अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस एक घंटे में कम से कम 10 क्वेश्चन होने चाहिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय . वह तो ठीक है लेकिन मैं क्या करूँ क्योंकि माननीय सदस्य हर एक क्वेश्चन पर सप्लीमेंटरीज करना चाहते हैं ।

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Mr. Jyotirmoy Basu's question has gone on the record. That should be answered.

Mr. Speaker: He may not have the information available. That is why I made that observation.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: Sir, it is an important question.

Mr. Speaker: Can the charge of corruption in some office be answered in reply to a supplementary? You should also be reasonable. It is absolutely not relevant to this question.

Railway Accidents

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- *172. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri C. C. Desai:
Shri George Fernandes:
Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of railway accidents which occurred during the last six months on all Railways (Zone-wise);

(b) the number of persons killed and injured and the loss of Railway property in each case separately;

(c) whether compensation has been paid to the next of kin on account of loss of life or property;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the findings of the Departmental Enquiry Committees or other Committees of Inquiry regarding the causes of these accidents; and

(f) the steps so far taken to prevent the recurrence of these accidents?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Farman Ghosh): (a), (b) and (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-169/67].

(c) No compensation has been paid so far.

(d) Does not arise.

(f) Steps to prevent recurrence of accidents include better training and safety education and stricter supervision over the working of Railway staff and deterrent punitive action against those causing accidents. In addition, safety aids like speed recorders, better signalling devices etc. have been extensively provided. Efforts also continue to improve the maintenance of Railway equipment.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जैसा कि माननीय श्री एस० के० पाटिल ने कहा है कि उनको बचाना करने के लिए कुछ पार्टियो ने सैबोटैज बर्क किया और सैबोटैज की बजह से यह दुर्घटनाएं हुईं तो सरकार की इसमें राय क्या है और उन का वह बयान किस हद तक सही है ?

श्री मधु सिन्घे : जनता ने उसका जवाब दिया है ।

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): In the statement furnished we have given the detailed break-up of the number of accidents due to various causes. If the hon. member persists it, he will find that the number of cases relating to tampering of track and sabotage is only 5 out of 841.

श्री बलराम सिंह : क्या कि एक्सपर्ट्स की राय है कि हमारी रेलवे लाइनें 100 साल के ज्यादा पुरानी हैं और हमारे जो मीजुरा रेलवे इंजन हैं वह उन 100 साल पहले की बनी हुई लाइनों को साथ फिट नहीं करते हैं और इसलिए ज्यादा एक्सीडेंट्स हुए हैं तो इस में फिटनी परसेंट भाप की राय है ?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: It is true in certain sectors, the track is not capable of bearing the speed and frequency. So, proper programmes of works have been drawn up to strengthen the track and stabilise it by making the necessary improvements in that regard. The numbers of accidents which occurred due to mechanical, track and electrical deficiencies have been given in the statement.

It is 37, 12 and 3 respectively.

Shri C. C. Desai: Will Government please say whether it is true that in the matter of frequency and severity of railway accidents our country comes off the worst in the record of civilised countries and, if so, will Government please send senior officers and Technologists but not ministers, to some of these countries like France and Japan where the incidence of accidents is low, to study the safety measures which will avoid these accidents in this country?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: That suggestion will be kept in view and necessary action taken.

श्री जार्ज करमंडीज : कई बार यह आरोप किया गया कि बिलाई के फौलाद कारखाने से रेल पटरियों के बास्ते जो इस्पात का इस्तेमाल किया जाता है वह कच्चा इस्पात होने की वजह से रेलवे पटरियां कई जगहों पर क्षराब हो गयी हैं या टूटी हुई हैं जिसकी वजह से एक्सीडेंट्स हुए हैं। मुझे ऐसा भी बताने है थावा है कि जब आरोप करने में आया इस तीर पर बिलाई के इस्पात के बारे में तब सरकार ने इस मामले पर कुछ जांच भी की है अगर बहुत

ही गुप्त तरीक़े से इस जांच को करने में आया है तो क्या रेल मन्त्री महोदय यह जो जांच करने में आई बिलाई की रेल पटरियों और इस्पात के बारे में यह जांच की रिपोर्ट इस सदन के सामने पेश करेंगे और वह जो गुप्त जांच अब तक करने में आई है उसको जाहिरा किस्म की जांच करने का काम करेंगे ?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: Sir, the materials that are used, particularly with reference to rails and other steel compents, are of certain tested specifications. They have to conform to the specifications laid down by the Indian Standards Institution. According to that only tested material is accepted for use on the railways. That is to say, there is a regular drill to inspect the material as supplied either from Bhilai, Durgapur or any other steel mill for that matter, and these periodical tests are conducted by competent technical authorities. The Indian Standards Institution also is in the picture. No sub-standard quality or untested material is allowed to be used for track or other purposes so far as the Indian Railways are concerned.

श्री जार्ज करमंडीज : जवाब और है।

मैंने कहा है कि सरकार ने गुप्त जांच कमेटी बनाई थी उस गुप्त जांच कमेटी की रिपोर्ट को क्या मन्त्री महोदय सदन के सामने पेश करेंगे लेकिन उन्होंने उसका जवाब नहीं दिया।

The Committee was set set up. What are the findings of that Committee?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: I will find out as to when the Committee was constituted and what their report is. If there is a report I shall placed it on the Table

श्री मन्त्र लिखते : मासूम नहीं भाप को ?

Mr. Speaker: He wants time to look into it.

श्री राजबेचक बाबब : नेरी इस प्रश्न पर ज़रूरता है...

श्री मधु लिवडे : प्राप इन को यह रास्ता न दिखायें बरना संज्ञा हो जायगा । यह रास्ता न दिखाइये नोटिस भागने का, पूरा इन्वेन्शन थावर चौपट हो जायगा ।

Mr. Speaker: The reply was so long

श्री रामसेवक दाबब अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रश्न पूछने का सदा तात्पर्य यह होता है कि उस का जवाब मिले । माननीय सदस्य श्री जार्ज फरनेडीज ने जो प्रश्न पूछा है उस सवाल का जवाब हा या ना में मिलना चाहिये । लेकिन मन्त्री जी ने उस का जवाब नहीं दिया है ।

Mr. Speaker: There is no point, kindly resume your seat

श्री रामसेवक दाबब श्री जार्ज फरनेडीज के द्वारा पूछ गये सवाल का जवाब तो प्राप मन्त्री जी से दिलावा दें ।

अ-यल महोदय प्राप बैठ जाइये ।

Shri R Barua: In view of the increasing cases of sabotage by the hostiles the night running of trains in the NF Railways in Assam has been stopped. Even day-running of trains is unsafe. In view of this, may I know whether Government is going ahead with the clearing of jungles along side the railway line as was previously assured in this House, and constructing a road to enable the security staff to properly guard the railway line?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: This matter is engaging consideration by the Railway authorities in consultation with the State Government and also the security organisation that is functioning in that area

Shri Hem Barua: The railway accidents that have so far taken place in the Assam section of the NEF Railway are due to activities of hostile Nagas who have blown off the railway track by throwing bombs. They are throwing bombs even on the trains. These are the reasons for

the accidents there. We have been trying to impress on the Government here that they should take stringent measures. These accidents have been occurring there, in that vulnerable part of the country, and the Government has done nothing so far, nothing so far because otherwise the accidents could have been stopped. The hostile Nagas are intensifying their activities in spite of your patrolling and all that. May I know what active steps the Government have taken to check these accidents, or to stop these accidents from occurring in this particular part of the country? We want a specific answer and not running about the bush.

Shri C. M. Poonacha: In the North East Frontier sector we have difficulties of Naga hostile activities, so far as the railway system is concerned. We have the security force and the army is in overall control of the security arrangements. The railway protection force has provided 2 battalions to assist the organisation there. Over and above that, the Assam Government has also provided sufficient number of their staff.

Shri Hem Barua: Do not depend on the State Government.

Shri C. M. Poonacha: These are the arrangements, so far as the administrative side of the things are concerned. As for the railways themselves, we run a special searchlight engine, an escort or pilot.

Shri Hem Barua: But you have surrendered to the hostiles by stopping the trains at Lunding.

Shri C. M. Poonacha: Since the hon. Member did not want me to beat about the bush I am trying to give a little, elaborate answer. The searchlight-special runs half a mile or six furlongs ahead of the train. Then, armed Patrols continuously patrol the lines. Because of these steps we have been able to reduce the number of accidents. There has not been any very serious accident for some time in the recent past.

Shri Hem Barua: What about the accident on the 2nd March?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: Because there is the danger of unsocial elements trying to place incendiary bombs in the track, continuous patrolling of the track is done. Over and above that, the passenger luggage and their belongings are searched at various stations. Even though this search is inconvenient to other travelling public, we cannot help it.

Mr. Speaker: Safety of the passengers is more important than inconvenience to some passengers. Now, in the question hour the Minister should not take such a long time and give a long explanation about the whole history of the Assam Railways.

Shri C. M. Poonacha: Shri Barua wanted a detailed answer.

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, on a point of order. I have not got a reply to my question. The Railway Minister has said that no accident of a serious nature has been caused by the hostiles in that part of the country. Why should he forget that there was an accident as late as 2nd March between Titabar and Kharikatia stations on the Lumding Matiani section caused by the Naga hostiles. Except stopping the trains beyond Lumding what have you done?

Shrimati Lakshmi Kanthamma: In the statement it is mentioned that out of the 466 accidents 327 are due to the failure of the railway staff. What are the reasons for the inefficient functioning of the railway staff and what remedies do the Government propose to overcome these difficulties?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: These relate to minor accidents—mainly due to human error, carelessness and things like that. In such cases investigations are made and the staff who are found guilty are punished under the rules.

Shri Nambiar: Arising out of the statement that has already been given

we find that there are instances of human error and failure. Did the Government consider it necessary to go into the reasons why this human element comes in the way of efficient working of the railways and did the Government consider it necessary to give more staff where there is understaffing or to remove the workload which is also the reason for failure on the part of employees?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: So far as the workload and the fatigue aspect of it is concerned, I would say that there are prescribed drills whereby no one in the railways is made to work beyond a certain workload according to Justice Rajyadhyaksha Report.

जी एच० पी० स्वामी: फिटिस काल की प्रवेसा धावादी के पश्चात् एक्सीडेंट्स की संख्या ज्यादा हो गई है, इसका क्या कारण है? क्या इसका एक कारण यह नहीं है कि हमारे रेलवे स्टाफ में टाप से ब्राटम तक डिस्प्लिन में कमी हो गई है?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: Percentage-wise the accidents are less. On the other hand work has increased ten-fold.

Shri Mohamed Imam: A few months back there was a serious accident to the Poona-Bangalore Express in which 32 lives were lost. It was stated to be a case of sabotage. Was any inquiry held and responsibility for this sabotage fixed on any person? This happened just near the border between Mysore and Maharashtra.

Shri C. M. Poonacha: This matter was taken up for investigation by the Railway Safety Organisation which is under the Ministry of Civil Aviation and their report has just now been received.

Shri Mohamed Imam: There was a railway accident near Belgaum. . . (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order; next question, No. 173. Shri Bibhuti Mishra.

भारत के इस्पात उद्योग के सम्बन्ध में
परिचय जर्मनी की रिपोर्ट

+
173. श्री विमूक्ति सिन्घ :

श्री क० ना सिन्घारी :

क्या ईरपात, ज्ञान तथा धातु नली
यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि परिचय
जर्मनी पुनर्निर्माण तथा ऋण निगम ने भारत
के इस्पात उद्योग के बारे में एक रिपोर्ट तैयार
की है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें
क्या हैं ?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and
Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) A
study on 'Development and Objects
of Indian Iron & Steel Industry' was
undertaken by M/s Kreditanstalt
Für Wiederaufbau—the West German
Reconstruction and Loan Corpora-
tion—primarily for their own use. A
copy of it has been received in the
Ministry.

(b) A statement is placed on the
Table of the House. [Placed in Lib-
rary See No LT-170/67].

श्री विमूक्ति सिन्घ : इस स्टेटमेंट में
लिखा हुआ है :

"It has been suggested that the
construction of new mills should
be postponed and further invest-
ments should be diverted for the
expansion of already existing
mills, as extension of existing
facilities to their final stage would
lower substantially the cost of
production and improve the pro-
ductivity of these mills"

शायद ही रा मैटीरियल जो हमारे पास है
उसको हम किफायतसारी से खर्च करेंगे ।
इसके अलावा इसमें यह भी लिखा हुआ है :

"Under the contemplated ex-
tension projects, priority should be
given to those susceptible of the
most rapid implementation".

ये बहुत ही कीमती सल्लेख बताने दिये
हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इन
सल्लेखों को कार्यान्वित करने के बारे में
क्या कर रही है ?

श्री चन्ना रेड्डी: जैसा मैंने धर्ष किया है
यह कमेटी की कुछ की रिपोर्ट है और अपनी
ओर से इसके इसको दिया है । यह गवर्नमेंट
की तरफ से बनाई हुई कमेटी नहीं है । इसके
अलावा जो भी धच्छी बातें हैं रा मैटीरियल के
बारे में या नई मिलों को बनाने के बजाय
अभी तक जो एग्जिस्टिंग मिल हैं उनके
एक्सपेंशन के बारे में उन पर सरकार का
ध्यान है और सरकार उन पर ध्यान दे रही
है ।

श्री विमूक्ति सिन्घ : इन्होंने कमेटी नहीं
बनाई यह ठीक है । लेकिन जो धच्छी धच्छी
बातें इसने बताई हैं उनके कहीं तक यत्न
के लिए सरकार कोबिध कर रही है ?

श्री चन्ना रेड्डी. अभी तो जो एग्जिस्टिंग
स्टील यूनिट्स हैं उनके एक्सपेंशन के काम
पर ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जा रहा है । रा
मैटीरियल के बारे में जो सुझाव दिया गया है
उस पर भी धमल करने की कोबिध की
जा रही है ।

श्री विमूक्ति सिन्घ : रिपोर्ट में यह है कि
भाग कोई नई मिल न बनाई जाए, स्टील मिल
न बनाई जाए । सेलम में कारखाना खोलने
के बारे में जो झगडा चला था क्या सरकार ने
उस कारखाने का खोला जाना स्वगित कर
दिया है इस रिपोर्ट को देखते हुए ?

श्री चन्ना रेड्डी : नई मिल बनाने का
जहां तक तात्पुक है गवर्नमेंट के सामने कौन
प्लान की पूरी विवरण था जाने के बाद ही कोई
निर्णय लिया जायगा और उस वक्त इस पर
सोचा जायगा ।

श्री विमूक्ति सिन्घ : अथवा महोबध,
जेरे सवाल का जबाब नहीं आया है । सरकार
कहती है कि यह रिपोर्ट धच्छी है । इस रिपोर्ट

में कहा गया है कि धाने कोई कारखाना न बनाया जाये, बल्कि वर्तमान कारखानों को ही बढ़ाया जाये और उनमें बलता लाई जाये। अब सरकार इस रिपोर्ट को अच्छा मानती है सब क्या इसके अनुसार कार्यवाही की जायेगी ?

श्री क० मा० तिवारी : टेबल पर जो रिकमेंडेशन रखी गई है उसमें कहा गया है :

"The time required for expanding steel mills and for construction of ancillary undertakings such as dressing and sintering plants should be shortened substantially;"

मैं यह जानना चाहता हू कि इस रिकमेंडेशन का प्रभाव कौन कौन सी वर्तमान मिलों पर पड़ेगा और इसके अनुसार किन किन मिलों को बढ़ाया जायेगा ।

श्री० जल्ला रेड्डी : इस वर्ष एक तो दुर्गापुर के स्टील प्लांट की एक्सपेंशन का प्रोग्राम है। राजरकेला प्लांट के एक्सपेंशन की सेकंड स्टेज पूरी हुई है और थर्ड स्टेज के बारे में गौर किया जा रहा है।

Shri Indrajit Gupta: From the statement which has been laid, it seems that the West Germans are laying much more emphasis on the expansion of the existing projects rather than on the construction of new ones. But it does not seem evident from this summary, what I would like to know, whether, for example, in the case of further expansion project of Rourkela, they are agreeable to the maximum use of Indian manufactured structural materials, not raw materials, for the purpose of expansion of Rourkela or they want to import these materials also.

Dr. Chenna Reddy: It will be our basic policy to see that all the fabricated material that is available in the country goes into any expansion programme.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: What is the view of these Germans?

20 (A) LSD-3

Dr. Chenna Reddy: There is no difference of opinion about that.

Mr. Speaker: Question Hour is over. We now take up S.N.Q. No. 4.

Dr. Karni Singh: Sir, I request that under rule 46, in regard to Question Nos. 175 and 188 which are of vital importance to the country, as they refer to devaluation, you may be kind enough to give your permission that these may be taken up after the Question Hour is over. I am sure, the Finance Minister will agree to that.

Mr. Speaker: No, no. We now take up the Short Notice Question.

श्री एच० ए० वर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं चाहता हू कि कल शाम की कार्यवाही में से कुछ अलफ्राउ एक्सपेंज कर दिये जायें, जो कि इस सभा की कार्यवाही में एन्टर हो चुके हैं। कल उपाध्यक्ष महोदय ने

Mr. Speaker: You want to raise the matter on what happened yesterday. Please don't raise it now, what happened yesterday. You may see me in my Chamber and we will consider. You cannot raise it here and now. कल उपाध्यक्ष ने जो कुछ किया, उसको अब नहीं उठाया जा सकता है।

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Import Policy

SNQ. 4 Shrimati Tarakeshwari Sinha: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any delay in the finalisation of the Import Policy for 1967-68; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The suggestions of the Trade are considered in the Import-Export Advisory Council before the import policy is finalised. The meeting of the Council is to be held on 21st and 22nd April, 1967. The new Government wanted time to give full attention to this matter.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Is it a fact that the meeting of the Council has been delayed—it is an unusual thing to happen—and that the import finalisation has been delayed because of the Consortium meeting going to be held in the first week of April and, if so, may I know whether Government has made any assessment of the non-project aid to be available so that this could be incorporated in the finalisation of the import policy for the next six months?

Shri Dinesh Singh: Yes Sir, Now, of course the consortium meeting would have taken place before the Policy is announced. I would say that that is not the main reason, but that is an important factor.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know whether the Government have examined the entire system of bringing out the Red Book, i.e., the Import Policy book for the six-month period, whether this issue has been examined so that a proper foreign exchange budgeting may be formulated? May I know whether that proposal is under the consideration of the Government? Can Government throw some light on this?

Shri Dinesh Singh: The hon Member knows that foreign exchange budget is prepared in the Ministry of Finance, but it is our endeavour to go into this matter very carefully.

Shri V. Krishnamoorthi: We talk about production of too much of foodgrains, but fertiliser is more important for the production of foodgrains. In Madras State we find it very difficult to get adequate manures. Will Government therefore, take immediate steps to import as much fertiliser as possible at an early date?

Shri Dinesh Singh: We shall bear this suggestion in mind.

श्री श्री. सी. वर्मा: मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि मौजूदा इम्पोर्ट एक्सपोर्ट पालिसी में जो लूपहोल्ड हैं, जिन के जरिये से बड़े बड़े पूंजीपति उस का नाजायज इस्तेमाल करते हैं और उन्हीं के लिए इस पालिसी का

इस्तेमाल होता है, जबकि छोटे छोटे कारखाने बानों के लिए उस का दुस्प्रयोग होता है क्या सरकार उन लूपहोल्ड के बारे में जांच करके उन को दूर करने के लिए कोई कदम उठायेगी? क्या सरकार एक्सपोर्ट पालिसी में कोई ऐसी बेज करना चाहती है जिससे एक्सपोर्ट प्रमोशन के बारे में हो रहे ग्रुडरबिलिंग और प्रोडरबिलिंग जैसे छंछी को खत्म किया जा सके?

श्री विनेश सिंह: जी हा, सब बातों पर विचार करेंगे।

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त: क्या मंत्री महोदय को मालूम है कि पिछले दिनों डीबल्यूएशन के बाद बहुत से ट्रेडर्स ने अपने इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंसिज सरेंडर कर दिये थे; यदि हा, तो वे लाइसेंसिज कितनी मात्रा में सरेंडर किये गए और क्यों किये गये और इनको दृष्टि में रखते हुए वह आगे के लिए क्या पालिसी बनाना चाहते हैं?

श्री विनेश सिंह: हम इस बात का भी ध्यान रखेंगे। पिछले मन्त्रालय के सम्बन्ध में बताया गया है कि हमेशा जो इम्पोर्ट होता है पिछले माल उमने बहुत कम हुआ है। हम उमको भी देखेंगे।

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त: कितने इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंसिज सरेंडर किये गए हैं?

Mr. Speaker: How much was surrendered?

Shri Dinesh Singh: This question relates to the policy of import and not the actual amount.

Mr. Speaker: Mr Venkatasubbaiah.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: The hon. Minister has been replying to the supplementaries that the delay in the finalisation of import policy was due to the discussions of Aid India Consortium. In this respect, may I know whether the Government propose to have a new look at the import policy and see that the issue of industrial license is not concentrated in groups of industries?

Shri Dinesh Singh: We shall certainly look into it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Minister is already aware that there is some crisis in the textile industry. In fact, this is because of shortage of cotton. I would like to know whether, as far as cotton is concerned, the rules may be revised to see that more cotton is available.

Shri Dinesh Singh: We shall look into that.

Shri Shivajirao S. Deshmukh: The finalisation of import policy seems to have been postponed for consideration of the larger issue of nationalisation of import-export trade. Is it a fact?

Shri Dinesh Singh: No.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: In view of the fact that there is a lot of over-invoicing done during importation of materials, what specific steps have Government taken to prevent this while things are got from abroad?

Mr. Speaker: It does not arise.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: On every question I ask, I get this remark. This is a very important question.

Mr. Speaker: Please take your seat
Shri Hem Barua

Shri Hem Barua: The measure called devaluation was taken with a view to boosting up our exports which, unfortunately, has not come about. But exports are to be related to imports also. How do Government propose to relate exports to the imports and give shape and effect to the measure called devaluation without having a proper import policy? Will he enlighten the House on this point?

Shri Umanath: He will keep that in mind!

Shri Dinesh Singh: There is a current import policy. We are talking about the import policy for the year which is just beginning. When this import policy is announced, I hope the hon. Member will have reason to be satisfied.

Shri Hem Barua: That was not my question. The existing import policy

has not yielded any results so far. Therefore, I wanted to know whether there would be any new import policy and why Government are late in formulating their new import policy so as to give effect to the measure called devaluation.

Shri Dinesh Singh: I said that when we formulate the new policy, naturally all these matters will be considered.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: Will you allow me to ask a question?

Shri Hem Barua: This young Minister is very clever.

Mr. Speaker: He must have realised that by now.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: I have got two negatives today.

Mr. Speaker: He cannot go on shouting on every question.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: This is a very important question.

Mr. Speaker: It is for the whole House, not for him alone.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: The country is robbed on a very important issue. We are buying things which cannot be sold in the country.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Our industrial development policy is formulated on a long-range basis and our import policy is based on a term of six months. May I know how industrial development is going to be integrated with this import policy which is going to take shape in another three or four months?

Shri Dinesh Singh: Industrial policy is the broad framework within which we work out the annual import policy, it is not for six months. We work out these specific details within the broad framework of the other policy.

श्री हरबाल देवगुन : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतायेंगे कि नई आयात नीति में छोटे उद्योगों को भी उन की क्षमता के अनुसार

कच्चा माल मिलेगा, जैसे बड़े उद्योगों को मिलता है ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : जब नीति बन जायेगी, तब इसका सवाल उठेगा।

Shri Kanwarlal Gupta: We seek your protection. The Minister is not replying to the question.

Shri Hardayal Devgun: I wanted a clarification. Will there be any discrimination between the small industry and the big industry as before in the new policy or not? सवाल यह है कि जैसे बड़े उद्योगों को उनकी क्षमता के अनुसार मिलता है वैसे क्या छोटे उद्योगों को भी मिलेगा ?

Mr. Speaker: He has put it in English; he need not repeat it in Hindi

श्री दिनेश सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रश्न पहले भी बिलकुल साफ़ समझ गया था। मेरी कठिनाई यह है कि अगर इस तरह से हिस्सों-हिस्सों में कटू तो दिक्कत हो जायेगी, जब तक पूरी नीति बने नहीं, इसके बारे में क्या जवाब दू ?

Shri S. R. Damani: In the last seven months after devaluation, our exports have gone down by \$130 million as incentives were not offered for export. In the new import policy, will incentives for export be given so that we cannot only maintain but increase our exports

Shri Dinesh Singh: This is a sug-Salem, Madras State,

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Salem Steel Plant

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

(a) the progress made so far in the establishment of a steel plant at Salem, Madras State;

(b) whether any foreign collaboration has been entered into for this steel plant; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) A number of studies by Indian as well as foreign firms have been made regarding the suitability of certain sites, including Salem, for the setting up of steel plants. Government of India have not yet taken any decision to set up a steel plant at Salem in the Madras State.

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

शाहदरा-सहारनपुर लाइट रेलवे

*174. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या शाहदरा-सहारनपुर लाइट रेलवे के काम करने के बारे में कुछ शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं ;

(ख) इस रेलवे लाइन को व्यवस्था कब तक गैर-सरकारी कम्पनी के हाथ में रहेगी ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का इस रेलवे लाइन को अपने हाथ में लेने और बाद में उसे बड़ी लाइन बनाने का विचार है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री सी० एम० पुलाबा) :

(क) शाहदरा-सहारनपुर लाइट रेलवे के काम के बारे में अभी हाल में कोई शिकायत नहीं मिली है ।

(ख) और (ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार के साथ हुए एक करार के अनुसार कम्पनी इस रेलवे का संचालन कर रही है । करार के अनुसार प्रत्येक सात वर्ष की अवधि के उपरान्त केन्द्रीय सरकार को अधिकार है कि यदि वह चाहे, तो इस रेलवे को खरीद सकती है । इस रेलवे को खरीदने का अगला विकल्प 18-4-1969 को पड़ेगा और उस समय इस मामले पर सविस्तार विचार किया जायेगा ।

Experts after Devaluation

*175. Dr. Karni Singh:
 Shri S. Supakar:
 Shri A. K. Gopalan:
 Shri Umanath:
 Shri C. Janardhanan:
 Shri C. K. Chakrapani:
 Shri Pattam Gopalan:
 Shri K. M. Abraham:
 Shri V. Vishwanatha Menon:
 Shri F. P. Esthose:
 Shrimati Susela Gopalan:
 Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:
 Shri M. V. Rajasekharan:
 Shri N. K. Somani:
 Shri S. P. Damani:
 Shri K. Anrudhan:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any spurt in India's export trade and decrease in her imports since the devaluation of the rupee;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor, and

(c) how our exports during the last six months compare with the exports during the corresponding period of 1965-66?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dimesh Singh): (a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-171/67].

Derailment on Lumding-Mariani Section

*176. Shri S. M. Banerjee:
 Shri Vishwa Nath Fandoy:
 Shri Hem Barua:
 Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:
 Shri Onkar Lal Barua:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Naga Rebels derailed a train at Letekujan between Titabar and Kharikatia stations on the Lumding-Mariani Sec-

tion of the North-East Frontier Railway on the 2nd March, 1967;

(b) if so, the number of persons died or injured as a result thereof;

(c) the total amount of loss to the Railway property; and

(d) whether there had been frequent accidents on this route?

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

(b) One killed and five injured.

(c) Rs 2,425.

(d) Yes Sir, some accidents due to sabotage and tampering with track have taken place on this Section

Manufacture of Tractors

*177. Shri Hukam Chand Kachhaviya: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 639 on the 2nd December, 1966 and state.

(a) whether the detailed project report regarding the manufacture of Tractors in the country in collaboration with Czechoslovakia has since been received by Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the time likely to be taken in its submission?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The first part of the Detailed Project Report is expected to be received sometime next month.

Expansion of Rourkela Steel Plant

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

(a) whether it is proposed to further expand the Rourkela Steel Plant in the near future; and

(b) if so, whether any further German collaboration and import of materials from West Germany involving foreign exchange will be necessary for the expansion?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Channa Reddy): (a) and (b). The draft outline of the Fourth Five Year Plan envisages the expansion of the Rourkela Steel Plant from 1.8 to 2.5 million tonnes of ingot steel capacity. The Central Engineering and Design Bureau of Hindustan Steel Limited is preparing the Detailed Project Report. Although the Detailed Project Report is being prepared on the basis of the maximum use of indigenous resources, there would be need for external assistance in respect of items of plant and equipment which have to be imported. The Government are in touch with the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany in this regard.

Small Scale Industries

***179. Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri S. R. Damani:**

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

(a) whether a committee of the Central Small Scale Industries Board has recommended the setting up of a national investment house for small scale industries to meet the financial needs of the small scale industries;

(b) whether the Committee has also urged Government to persuade the Life Insurance Corporation to provide finance to the industrial estates;

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

(d) the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed) (a) Yes, Sir. The Small Scale Industries Board itself recommended the setting up of a National Investment House for Small Industries to meet the financial needs of Small Scale Industries. The official level Committee of the Small Scale

Industries Board at its meeting held on 27th February, 1967 reiterated this recommendation.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Small Industries Board and its official level Committee have urged the Government to persuade the Life Insurance Corporation to continue to provide finance to industrial estates.

(c) and (d) Proposal at (a) above has been taken up with the Reserve Bank of India and Ministry of Finance and that at (b) has been taken up with the Life Insurance Corporation of India. No final decision has yet been taken.

Development of Copper Projects

***180. Shri Yamuna Prasad Mandal:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri G. C. Naik:
Shri K. P. Singh Deo:
Shri A. Dipa:**

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

(a) whether a new Company will be formed in the public sector for developing the three current major copper projects namely, Khetri in Rajasthan, Rakha in Bihar and Agnigandla in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether this Company would also start a consultancy service in this field; and

(c) the target date for the commencement of the Rakha Project and the capital investment and the estimated production capacity thereof?

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

(b) It is proposed that the new Company should in due course also develop consultancy services in the field of copper exploitation.

(c) The National Mineral Development Corporation has prepared a scheme for undertaking small scale mining of the Rakha deposits to start with. This is estimated to cost Rs. 6.50 crores and will produce concentrates

to yield 3500 tonnes of copper per annum. The scheme is now under examination. No target date has been set for the commencement of the Rakha project but it will take about 2-1½ years (30 months) to open a mine and start small scale production under this scheme.

Sabotage on Railways

*181. Shri S. C. Samanta: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any provision to save Railway property from damage, pilferage and loss by sabotage or students misbehaviour;

(b) the total loss of life and property, both public and private resulting from various acts of sabotage, students' unrest and otherwise during 1966-67; and

(c) in how many cases culprits were apprehended and punishment awarded to them and the reasons why others could not be traced?

The Minister of Railways (Sri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Yes Sir The State Government Police and Railway Protection Force are provided on the Railways to safeguard the railway property from damage, pilferage and loss by sabotage or students' misbehaviour

(b) 201 persons were killed and total loss to property has been estimated approximately at Rs. 3916 lakhs.

(c) In 79 cases, culprits were apprehended and in 2 cases punishment was awarded. The remaining cases are under police investigation under trial.

Exports and Imports

*182. Shri A. Sreedharan: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the practice of under-invoicing of exports by exporters and over-invoicing of imports especially by the subsidiary concerns of foreign firms operating in India; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this direction?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Some cases of under-invoicing of exports and over-invoicing of imports of firms including the subsidiary concerns of the foreign firms have come to notice

(b) Suitable action depending on the circumstances of each case is taken under the Customs Act 1962 and/or Foreign Exchange Regulation Act 1947

Supply of Stainless Steel to Manufacturers

*183. Shri Maddi Sudarasanam: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to supply directly stainless steel to the manufacturers of stainless steel utensils and other commodities; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Steel Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) The matter is under consideration of the Government.

(b) Does not arise

Price of Rubber

*184. Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Shri Umanath:

Shri Nambiar:

Shri P. K. Vasudevan Nair:

Shrimati Suseela Gopalan:

Shri C. K. Chakrapani:

Shri C. Janardhanan:

Shri P. C. Adichan:

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri A. Sreedharan:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rubber Board has informed Government that the recent decline in the price of rubber was caused by the imports of rubber at a time when the production in India had considerably increased;

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

(c) the steps Government propose to take to stabilise the price of rubber?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shaif Qureshi): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. There has been an increase in our production of natural rubber but the increase still left a deficit of 30,000 tonnes in the overall requirement of the manufacturing sector which had to be met by imports. In the context of the ruling prices of imported and indigenous rubber, it will not be correct to assume that there has been a real decline in the prices of indigenous natural rubber. The acute shortage of rubber in the country in 1966, caused by restricted imports and an accident in the synthetic rubber factory, led to an abnormal rise in local prices; this abnormality in the rise has now disappeared.

(c) The Tariff Commission has been asked to recommend to Government the fair price of indigenous natural rubber. Their Report is expected in May 1967. Further action with a view to stabilisation of rubber prices will be considered on receipt of their recommendations.

Level Crossings and Over-Bridges in Delhi

185. Shri Balraj Madhok: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the total number and location of the level crossings falling in the urbanised part of the Union territory of Delhi;

(b) the number of over-bridges built so far and the location thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to build any more over-bridges and if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-172/67].

Prices of Automobiles

*186. Shri Ramachandra Uliak: Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

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

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to cut down the prices of automobiles and streamline the automobile ancillary industry; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) and (b). At present there are more than two hundred firms engaged in the manufacture of one or more of the ancillary items for automobiles. Generally speaking, almost all the major items are now manufactured indigenously. In view of the progress already made licensing of new units for the manufacturer of automobile ancillary industries except for truck mounted equipment is now banned. Existing units are, however, permitted to expand or diversify production to enable them to achieve economic levels of production.

In order to encourage the ancillary manufacturers to take up the manufacture of automobile ancillary items, a clear demarcation has been made between the responsibility of the main manufacturers and the ancillary manufacturers, and most of the important ancillary items are reserved for development by the ancillary manufacturers.

Both the vehicle and ancillary manufacturers have also been asked to standardise the components to the utmost extent practicable, without prejudice to quality and performance.

Import of Rubber

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

(a) whether licenses were issued for the import of rubber during the last six months;

(b) if so, the number thereof and the quantity involved;

(c) whether it is a fact that stock of natural rubber produced in the country has accumulated; and

(d) if so, the reasons for issuing import licences?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) and (b). 83 licences allowing import of about 6100 tonnes of rubber have been issued during the period October, 1966 to March, 1967.

(c) No, Sir. A comparative statement indicating the monthwise stock position of rubber in 1965 and 1966 is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No LT-173/67]. It will be seen that the stocks of rubber during 1966 were more or less at par with those in the corresponding months of 1965.

(d) Does not arise.

Exports

- *188. Shri Umanath:
Shri C. K. Chakrapani:
Shri P. Gopalan:
Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:
Shri V. Vishwanatha Menon:
Shri K. M. Abraham:
Shri P. P. Esthose:
Shrimati Suseela Gopalan:
Shri Onkar Singh:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that exports have gone down since devaluation, contrary to expectation;

(b) if so, the main items of export in which the fall has been registered and the extent of the fall;

(c) the reasons for the fall; and

(d) the steps taken to retrieve the position?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) (c) and (d): A statement showing the reasons for fall in exports and steps taken to

retrieve the position is laid on the Table of the House (Statement I). [Placed in Library. See No LT-171/67].

(b) Another statement showing the increase and decrease in the principle items of exports during June—December, 1966 as compared to the corresponding period of 1965 is laid on the Table of the House (Statement II). [Placed in Library. See No LT-175/67]

Production of Cars and Scooters

- *189. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Khagapathi Pradhani:
Shri Heerji Bhai:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the output of cars and scooters has considerably gone down in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action taken in this regard?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) No, Sir. The production of cars and scooters has been steady going up from year to year.

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

Delegation of Export Promotion Experts from U.N.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a delegation of export promotion experts sponsored by the U.N. visited India recently;

(b) if so, the number of factories visited by it; and

(c) the suggestions made by the delegation?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) A seven-man U.N. Team on Export Production visited India for a period of five weeks from

16th January, 1967, to explore ways and means of stepping up the export potential of specified engineering and chemical industries.

(b) 132.

(c) The final recommendations of the Team have not so far been received by Government.

Railway Lines in Haryana

*191 Shri Abdul Ghani Dar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) the total mileage of railway line which is proposed to be set up in Haryana in the Fourth Plan and the names of the places where these railway lines are to be set up, and

(b) the details of the proposal forwarded by the State Government of Haryana in this connection?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) The proposals for construction of new railway lines during the Fourth Plan have not yet been finished

(b) No proposals for construction of new lines during the Fourth Plan have been received from the new State Government of Haryana, so far. However, Gohana-Panipat (Restoration) was proposed by the erstwhile Punjab Government.

Closure of Textile Mills

*192 Shri K. Ramani:
Shri C. K. Chakrapani:
Shri Umanath:
Shrimati Susela Gopalan:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of textile mills that remained closed during February, 1967;

(b) the total number of mills closed in Madras State on account of (i) shortage of cotton, (ii) financial crisis and (iii) mismanagement during this period;

(c) the total number of workers rendered jobless as a result of this

crisis; and

(d) The steps taken to avert the crisis?

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

(a) Twentyeight.

(b) Seven—four for financial reasons, Two on account of labour strike and one due to power shortage, and none due to shortage of cotton.

(c) 31,640.

(d) Whenever necessary, an investigation under Section 15 of Industries (Development & Regulation Act is instituted and, on the basis of the investigation reports, action is taken in suitable cases, in consultation with the State Government to resume working of closed mill by the appointment of Authorised Controller/Authorised Agents, under Section 18A of the Act. Financial assistance is also provided in deserving cases on the merits of each case.

Idle Capacity in Engineering Industry

193 Shri S. S. Kothari: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that idle capacity in engineering industry has increased during the last year due to paucity of orders; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to relieve the industry of its difficulties?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) and (b). Yes in the case of a few industries. In such cases the Industries have been advised to diversify or are themselves diversifying their production to cover other goods.

Railway Wagons

*194. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a drastic reduction in the orders placed for Railway wagons with firms like M/s.

Braithwaite & Co. leading to threat of large scale retrenchment of workers there;

(b) the basis on which such orders are allocated between wagon builders and whether any complaints of undue favouritism have been received in this respect; and

(c) whether the slump in the estimated demand for wagons is due to unforeseen economic recession in the country or to faulty planning

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) There has been a reduction in the number of wagons ordered from all wagon builders in keeping with the revised requirements of wagons for meeting the Railways requirements in respect of freight transport and in keeping with the financial resources placed at the disposal of the Railways.

(b) The quantity available for ordering has been distributed amongst the different wagon builders taking into account the outstanding load available with the firms from the previous orders and their past performance in such a way that the distribution amongst the various builders is equitable, ensuring at the same time that the Total expenditure incurred in the procurement of wagons is kept at the lowest level by a suitable adjustment in the prices offered to builders who had quoted higher rates.

Slight incentive in the form of additional order to firms who have quoted low rates and or secure orders for export of wagons, was also given

There has been one complaint from a firm stating that they had been discriminated against but it has been found that there are no grounds for this.

(c) Reduction in demand for wagons is attributable to the unforeseen economic recession in the country.

Manufacture of Small Cars

*196. Shri K. Lakkappa:

Shri M. V. Rajasekharan:

Will the Minister of Industrial

Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Mysore Government have submitted a proposal to manufacture small cars;

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

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in library. See No LT-177/67].

कपड़े के उत्पादन पर निबंधन

* 196. श्री हे० शि० पाटिल :
श्री टी० धार० पाटिल :
श्री रामचंद्र उलाका :
श्री कुलेश्वर नीना :
श्री जगपति प्रभासी :
श्री हीरजी भाई :

क्या बाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार कपड़े पर से नियंत्रण हटाने का है ;

(ख) क्या वस्त्र मालाहकार समिति ने नियंत्रण हटाने की माग की है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

बाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री शफी कुरेशी) : (क) और (ख). जी, नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Import of Machinery and Equipment for Bauxite Mines

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

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

(a) whether the Indian Aluminium

Company has been offered a \$ 2 million loan by the Export-Import Bank to help finance procurement of machinery and equipment from U.S.A. for development of Bauxite mines in the country;

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

(c) which of the Bauxite mines in this country are proposed to be developed under this loan?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) In March 1965, the Indian Aluminium Company Ltd., Calcutta, were permitted to negotiate with Exim Bank of U.S.A. for a foreign change loan to finance partly the import of a part of plant and machinery required for a new aluminium project at Belgaum in Mysore State, including development of bauxite mines to feed the proposed aluminium smelter. On 21st February, 1967, Exim Bank announced their agreement to extend a loan of U.S. \$2 million to the Indian company.

(b) Detailed terms and conditions regarding the loan are still under negotiation.

(c) The Belgaum Aluminium smelter is based on the bauxite deposits in the South Kolhapur region of Maharashtra and the deposits in the Belgaum and North Kanara Districts of Mysore.

Location of the 5th Steel Plant

*198. Shri Seethyan:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri S. Supakar:
Shri Eswara Reddy:

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

(a) whether any final decision has been taken regarding the location of the 5th steel plant in the public sector; and

(b) if so, the capacity and the financial outlay decided in this regard?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Import of Golf Equipment

251. Dr. Karnj Singhji: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the acute shortage of Golf equipment in the country and also in view of foreign exchange being earned by export of sports goods like hockey-sticks and footballs, Government propose to earmark some foreign exchange so earned for the import of Golf equipment; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (b). Under the present policy for registered exporters, only import replenishment is allowed i.e. what is needed to product.

In terms of the current import policy, applications from recognised clubs are being considered for import of golf balls.

Railway Line from Khurda Road to Balasgr

252. Shri A. Dipa: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a preliminary survey for con-

structing a Railway line from Khurda Road to Balangir via Daspalla, Purunakatak, Baghiapara and Tarbha;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to conduct a secondary investigation; and

(c) when during the next Five Year Plan, Government propose to take up the work?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Preliminary Engineering and Traffic surveys for a new broad gauge line between Khurda Road and Balangir were carried out during 1946-47.

(b) No

(c) The proposals for construction of new lines during the Fourth Five Year Plan are still to be finalised.

मुंबई-प्रतापगंज रेलवे लाइन का विस्तार

253. श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ समय पहले यह निर्णय किया गया था कि बिहार में मुंबई से धरमीटा, भापटियाही-राबोपुर हो कर प्रतापगंज तक रेलवे लाइन का विस्तार किया जायेगा तथा भूतपूर्व रेलवे मंत्री, डा० राम सुभग सिंह ने 23 अक्टूबर, 1966 को मुंबई (बिहार) में इस कार्य का उद्घाटन भी किया था ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि यह प्राश्वासन दिया गया था कि सूबे से पीड़ित स्थानीय लोगों को इस लाइन के निर्माण कार्य में लगाया जायेगा ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो कितने स्थानीय लोगों को अब तक रोजगार दिया जा चुका है ; और

(घ) इस रेलवे लाइन के कब तक पूरा हो जाने की संभावना है तथा धरमीटा और

भापटियाही के बीच यह लाइन किस रास्ते से गुजरेगी ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री सी० एच० पुनाचा) :

(क) मुंबई भपटियाही तक लाइन के केवल मुंबई और धरमीटा के बीच के भाग (12.78 कि०मी०) में ही फिर से लाइन बिछाने का निश्चय किया गया था। इस निर्माण कार्य का उद्घाटन 23-10-66 को भूतपूर्व रेलवे राज्य मंत्री द्वारा किया गया था और इस पर काम हो रहा है।

(ख) इस तरह का कोई प्राश्वासन नहीं दिया गया था।

(ग) यद्यपि कोई प्राश्वासन नहीं दिया गया, फिर भी लगभग 500 स्थानीय व्यक्तियों को, जिन्हें उपयुक्त पाया गया, इस काम पर लगा दिया गया है।

(घ) मुंबई-धरमीटा भाग में फिर से लाइन बिछाने का काम मई, 1967 तक पूरा हो जाने की संभावना है। धरमीटा और भपटियाही के बीच के हिस्से में फिर से लाइन बिछाने का फिलहाल कोई विचार नहीं है।

Sale of Handloom Cloth

254. Shri Y. G. Gowd: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any society run either on cooperative lines or by Government for the promotion of sale of handloom cloth in and outside the country;

(b) if so, what was its turn-over in 1966;

(c) the sources from which the cloth for sale was procured;

(d) what is the percentage of cloth procured from the cooperatives, businessmen and master weavers;

(e) if the cloth required is procured from the cooperatives also, which of the society supplied the largest quantity and its cost; and

(f) the procedure laid down for the purchase of the cloth required for sale or export to other countries?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shaif Qureshi):
(a) Yes, Sir There is a Cooperative Society of this type, called The All India Handloom Fabrics Marketing Cooperative Society Ltd. Bombay

(b) Turn-over in 1965-66 Cooperative year was Rs. 2,31,16,713 00

(c) From shareholders which include State Apex Weavers Societies; Primary Weavers Cooperative Societies, State Government's State Trading organisations, Individual, and firms engaged in handloom industry

(d) Cloth procured from Cooperatives 45%

Cloth procured from other sources .. . 55%

(e) Chennimalai Handloom Weavers Cooperative Sales & Production Society Ltd., Chennimalai

Cost . Rs 4,37,967.00

(f) A statement is attached [Placed in Library See No. LT-176/67]

M S Golcha Properties, (P) Ltd., Delhi

255 Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavalva : Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2606-A on the 29th November, 1966 and state:

(a) whether any decision has since been given by the High Court of Rajasthan in the matter pending before them regarding the creditors of M/s. Golcha Properties (P) Ltd., Delhi; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

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

posted for hearing on 4th April, 1967.

(b) Does not arise.

पटना में गंगा नदी पर पुल

256. श्री विप्लव मिश्र :

श्री क० न० तिवारी :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार सरकार ने प्रार्थना की है कि पटना में गंगा पर एक पुल के निर्माण का कार्य चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में शामिल किया जाये ; और

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

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री सी० एम० पुनाचा) :

(क) पटना में गंगा नदी पर एक पुल बनाने के लिए गन में कोई अनुसूच प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है ।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

B. G. Railway Line from Nangal to Una

257. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no broad-gauge railway line in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) whether there was a proposal to extend the broad-gauge railway line from Nangal to Una;

(c) whether it is a fact that a survey was also made for the construction of railway line connecting Nangal Head Works with Beas Dam Head Works at Pong; and

(d) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Yes. But Kaika station and about 3 miles of B.G. line on its approach falls within Himachal Pradesh.

(b) Yes.

(c) and (d). No investigations were carried out in the past except for the portion between Nangal and Una, which forms a part of this link. Traffic Survey for Nangal-Una rail link (19 KMs), which was carried out in 1955-57, revealed that the project was not financially justified. A traffic appreciation was also carried out in 1963 for a rail link between Nangal-Una-Talwara (near Pong Dam) (90 KMs) to assess the financial implications of this link. This appreciation revealed that the cost of construction of this link in the semi-hilly terrain, may be about Rs. 9.5 crores, and the project would not be financially remunerative.

Cement Factory in Kangra

258. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Cement Corporation of India has undertaken a survey of the limestone deposits in the Kangra district (H.P.) for setting up a cement factory in that District; and

(b) if so, the result obtained from that survey?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Gold-Lace Factory in Madras State

259. Shri Seshiyam: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered some proposal to construct a gold-lace factory near Kumbakonam in Madras State; and

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

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) No, Sir. The Central Government have not received any such proposal.

(b) Does not arise

Over-bridge near Kumbakonam Station

260. Shri Seshiyam: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the progress made so far in the construction of an overbridge near Kumbakonam Railway Station on the Kumbakonam-Nindamangalam Section (Southern Railway)?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): Presumably, the Hon'ble Member is referring to the construction of a road overbridge in replacement of the existing level crossing at Kms 315/9-10 near Kumbakonam Station on Mayuram-Thanjavur Section of Southern Railway.

Under the extant policy, the Railways undertake schemes for road over/underbridges in replacement of busy level crossings as soon as they are sponsored by the State Government indicating relevant priority. The particular proposal for a road overbridge at Kumbakonam was tentatively proposed by the Government of Madras during 3rd Plan period, but it was subsequently dropped by the State Government due to paucity of funds.

The State Government have not yet intimated the Railways their proposals for road over/underbridges during 4th Plan period.

B. G. Line between Tuticorin and Salem

261. Shri Seshiyam: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken for the construction of a broad-gauge railway line between Tuticorin and Salem via Madurai, Dindigul and Karur; and

(b) If so, the financial provision made and the work to be completed during the Fourth Five Year Plan period?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) and (b). A Traffic Survey for a new broad gauge line from Karur to Madurai via Dindigul and for conversion of the Madurai-Tuticorin M.G. section to BG has been sanctioned. It is also proposed to carry out a Preliminary Engineering Survey for this B.G. link in the coming year. A decision regarding its construction will be taken after the surveys have been completed and the results made available.

स्टेशन मास्टरो तथा क्रिसिस्टेंट स्टेशन मास्टरो द्वारा: "नियम के अनुसार काम करो" आन्दोलन

262. श्री प्रदन बिहारी बाजंघी : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि "नियम के अनुसार काम करो" आन्दोलन में भाग लेने के कारण बहुत से स्टेशन मास्टरो तथा क्रिसिस्टेंट स्टेशन मास्टरो के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो इन कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध रेलवे-बार की गई कार्यवाही का व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि सब मामलों में कार्यवाही का प्राधान्य कर्मचारियों द्वारा नियम के विरुद्ध काम करने से इन्कार करना था ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री सी० एम० पूनाच) :

(क) "नियमानुसार काम" करने के कारण किसी के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गयी। लेकिन काम में बाधा पहुंचाने वाले और बिलम्बकारी तरीके अपनाने के कारण कुछ कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की गयी है।

(ख) और (ग). उपर्युक्त भाग (क) के उत्तर को देखते हुए सवाल नहीं उठता।

Blowing up of Railway Track at N. E. F. Ely.

263. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Onkar Lal Barua:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railway track was blown up by plastic bombs between Kharikatia and Mariani Stations on the 18th February, 1967;

(b) if so, the number of casualties and loss of property as a result thereof; and

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

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Yes, but the kind of bomb is not known.

(b) There was no casualty. The loss of railway property has been estimated at Rs. 2425.

(c) A case has been registered by Government Railway Police Mariani under section 126 (maliciously wrecking or attempting to wreck a train) of the Indian Railways Act and section 5 of Explosives Act and the same is still under investigation. The following preventive measures already exist for safety of train service:—

(i) In addition to the Engineering Gangmen patrols in the section, the Security Forces who are responsible for this area have their own arrangements of intensive patrolling of railway track, etc.

(ii) Search Light patrols manned by armed escorts run ahead of passenger trains;

(iii) Checking of passengers is carried out jointly by State Government Railway Police and Railway Protection Force;

(iv) The running of passenger trains during dusk to dawn has already been restricted on the section.

भोतिहारी रेलवे स्टेशन

264. श्री बिभूति मिश्र :

श्री क०भा० तिवारी :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के भोतिहारी रेलवे स्टेशन के पश्चिमी कैबिन के पास की सड़क बन्द कर दी गई है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि केवल पूर्वी कैबिन की सड़क के बुरा रखने से यात्रियों को काफी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है क्योंकि वहाँ से आने-जाने वाली गाड़ियों की संख्या बहुत होने के कारण यह सड़क भी बन्द रहती है , और

(ग) यदि हा, तो यात्रियों की कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री सी० एम० पुनावा) : (क) में (ग). रक्षा मन्बन्धी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिये रेलवे यार्ड के विस्तार के कारण भोतिहारी रेलवे स्टेशन में पश्चिम के समपार न० 161 को बन्द करना पड़ा है । इससे होकर आने वाले यातायात को पास के समपारो न० 160 और 162 से होकर गुजारने की व्यवस्था की गयी है । इन समपारों से एक दिन में लगभग 18 गाड़ियां गुजरती हैं, जिनमें से 8 गाड़ियां विन की हैं और उनके कारण विन के समथ ये समपार कुल मिला कर डेढ़ घंटे के लिए बन्द रहते हैं ।

फिर भी, पैदल चलने वालों के लिए पुराने समपार न० 161 पर एक ऊपरी पैदल पुल की व्यवस्था करने का प्रबल विचार-धीन है ।

20 (A1) L&D-3.

Small-Scale Industries in Rural Areas

265. श्री C. C. Desai:

श्री D. C. Sharma:

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

(a) whether it is proposed to concentrate efforts on the promotion of small-scale industries in small towns and promising rural areas and whether a provision is being made in the Fourth Five Year Plan for the purpose;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to implement the same?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) Yes, Sir. It has been mentioned in the draft outline of the Fourth Five Year Plan that the approach will be broadly to concentrate efforts on promotion, in small towns and promising rural areas, of those small industries which do not depend on scarce raw materials. However, no separate provision is being made in the Fourth Plan.

(b) and (c). The details of the proposal will be worked out after the Fourth Five Year Plan is finally approved.

Production of Arms and Ammunition in the Private Sector

266. Dr. Karnj Singh: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to allow the private sector enterprises to take up the production of arms and ammunition for civilian target shooting movement;

(b) the number of applications received by Government from private entrepreneurs and their names; and

(c) the proposals for foreign collaboration to start the industry under private sector?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) According to the Industrial Policy Resolution the manufacture of Arms and Ammunition is the monopoly of the Central Government, but, for the present manufacture of Air Rifles/Air Guns is excluded from the purview of restrictions on the manufacture of Arms and Ammunition by private firms. The manufacture of such Air Rifles/Air Guns which do not require possession licence under the Arms Act and rules is allowed in the private sector.

(b) One firm from Gujarat has been granted a licence, under the Arms Act and Rules, for the manufacture of such Air Rifles and Air Guns which do not require possession licence under the said Act and rules. Seven other applications, as per list attached at Annexure I, have been received and are pending consideration. [Placed in Library See No LT-178/67].

(c) The scheme of the firm from Gujarat, referred to at (b) above for collaboration with a foreign firm has also been approved towards the end of 1966, for taking up the manufacture of Air Rifles.

Lakshmi Rattan Cotton Mills, Kanpur

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Lakshmi Rattan Cotton Mills, Kanpur have not yet been taken over by Government despite the unanimous recommendation of the Committee appointed for this purpose;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shaif Qureshi): (a) to (c). The report of the Investigation Committee is still under consideration of the Government, and a decision is expected shortly.

Car Prices

268. Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Ramachandra Ullas:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

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

(a) the steps taken to reduce the prices of cars in India;

(b) whether cars are being sold at a much greater price than the cost price; and

(c) if so, the reason for not taking any effective steps in this regard?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) to (c). The selling prices of motor cars manufactured in the country are comparatively high on account of the relatively low volume of production, higher cost of imported and indigenous components and raw materials and higher incidence of taxation. There is little possibility of the selling prices of motor cars being reduced so long as these conditions prevail. On the contrary, prices have had to be increased in the recent past, particularly after devaluation, on account of the factors mentioned.

The dealers charge from the customers only the ex-factory retail selling price as approved by Government. However, to this they add actual cost on account of the following factors:

- (i) Excise duty and the surcharge thereon levied by Government.
- (ii) Central Sales Tax.
- (iii) States Sales Tax.
- (iv) Transportation.
- (v) Registration and Road Tax.
- (vi) Insurance.

Because of these factors that ultimate price charged to the consumer is higher than the ex-factory selling price.

Foreign Trade

269. Shri A. Sreedharan: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any plan to take over the entire foreign trade of India; and

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

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinanath Singh): (a) There is no such plan before the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Derailment in Kotah Yard

270. Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaia: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1743 on the 18th November, 1966 and state:

(a) the number of persons against whom action has been taken in connection with the collision between two trains in the Kotah Yard on 3-9-66 as also the nature of the action taken; and

(b) if no action has been taken, the further time likely to be taken in the matter?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Peoncha): (a) Four railway staff have been punished as under in connection with this accident:

Staff	Punishment
I	2

(i) Movement Inspector Reverted from the grade Rs. 250-380 to the lower post of Head Trains Clerk in the grade Rs. 150-240 for 3 year with future effect.

(ii) Deputy Yard Master Reverted from the grade Rs. 205-280 to the lower post of Head Trains Clerk in the grade Rs. 150-240 for 3 years without future effect.

I	2
(iii) Pointman	Reverted from grade 'A' Rs. 80-110 to grade 'B' Rs. 75-95 for two years without future effect in the same category.
(iv) Driver of train No. 505 Down Goods	Stoppage of increment for one year without future effect.

(b) Does not arise.

Textile Industry in Vidarbha

271. Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaia:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the restriction on the movement of cotton in Nagpur has severely affected the Textile Industry in Vidarbha; and

(b) if so, the arrangements made by Government to keep the mills running?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Ghafi Qureshi): (a) and (b). Restrictions on movement of Cotton have not affected the textile industry in Vidarbha adversely. In fact, arrangements exist for the issue of movement-permits to enable cotton textile mills to purchase and move cotton to the mills, and for requisitioning, wherever feasible, to help the mills to secure their requirements of cotton at the appropriate ceiling prices.

Closure of Jute Mills in Kanpur

272. Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaia: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1771 on the 18th November, 1966 and state:

(a) the outcome of the talks being held in regard to the closure of the second jute mill in Kanpur; and

(b) the amount of assistance decided to be provided to this mill by Govt.?

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

(a) No agreed solution for the re-opening of the Mill emerged from the discussions.

(b) Does not arise.

Railway Accidents

273. Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) how many of the railway accidents which occurred during the last five years were suspected to be on account of sabotage; and

(b) the action taken against the saboteurs?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) 32.

(b) The cases are reported to the State Government Police for investigation and for taking appropriate action against the saboteurs.

राज्य:बाद-दिल्ली सटल

274. श्री प्रकाशबीर शर्मा: क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हापुड़ से प्रतिदिन प्रातःकाल सेकड़ों यात्री, जिनमें नियमित पास होल्डर भी शामिल हैं, गाड़ी से दिल्ली हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन यात्रियों को प्रातःकाल की गाड़ियों में जगह न मिलने से भारी असुविधाओं का सामना करना पड़ता है ;

(ग) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में हाल ही में गाजियाबाद-दिल्ली सटल गाड़ी की हापुड़ से चलाने का सुझाव दिया गया था; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इस मामले में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री सी० एन० पुनाचा) :

(क) केवल लगभग एक ही यात्री (पास पर यात्रा करने वालों सहित) रोधाना सबैरे हापुड़ से दिल्ली आते हैं ।

(ख) जी नहीं, क्योंकि 1 एम० डी० सवारी गाड़ी में प्रतिरिक्त स्थान उपलब्ध है । 1-4-67 से इस गाड़ी का दिल्ली पहुंचने का समय 9.50 बजे निर्धारित किया गया है ।

(ग) और (घ) . जी हाँ । लेकिन हापुड़ स्टेशन पर टर्मिनल सुविधाओं की कमी के कारण 1/2 जी० एन० डी० गाजियाबाद-नयी दिल्ली सवारी गाड़ी को हापुड़ तक चलाना परिचालन की दृष्टि से व्यावहारिक नहीं पाया गया है ।

Production of Coking Coal

275. Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Khagapathi Pradhani:
Shri Heerji Bhai:

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

(a) whether the production of coking coal during the Fourth Plan is expected to exceed the demand thereof because of considerable scaling down of steel programme; and

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

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) and (b) The development programme of coking coal, during the Fourth Plan period, is being adjusted so as to match with its demand.

Expenses on the creation of South Central Railway Zone

276. Shri S. C. Samanta: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the sums of money over and above the budgeted provisions which were needed for creating the new South-Central Railway Zone and bringing it into working?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): A provision of Rs. 35.76 crores for working expenses of the South Central Railway Zone was initially made in the current year by reappropriation of funds from the original budget of the Central and Southern Railways. This figure had to be raised subsequently by about 6 crores to 41.75 crores, mainly to cover the various post-budget factors affecting all Railways such as the increase in the rates of dearness allowance, higher rates of Central Sales Tax, higher prices of fuel and other materials etc.

The provision for expenditure in the current year on works connected with the formation of the South Central Zone, in the headquarters building and residential accommodation for the headquarters staff is approximately 68 lakhs more than the original budget provision of 114 lakhs.

Surplus Engineers in H.E.C., Ranchi

277. **Shri F. K. Ghosh:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to refer to the replies given to Unstarred Questions Nos. 948 and 949 on the 19th November, 1965 and state the present assessment of surplus civil engineers in the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi to date and the arrangements made by Government for their absorption in the project itself or in other projects?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): On the 1st April 1967, 51 persons as shown below would be surplus:—

(i) Zonal Engineers/Executive Engineers ..	4
(ii) Assistant Engineers ..	13
(iii) Engineer Assistants/Overseers ..	34

Efforts are being made to absorb the Executive Engineers/Zonal Engineers on alternative jobs in the Company, to the extent possible, and also in other public sector projects. As Assistant Engineers are able to get jobs elsewhere and there is already considerable exodus, it is likely that the surplus persons in this class will be able to secure other jobs and there will be no problem of absorbing them.

As regards Engineer Assistants/Overseers, it has been found possible to give them reorientation training and absorb them on alternative jobs in production. Retrenchment is therefore unlikely.

Air-conditioned Trains

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

(a) whether Government propose to introduce some more Air-conditioned trains in the country; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to materialize and on what routes?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) and (b). An Air-conditioned Express will be introduced from 1-4-67 to run once a week each on Madras-Howrah, Howrah-Bombay via Nagpur; and Bombay-Madras routes. Besides, frequency of Air-conditioned Expresses, which were running twice a week on New Delhi-Howrah and New Delhi-Bombay routes, was increased to three times a week from 11/13-2-67. Similarly, frequency of Airconditioned Expresses running between New Delhi and Amritsar has been increased from once a week to twice a week from 12-2-67 and will be further increased to three times a week in the time table to come into force from 1-4-67.

Raid on Tawa Railway Station

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

(a) whether it is a fact that on

the 9th March, 1967 a gang of about 15 dacoits raided the Tisua Railway Station (Northern Railway) near Bareilly and seized the Assistant Station Master and ran away with the Station earnings; and

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

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

(b) A Civil Police Constable on duty at the Railway Station challenged the dacoits who opened fire. As a result of firing, the constable sustained injuries. The Government Railway Police Bareilly have registered a case under section 395 I.P.C. and are investigating into it. Neither any arrests have been made nor any stolen property has been recovered so far.

Squatting on Railway Track by Passengers

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

(a) whether it is a fact that some passengers of the Lakshmikantapur, Sealdah Local (Eastern Railway) staged a demonstration on the 10th March, 1967 by squatting on the track and preventing all train movement to and from Ballygunge and also raided the Assistant Station Master's Office and assaulted the Assistant Station Master on duty; and

(b) if so, the causes thereof and the action taken by Government in the matter?

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

(b) Due to late arrival of SJ 45 Up (Budge Budge-Sealdah) local train at Ballygunge station by 4 minutes for observing engineering restrictions en-route, passengers of SL 233 Up (Lakshmikantapur-Sealdah local) thought that their train would be detained for giving precedence to SJ 45 Up and stage a demonstration. The situation was, however, brought under control by the intervention of police and persuasion of railway staff.

The Government Railway Police, Sealdah have registered a case under section 147/332 I.P.C., which is still under investigation. No arrests have been made so far.

Robbery in 384 Down Farakka Passenger Train

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a robbery was committed on the 5th March, 1967 in a Second Class Compartment of the 384 Down Farakka Passenger train between Bansh Baria and Bandel stations, Eastern Railway when the robbers took away ornaments, and some valuable clothes and also assaulted the passengers; and

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

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Yes, but the incident occurred on 6-3-1967 in train No. 334 Down, the victims being a railway employee and his relative

(b) Government Railways Police, Katwa has registered a case under section 395/397 I.P.C. One suspected person has been arrested so far in this connection. Police investigation is progressing.

New Railway Lines in Orissa

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

(a) whether the proposals for the construction of new railway lines during the Fourth Plan period in Orissa have been finalised; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Madhusudan Gordhandas and Universal Export and Import Agency

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

(a) the stage reached in the legal proceedings against the firm of Madhusudan Gordhandas and Universal Export and Import Agency in the matter of illegal import of nylon filament yarn;

(b) whether any proceedings have been started against the Textile Commissioner and the Joint Chief Controller of Exports and Imports for illegally amending the import licences (given to the Bombay Textile Mills) and allowing their sale to Dhanraj Mills without satisfying the condition about the self-consumption of the imported stuff by the transferee; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not taking action against them?

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

(a) to (c). A statement is attached. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-179/67].

All India Handloom Board

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

(a) when the All India Handloom Board was last reconstituted;

(b) the basis on which it was reconstituted; and

(c) whether any representation has been given to the private sector, manufacturer or exporter of handloom goods from the State of Madras?

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

(a) On 18th January, 1963.

(b) The main criteria observed in reconstituting the Board were as follows:

(1) **Two representatives to each of the States (except Assam)**

having more than two lakhs of handlooms (registered);

(2) One representative to each of the States having registered handloom between one lakh and two lakhs;

(3) Three representatives nominated by the Government of India from the rest of the States and Union Territories;

(4) One representative each to represent—

(i) Mill Industry,

(ii) Reserve Bank of India,

(iii) Cooperative Financing Agencies,

(iv) Woollen Handloom Industry,

(v) Silk Industry,

(vi) exporters, and

(vii) persons having expert knowledge in Technology or Economics;

(5) President, All India Handloom Fabrics Marketing Co-operative Society, Bombay;

(6) Executive Director, Handicrafts and Handlooms Exports Corporation of India Ltd., New Delhi;

(7) Joint Secretary, Planning Commission, New Delhi;

(8) Honorary Adviser (Handlooms), Government of India; and

(9) Assistant Financial Adviser, Ministry of Finance, Bombay.

(c) Yes, Sir. The State of Madras is represented by the following:

(1) The Director of Handlooms, Madras;

(2) The President, The Tamil Nadu (Madras State) Handloom Weavers' Cooperative Society Ltd., Madras; and

(3) Shri M. S. A. Majid, 34 First Main Road, Gandhi Nagar, Madras-20.

Brindavan Express Train

285. Shri S K. Sambandhan: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation was received from the public requesting Government to arrange for the stopping of Brindavan Express Train at Arkonam Junction on the Madras-Bangalore section and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

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

(b) Provision of stoppages of 39/40 Brindavan service between Madras and Bangalore, has, however, not been found justified.

Electrification of Madras-Arkonam Section

286. Shri S K. Sambandhan: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 530 on the 4th November 1966 and state the stage at which the proposal for the Electrification of the Railway line between Madras Central and Arkonam stands?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): The electrification from Madras to Trivellore for operation of suburban services is being considered in the first instance and the question of extending it to Arkonam will be taken up later. A study of Electrification of this Section with the suburban services being operated by Electrical Multiple Units vis-a-vis running of Diesel Multiple Units is on hand, and the decision on electrification will be based on this study as also on the availability of funds and foreign exchange.

Import Licences

287. Shri M. Sudarmanam: Will the

Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of licences given for import of raw materials since the devaluation; and

(b) the names of important items?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Statistics relating to import of raw materials are not maintained separately. The total value of Actual Users licences issued from 6-6-1966 to 31-1-1967 for raw material, spares and components was of the order of Rs. 925 crores.

(b) Some of the more important items of raw materials licenced are:—

- (1) Non-Ferrous Metals.
- (2) Copra.
- (3) Crude Rubber including Synthetic Rubber.
- (4) Paper Pulp and Newsprint.
- (5) Textile Fibres.
- (6) Animal and Vegetable Oils & Fats.
- (7) Pigments for Paints and Varnishes etc.
- (8) Essential Oils.

Overbridge at Railway Crossing in Patel Nagar, Delhi

288. Shri Bal Raj Madhok: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No 1387 on the 5th August, 1966 and state:

(a) the progress, if any, made towards the construction of an over-bridge over the level crossing in Patel Nagar which links the colonies of Najafgarh Road with the rest of Delhi; and

(b) how long it will take to complete the over-bridge at the above mentioned site?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Most of the technical details have since been settled and a general arrangement plan prepared by the Railway is being

sent for approval to the Municipal authorities. However, a few details including location of a proposed sub-way are yet to be finalised. The Municipality are also yet to deposit with the Railways Rs. 10.5 lakhs—their share of cost of the work

As soon as the remaining details and plans are finalised and the money deposited, the Railways will take up construction work.

(b) After work is actually started, it will take the Railways about two years to complete their portion of the work on the bridge proper.

Popularisation of Soft Coke in Rural Areas

289. Shri S. C. Samanta:
Dr. P. Mandal:

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

(a) the action initiated on the report of Dr. Lahiri on the popularisation of soft coke in the rural areas; and

(b) whether Government have decided to set up of Committee or Board for guiding and supervising the programme aimed at popularisation of domestic coke and to divert dung for use as manure?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) The Central Fuel Research Institute has circulated Dr. Lahiri's draft project report for conducting pilot survey and experiment in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar for popularising soft coke in rural areas to the concerned Ministries including the executing Department viz., Department of Community Development, State Governments and others. The Draft report will be finalised as soon as the comments of concerned Ministries/Departments/State Governments are available.

(b) Does not arise.

Subsidies Payable to Collieries

290. Dr. P. Mandal:

Shri S. C. Samanta:

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

(a) the amount outstanding on account of bills for subsidies payable to collieries at the end of December, 1966 and January, 1967;

(b) the procedure for disposing of collieries bills and the steps taken for ensuring speedy disposal of these bills for subsidies for sand-stowing under difficult mining conditions; and

(c) whether there is any proposal for converting the bills into discountable documents for the purpose of raising loan?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) The amounts outstanding in respect of subsidies payable on 31st December, 1966 and 31st January, 1967 are given below:—

	31-12-66	31-1-1967
	(Rs. in lakhs)	
Claims in respect of subsidies for sand stowing	166	181
Claims in respect of subsidies for difficult mining conditions	55	72
TOTAL	221	253

(b) A statement giving the information is enclosed [Placed in Library. See No. LT-180/67.]

(c) No, Sir

Production and Allocation of Coking Coal

291. Shri S. C. Samanta:
Dr. P. Mandal:

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

(a) the year-wise targets of production of coking coal during the Fourth Plan with sectoral allocation against the actual production for the year 1965-66;

(b) whether Government have assessed the requirements of main users of coking coal and have completed linkage of the producing mines with the consuming plants; and

(c) how Government propose to utilise temporary surplus of coking coal over immediate needs?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) and (b). The requirements of coking coal for the metallurgical industries during the Fourth Plan period have been assessed yearwise and they are expected to be of the following order:

	(In Million Tonnes)
1966-67 . . .	13.10
1967-68 . . .	19.56
1968-69 . . .	20.83
1969-70 . . .	22.22
1970-71 . . .	26.24

The production programme will be adjusted so as to meet the above demand.

The linkage of collieries with the consuming units and the sectoral allocation is being finalised. Actual production during 1965-66 was 18.96 million tonnes (Private Sector 14.18 million tonnes and Public Sector 2.78 million tonnes).

(c) Government have released temporary surplus of coking coal, which is primarily in lower grades, for non-metallurgical purposes.

Over-bridge at Parli Railway Crossing near Palghat

292. Shri E. K. Nayanar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2345 on the 12th August, 1966 and state:

(a) the progress made in the construction of an over-bridge at the railroad crossing over Parli Railway Station, Palghat District; and

(b) if the progress is not satisfactory the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Foonacha): (a) and (b). Plans and estimates for the work have been finalised. According to rules, the road approaches have to be constructed by the State Government and the bridge structure by the Railways, and to avoid unnecessary locking up of capital the two works have to be synchronised. Construction work on the bridge structure will be taken up when the State Government are in a position to start work on the road approaches.

Water Shortage at Calicut and some of the Railway Stations in Kerala

293. Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Umanath:
Shri Nambiar:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the residents of the Railway quarters in Calicut have been put to much difficulty due to the drying up of wells in the Railway compound;

(b) whether Government are also aware that the water tanks in the West Hill station and Badagara station in Kerala have dried up resulting in difficulties even for the supply of water to the railway engines; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to meet the water scarcity?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Foonacha): (a) and (b). Water sources in West Hill and Badagara stations have not dried up, and no difficulty is at present experienced for supply of water, including loco requirements.

(c) Alternative arrangements have been kept ready for bringing into use when regular sources dry up.

Industrial Estates in Orissa

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

(a) whether the schemes to set up

new Industrial Estates in Orissa during the Fourth Five Year Plan has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Apart from the further expansion of two of the existing Industrial Estates at Cuttack and Rourkela with 12 and 13 units respectively in each, the State Government of Orissa propose to establish the following new Industrial Estates during 4th Plan period.

1. Industrial Estate, Cuttack
21 Units Dist. Cuttack.
2. Industrial Estate, Rourkela
20 Units Dist. Sundargarh.
3. Industrial Estate, Sunabeda
12 Units Dist. Koraput.
4. Industrial Estate, Talcher
8 Units Dist. Dhenkanal
5. Industrial Estate, Paradeep
12 Units Dist. Cuttack.

Proceedings against Sahu-Jain Group of Companies

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had instituted proceedings against some Companies of the Sahu-Jain Group for their violation of Company Law on the basis of the records and papers seized from them;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government have moved for the postponement of hearing of the case in the Calcutta High Court; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) A statement showing the position regarding the various cases relating to Sahu-Jain Group, pending before the Calcutta High Court, is enclosed. (Placed in Library. See No. L/T-181/67).

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Export of Manganese Ore

296. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation has recently concluded any long term arrangements with some foreign countries for the export of manganese ore; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) The Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation and not the State Trading Corporation is concerned with the export of Manganese Ore. No long-term arrangements have recently been concluded by Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation with the foreign buyers

(b) Does not arise.

Production of Motor Trucks

297. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

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

(a) whether Government have recently received offers of big loans from foreign countries to increase the production of motor trucks in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the terms and conditions of such loans?

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

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

Wagon Shortage

298. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Khagapathi Pradhani:
Shri Heerji Bhal:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the position to-date in respect of wagon shortage (both B.G. and M. G.); and

(b) the steps taken to ensure a more satisfactory wagon supply position?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) There is, in general, no shortage of wagons. The Railways are at present loading about 25,000 wagons per day on the Broad Gauge and 12,000 wagons on the Metre Gauge. The outstanding indents on the Indian Railways as a whole amounts to about three days' loading potential on the Broad Gauge and four days on the Metre Gauge. There may, however, be pockets where shortage of certain types of wagons may develop.

Arrears also develop on account of circumstances outside the Railways' control, such as civil disturbances, bundhs, cyclonic weather, etc. Difficulty is often created by such incidents.

(b) A constant lookout is maintained for situations and areas where shortages develop due to normal operating reasons and timely action is taken. Action is also taken to overcome the adverse effects of incidents beyond the control of the railway to the extent possible.

Railway line between Berhampur and Phulbani

299. Shri F. K. Deo:
Shri G. C. Naik:
Shri K. F. Singh Deo:
Shri A. Dips:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to

construct a railway line between Berhampur and Phulbani; and

(b) if so, when it is going to materialise?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Railway Board at present.

(b) Does not arise.

Arrest at Dimapur Railway Station

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

(a) whether two persons were arrested at Dimapur Railway Station on the 10th March, 1967 for loitering in a suspicious manner at the time of the arrival of Assam Mail,

(b) if so, whether the investigation has been completed; and

(c) what further action has been taken in the matter?

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

(b) Not yet.

(c) Further action can only be taken on completion of the investigation by the Government Railway Police, Dimapur.

Fixation of Price of Rubber by Tariff Commission

311. Sri Vasudevan Nair: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tariff Commission is working for the fixation of a fair price for the indigenously produced natural rubber;

(b) whether the commission is visiting all the major States engaged in the production of rubber;

(c) whether the Commission has received representation from the small growers of Kerala State to visit that State; and

(d) if so, whether the Commission propose to visit Kerala?

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

(a), (e) and (d) Yes, Sir

(b) The Commission will visit the State of Kerala only.

Import of Synthetic Rubber

302. Shrimati Susela Gopalan:
Shri C. K. Chakrapani:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that licence for importing synthetic rubber cannot be granted for more than 6,000 tons at a time;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government have granted licences for importing 32,000 tons of synthetic rubber recently at a time, and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) No, Sir. Although the import of rubber, whether natural or synthetic, requires an import licence, there is no regulation to the effect that not more than 6,000 tons at a time should be licensed.

(b) The total import of synthetic rubber during 1966-67 has been of the order of about 4,700 tons only. This has been done taking into account the deficit between the available domestic supplies of natural and synthetic rubber and actual requirements for rubber for various consuming industries.

(c) Does not arise.

Kerala Rubber Growers

303. Shrimati Susela Gopalan:
Shri C. K. Chakrapani:
Shri C. Janardhanan:
Shri Vasudevam Nair:
Shri F. C. Adichean:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention

has been drawn to the proposals put forward at the recent conference of the Kerala Rubber Growers held in Pala; that the price of natural rubber be fixed at Rs 6 per kilo and that the rubber factories be opened under the control of the Rubber Board to assist the rubber growers;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to these proposals; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to protect the interest of small growers?

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

(a) Representations have been received urging Government *inter alia* to revise the terms of reference to the Tariff Commission about the fixation of fair price of indigenous natural rubber and for directing the Tariff Commission to restrict their enquiry to the small growers only. No representation for fixing the price of indigenous natural rubber at Rs 6 per kg has been received.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Interest free loans and subsidies are given to the small growers so as to enable them to develop their holdings. The question of fixation of a fair price of their produce will be considered on receipt of the recommendations of the Tariff Commission.

Bharathi Mills, Pondichery

304. Shri Umanath:
Shri F. Gopalan:
Shri C. K. Chakrapani:
Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:
Shri V. V. Menon:
Shri K. Anirudhan:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of ex-workers of the Bharathi Mills, Pondichery have still not been reinstated even after the Government's take-over of the mills;

(b) if so, the number of those who are still unemployed and the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government Controller of the Mills had proposed to the Workers' Unions, for the revision of the terms and conditions of service that existed before Government take-over, as a condition prior to restarting of the mills;

(b) if so, the details of Government's proposals; and

(d) whether any settlement was arrived at with the Unions and if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) and (b). About 600 workers constituting about 50 per cent of the ex-workers of the mill have already been recalled, while another 150 workers are expected to be recalled shortly. This will leave about 480 workers out of which only 143 would be permanent workers. The reason for not employing all the workers is that the mill has restarted with 18,000 spindles and 96 looms only out of a total of 25,000 spindles and 386 looms.

(c) to (e) The terms and conditions of service of workers have not been altered. However, the Authorised Controller discussed with the unions certain proposals relating to revised workload for the economic running of the mill. These proposals were, however, not made a pre-condition to the restarting of the mills.

Material Checkers in Railway Electrification Project

305. Shri Satya Narain Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the former Railway Minister gave an assurance to the Material Checkers in the Railway Electrification Project that they would be given alternative jobs like other Class III employees;

(b) if so, whether Government have implemented the assurance so far; and

(c) if not, when these employees are likely to be absorbed in regular Railway services?

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

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

Substitute Workers of Mughal Sarai Diesel Loco Shed

306 Shri Satya Narain Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of substitute workers of Mughal Sarai Diesel Loco Shed retrenched during the last two months;

(b) whether it is a fact that the retrenched workers had completed more than six months and new hands were appointed for the same jobs; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to stop these measures?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) and (b). 74 men were engaged purely as substitute workers pending regular recruitment, at which these 74 men along with other applicants were considered 47 failed in the recruitment test and are proposed to be replaced by the men who have been successful at the recruitment test. However, only 4 men have actually been discharged on account of being found unfit at the medical examination held before regular appointment.

(c) Substitute workers have necessarily to go through a proper test for regular appointment and if they fail either at the test or at the initial medical examination, they have to be discharged.

Yara for Handloom Weavers

307. Shri Ramachandra Ujain:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Bhagapathi Pradhan:
Shri Manoj Singh:

Will the Minister of Commerce be

pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that adequate amount of yarn is not made available at present to the handloom weavers in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to remedy the situation?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Production of Steel

308. Shri Khagapathi Pradhani:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Heerji Bhal:

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

(a) whether the production of steel in all the Steel Plants increased in 1966;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it is in accordance with the production targets?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) to (c). A statement containing the production figures for 1965 and 1966 for all the steel plants is given below:—

Steel Plants	1965	1966
	(ingot tonnes)	
Tata	1,969,110	2,010,943
IISCO	948,773	924,466
Rourkela	1,077,582	976,391
Bhilai	1,267,200	1,765,180
Durgapur	1,017,083	780,364
Mysore Iron	64,367	72,268

Production in many Plant Units were not in accordance with targets due to certain operational features.

Export of Tea

309. Shri Khagapathi Pradhani:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Heerji Bhal:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated export potential of tea this year; and

(b) the steps taken to increase the export of tea?

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

(a) Assuming that normal conditions will prevail during 1967, it is estimated that exports of tea might reach a level of about 210 million kgs. this year

(b) Indian tea has been facing keen competition in foreign markets with teas from other producing countries as well as competition from other beverages. The following are among the various steps taken to increase the export of tea:—

- 1 For achieving higher levels of production, loans on low rates of interest are advanced to the planters to enable them to undertake replantations and extensions of their gardens and for irrigation purposes
- 2 Latest machinery for tea factories is made available by the Tea Board on Hire-Purchase basis
- 3 A developmental rebate of 50 per cent in income-tax for expenditure incurred on extensions and 40 per cent of expenditure incurred on replantations is allowed.
- 4 The export duty on tea was adjusted downward in November last for increasing its competitive position, particularly of the medium and common varieties, in the world markets.

5. Promotional measures abroad jointly with other tea producers and the local tea trade have been undertaken for the stimulation of consumption of tea. Measures are also taken in addition in principal consuming areas, for improving the demand of pure Indian teas.
- 6 Assistance for the procurement of fertilisers, pesticides and other requirements of the industry is also rendered.

Export of Jute Goods

310. Shri Khagapathi Pradhani
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Heerji Bhai:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the export of jute goods to various countries has declined;

(b) if so the existing level of export of jute goods to various countries; and

(c) the steps taken to boost up the export of jute goods?

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

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) Exports of jute goods in 1966 totalled 743,500 tonnes.

(c) A statement is attached. [Placed in Library See No. LT-182/67].

Production of Razor Blades

311. Shri Heerji Bhai;
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Khagapathi Pradhani:

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

(a) the present position in regard to the production of razor blades in the country and whether it is com-

mensurate with the requirement of the country; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps taken in this regard?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) The production of Razor Blades in 1966 was 906 million Nos. in the large scale sector. There are also a few units in the Small Scale Sector with an approved capacity of 58 million Nos. This compares favourably with the estimated demand. A capacity of 2096 million Nos has also been approved against the Fourth Five Year Plan target of 2000 million Nos. It is felt that this capacity will be sufficient to meet the requirements of the country.

(b) Does not arise.

Foreign Exchange earned by Indian Films

- 312 Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Khagapathi Pradhani:
Shri Heerji Bhai:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Indian films have earned foreign exchange (in currency) by participating in film festivals in foreign countries during 1966; and

(b) if so the details thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (b). It is not possible to indicate how much foreign exchange was earned by participation in film festivals organised in foreign countries, during 1966. Participation in film festivals abroad is one of the measures adopted for publicising our films abroad.

Export of dried prawn to Burma

314. Shri Khagapathi Pradhani:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Heerji Bhai:

Will the Minister of Commerce be

pleased to state:

(a) whether the export of dried prawn to Burma has declined;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (b). Due to foreign Exchange difficulty, the Burmese Government had been progressively reducing the import of dried prawn from India and after April, 1966 they have completely stopped the import.

(c) Substantial portion of the prawn previously used for drying purposes has been profitably diverted to canning and freezing for export. The balance quantity of dried prawn is being exported to other destinations.

Production of Ball Bearings

315. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Khagapathi Pradhani:
Shri Heerji Bhai:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of ball bearings has gone down; and

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

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) No, Sir. The production of ball bearings has actually gone up from 87,49,960 Numbers in 1965 to 91,90,981 Numbers in 1966.

(b) Does not arise.

कोटा-विस्तीर्ण रेलवे लाइन

316. श्री बोंकार लाल बोरवा : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कोटा-विस्तीर्ण रेलवे लाइन का सर्वेक्षण कार्य पूरा हो गया है ;

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(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इस दिशा में कितनी प्रगति हुई है ; और

(ग) इस पर कितना खर्च होने की सम्भावना है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री सी० एम० पुनाचा) :

(क) से (ग) 41,310 रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से इस लाइन का यातायात सर्वेक्षण किया गया है । सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट की अब जांच की जा रही है ।

गंगापूर के निकट रेलवे पुल

317. श्री बोंकार लाल बोरवा : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गंगापूर के निकट बल्ल रेलवे पुल का निर्माण-कार्य अभी तक पूरा नहीं हुआ है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उन कम्पनियों के नाम क्या हैं जिनको इस पुल को बनाने का ठेका दिया गया है ;

(ग) पुल के निर्माण-कार्य पर अब तक कितना खर्च किया गया है ; और

(घ) निर्माण-कार्य में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री सी० एम० पुनाचा) :

(क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) (1) श्री एस० एस० गोयल ।

(2) वेमर्स जिन वर्जी एण्ड कं० प्राइवेट लिमिटेड कलकत्ता ।

(ग) लगभग 23 लाख रुपये ।

(घ) दोनों भूतलाधार बल बुके हैं और भारत में से दो पायों का निर्माण-कार्य पूरा हो चुका है । तीसरे पाये का निर्माण पूरा होने वाला है । चौथे पाये के लिए कुंघा बनाने का काम ही रहा है ।

देवदे शिवान के कोटा में नियुक्त हरिजन कर्मचारियों के क्वार्टरों का गिराया जाना

318. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : क्या देवदे शरी यह बताने को हुआ है कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कोटा में नियुक्त मर हरिजन देवदे कर्मचारियों के क्वार्टर गिरा दिये गये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) उनको रिहायश के लिए सरकार ने क्या प्रयत्न किया है ;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि वे लोग 15 छेलेर 20 वर्ष से काम कर रहे हैं ; और

(ङ) यदि हा, तो उन्हें क्वार्टर न दिये जाने का क्या कारण है ?

देवदे मंत्री (श्री सी० एम० पुनाचा) :

(क) लगभग 7 वर्ष पहले कोटा में देवदे की जमीन पर चारों दूजों के देल कर्मचारियों ने, जिनमें हरिजन और 45 बाहरी व्यक्ति भी शामिल थे, अनधिकृत रूप से, कच्ची दीवाल वाले 300 अस्थायी मकान बना लिए थे; इनमें से 250 मकान गिरा दिये गये हैं और बाकी गिराये जा रहे हैं।

(ख) ये अस्थायी मकान बिल्कुल बेउमे और पर बनाये गये थे और उनसे बहुत अस्वास्थ्य-कर बाताबरण पैदा हो गया था। इसलिए उन सभी मकानों को गिराने का विनिश्चय किया गया।

(ग) इन तरह हटाये गये कर्मचारियों के रहने के लिए अभी तक कोई वैकल्पिक प्रयत्न नहीं हो सका है।

(घ) सम्बन्धित हरिजन कर्मचारियों में अभी ऐसे नहीं हैं जिनकी नौकरी 15 से 20 वर्ष तक की हो गयी हो।

(ङ) उपरोक्त कारणों को देखते हुए देल कर्मचारियों के लिए क्वार्टरों का निर्माण

एक निर्धारित कार्यक्रम के अनुसार किया जा रहा है और इसमें लाजिमी कर्मचारियों को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है। उपरोक्त विरोधी कारणों से अब तक यह संभव नहीं हो सका है कि कोटा में सभी सम्बन्धित कर्मचारियों के लिए क्वार्टर बनाने का कार्यक्रम बनाया जाय।

परिचय देलब में टिकट-कलक्टरों का प्रश्नकार

319. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : क्या देलब मंत्री यह बताने को हुआ करेगा कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि परिचय देलब में बहुत से लोग, जिन्होंने टिकट कलक्टर के रूप में प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त किया था, रोजगार न मिलने के कारण गत तीन वर्षों से बेकार हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि प्रशिक्षण के लिए प्रति वर्ष हजारों नये लोगों के नाम लिखे जा रहे हैं ; और

(ग) इन प्रशिक्षण-प्राप्त लोगों का रोजगार न दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

देलब मंत्री (श्री सी० एम० पुनाचा) :

(क) जी नहीं। कोटा डिवीजन में केवल वे टिकट कलक्टरों को, जिन्होंने 21 3. 64 तक प्रपना प्रशिक्षण पूरा कर लिया था, कहीं लगाया नहीं गया है।

(ख) जी नहीं। आवश्यकता के अनुसार ही भर्ती की जाती है।

(ग) कभी-कभी प्रशिक्षित व्यक्तियों को प्रशिक्षण पूरा होने के तुरन्त बाद नियुक्त नहीं किया जा सका, क्योंकि जितनी जगहें खाली होने की प्रतीक्षा की उतनी नहीं हुई। अगर (क) भाग में किन 5 टिकट कलक्टरों का उल्लेख किया गया है उन्हें भी किसी और मकान में नियुक्त के लिए अपनी प्रशिक्षण प्रकट की है।

Wage Board for Railwaymen

320. Shri S. M. Banerjee;
Shri S. C. Samanta;
Shri Madhu Limaye;
Shri Indrajit Gupta;
Shri J. M. Biswas:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the demands of the Railwaymen, for the appointment of a Wage Board and for the provision of cheap grain shops have been put forward once again by the Railwaymen's Federation for the consideration of Government; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government and the reasons for not conceding these demands?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Yes; a delegation from the All India Railwaymen's Federation met the Prime Minister on 14-4-66 and presented a memorandum which inter alia contained a demand for the setting up of a separate Wage Board for Railwaymen and provision of subsidised grain shops in line of what existed prior to 1949. Also there has been demand from the National Federation of Indian Railwaymen.

(b) As regards the setting up of a separate Wage Board, Government's policy was clarified in reply to Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 220 replied on 25-2-66, namely, that pay scales of Railway employees are based on recommendations of successive Pay Commissions which went into the pay structure and conditions of service of Central Government servants as a whole. The Government do not consider it necessary to set up a separate Wage Board for Railwaymen.

By Cheap Grain shops, presumably the reference is to Subsidised Grainshops. Subsidised Grainshops, which were introduced during the last War, came to adverse criticism by the Parliament and elsewhere on account of corruption that crept into these shops and in view of the past experience it is not proposed to reintroduce

these subsidised grainshops on Railways.

Canteen Employees of Northern Railway stationed at Lucknow

321. Shri S. M. Banerjee;
Shri S. C. Samanta;
Shri Madhu Limaye;
Shri Indrajit Gupta;
Shri J. M. Biswas:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Canteen employees of the Northern Railway stationed at Lucknow have been arrested without assigning any reason;

(b) whether they have been deprived of the minimum facilities for their defence; and

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

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

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

New process of Cement Manufacture

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

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

(a) the main features of the new process of cement manufacture successfully designed by the Regional Research Laboratory at Jorhat;

(b) how this new Shaft Kiln Process differs from the existing process; and

(c) the main advantage of this new process over the existing one?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) to (c). The Regional Research Laboratory, Jorhat (Assam) has designed and set up a vertical shaft kiln plant for producing cement

with a capacity of 30 tonnes per day. This is one of the two such plants recently set up for the first time in the country. The other shaft kiln plant of the same capacity has been set up at dalmiapuram in Madras by the Madras State Industrial Development Corporation.

At present the production of cement in the country is by the rotary kiln process, both wet and dry with a capacity of about 600 tons per day. The cement factories in the country are employing the wet process predominantly. Shaft kilns can be used only for the dry process. Compared with the rotary kilns, the shaft kilns have the advantage of low installation cost less requirement of space and built-up area and also lower cost of fuel as they are smaller units. The advantage of shaft kilns of the type set up at Torhat and Dalmiapuram is that such small shaft kiln plants are suitable for exploitation of areas with smaller deposits of limestone. These plants will be particularly useful in areas where the limestone deposits are limited or where transport facilities are not easily available. The cost of production of the standard conventional type 600 tons per day capacity unit is less than the smaller units employing the new process.

Licences for New Industries

323. Shri Y. G. Gowd: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received from Andhra and Mysore States for licences for the setting up of new industries during 1966;

(b) how many of them were from Kurnool District in Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) how many of these applicants were granted licences and for what industries?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) and (b). Forty three

applications for licences for new industrial undertakings in Andhra Pradesh, including two in Kurnool District, and twenty six applications for new industrial undertakings in Mysore State were received and accepted for consideration during 1966.

(c) Six licences in all have been issued and of these only one is for a new industrial undertaking for manufacture of Glass-lined equipment in the Hyderabad District of Andhra Pradesh.

Composition of Statutory Boards under the Ministry of I. D. & C. A.

324. Shri Y. G. Gowd: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of Statutory Boards working under his Ministry;

(b) whether the members of these Boards are elected or nominated by Government;

(c) how many of these Boards were reconstituted in 1966; and

(d) whether any persons from Kurnool District in Andhra Pradesh were appointed to any of these Boards?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) Two. The Company Law Board and the Central Boilers Board.

(b) The Members of the Company Law Board are appointed by the Central Government according to the provisions of Sub-section (2) of Section 10E of the Companies Act, 1956. 15 members of the Central Boilers Board including the Chairman are nominated by the Central Government. These include one representative of the Union Territories. Each of the State Governments (excluding the State of Jammu and Kashmir to which the Act does not extend) nominate one member each. These nominations are made under the provisions of Section 27 A(2) of the Indian Boilers Act, 1923.

(c) The Company Law Board was reconstituted twice in 1966. There was no reconstitution of the Central Boilers Board during 1966 apart from changes in membership due to retirement transfers etc. There were seven changes in the membership (excluding change of the Chairman who is an ex-officio member).

(d) No, Sir.

National Small Industries Corporation

325. Shri Y. G. Gowd: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have directed the National Small Industries Corporation Ltd not to advance any loans to the khandasari Sugar Factories; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Semastipur—Jaynagar B.G. Line

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

(a) whether it is proposed to extend the broad gauge Railway line from Semastipur to Jaynagar in Bihar in view of the strategic importance of that border area; and

(b) whether there are also any plans under consideration for linking Madhubani (or Jaynagar) to Nirmali on one side and to Sitamarhi, on the other?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) There is no proposal to extend the broad gauge line from Semastipur to Jaynagar.

(b) No. These places are already connected by railway lines via Darbhanga.

Madhubani, Sakri and Chikna Stations

327. Shri Shiva Chandra Jha: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the steps being taken by for the improvement of unsatisfactory toilet and bath arrangements in the waiting rooms at Madhubani and Sakri Stations and for the overall improvement of the Chikna Station?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): The toilet and bath arrangements in the waiting rooms at Madhubani and Sakri Stations are considered satisfactory as these have already been provided with sanitized lavatories, bath rooms and urinals and no improvements are considered necessary.

Chikna is only a contractor operated Halt Station. The basic amenities required to be provided at such halts namely a rail level platform, a small waiting shed and lights on the platform already exist. In addition 5 benches and one hand-pump have also been provided. For the present there is no proposal for further improvement at this halt station.

Janata Express train on Bombay-Howrah Trunk Line

328. Shri K. G. Deshmukh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to introduce a Janata Express train on the Bombay-Howrah trunk line via Nagpur;

(b) if so, by what time it is expected to be introduced; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to minimise the rush on this route in the present circumstances?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) and (b). A proposal to introduce a Janata Express train on Bombay-Howrah via Nagpur route is under consideration but has not been found operationally feasible.

at present, for want of capacity on sections enroute and lack of terminal facilities at Bombay VT. To create these facilities Works are already in progress and are expected to be completed by 1970, subject to availability of funds.

(c) An Air-conditioned Express train once a week will run each way on this route from 1-4-1967. It is also proposed to dieselise Bombay-Howrah Ma ls via Nagpur during the IV Plan, subject to the availability of Diesel locos. This will also reduce overcrowding to some extent.

Overbridge at Amravati Railway Station

329. Shri K. G. Deshmukh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that construction of the overhead bridge at Amravati Railway Station (Central Railway) has been abnormally delayed; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take for an early completion of the above-mentioned construction work?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) According to the rules the Railway is to construct only the bridge portion of this road overbridge and the State Government has to construct the approaches at its cost. Construction of the bridge proper was completed in December, 1964, but work on the approaches is not yet complete

(b) It is understood that the State Government would complete the work on approaches by the end of 1967.

Scheduled Castes Personnel in Divisional Supt's Office, Lucknow

330. Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Scheduled Castes Personnel working in the Divisional Superintendent's Office, Lucknow;

(b) the number of employees, among them, employed in the Personnel Branch;

(c) whether the representation of these Castes is not adequate in the said Branch; and

(d) if so, the reasons, therefor?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) 40.

(b) 7.

(c) and (d). No quota is prescribed for representation but only for reservation in recruitment to vacancies which arise in the office as a whole.

Asbestos Plant in Andhra Pradesh

331. Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a plant for the production of asbestos in Pulivendala Taluk, Cuddapah District in Andhra Pradesh;

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

(c) the estimated cost thereof?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) There is a proposal for the setting up of a plant for the production of asbestos cement products at Cuddapah town (and not in Pulivendala Taluk) in Cuddapah District. A letter of intent has recently been issued in favour of Shri S. Balaram of Cuddapah Asbestos Cement Products.

(b) The plant will have an annual installed capacity of 30,000 tonnes of asbestos sheets (corrugated and semi-corrugated), pipes and boards, bricks, slabs, etc. The scheme is based on indigenous machinery and the asbestos fibre available at Cuddapah and Kur-nool districts. No foreign exchange will be released either for raw materials or machinery.

(c) Rs. 30,00,000 according to the party.

Second mine cut in Neiveli Lignite Corporation

332. Shri V. Krishna Moorthi: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to sanction the second mine cut for coping with the lignite demand in the Neiveli Lignite Corporation; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) No Sir. The demand for approved schemes would be met from the existing mine cut

(b) Does not arise

Passages on Level Crossings of Sagar, Damoh and Satna Stations

333 Shri Manibhai J. Patel: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to construct overhead or underground passages to relieve pressure of traffic on the main level crossings of Sagar, Damoh and Satna Stations on the Central Railway;

(b) if so, at what stages such programmes of construction stand at present; and

(c) whether any alternative passages other than the present level crossings at the said three District Headquarter Stations are under consideration?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Ponnacha): (a) The Railways are always prepared to construct road over/under bridges in replacement of 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 bridge proper for a width of 24 ft. is borne by the Railway and the cost of the sloping approaches and any additional width of bridge proper by the State Government or the Road Authority.

Except a proposal for a road overbridge in replacement of the existing level crossing at Satna, there are no firm proposals so far from the State Government for road over/under bridges in replacement of existing level crossings at Sagar and Damoh.

(b) The work of road overbridge at Satna is already in progress.

(c) No

Industrial Complex in Orissa

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

(a) the amount allotted by Government in 1967-68 for undertaking the execution of Talcher Industrial Complex in Orissa,

(b) the amount disbursed for this purpose so far; and

(c) the progress made in the execution of the complex?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) The proposal for setting up an Industrial Complex at Talcher is under consideration of Government. No provision has been made for this Project in the budget estimates for the year 1967-68.

(b) and (c). Do not arise

Export of Peacock Feathers

335. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the export earnings from peacock feathers during the Third Plan period.

(b) the share of Orissa in it;

(c) whether the demand for peacock feathers is increasing in foreign countries; and

(d) if so, whether there is any scheme of organising its export in a more systematic way?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) The export of peacock feathers during 1965-66 has been of the order of Rs. 138,000. The figures for earlier years of Third Plan period are not available as the item was not separately classified.

(b) State-wise export figures are not available as these are recorded for the country as a whole.

(c) and (d). The export of peacock feathers is allowed within an annual quota released for the purpose in order to prevent indiscriminate collection of feathers which may adversely affect the peacock population and, ultimately, the export of feathers.

Industrial Estates in Orissa

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

(a) whether any new industrial estate is proposed to be set up in Orissa in 1967-68;

(b) if so, its location and the estimated expenditure to be incurred thereon;

(c) whether the industrial estates set up in the State during the Third Plan period are working well and whether any survey has been made in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri

F. A. Ahmed): (a) to (d). The information is being collected from the Government of Orissa and will be placed on the Table of the House.

- भारत-नेपाल सीमा पर रेलवे लाइन का विस्तार

337. श्री योगेश झा : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बतान की कृपा करेंगे, कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत नेपाल सीमा पर पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे पर तीन स्टेशनों अर्थात् रक्सोल जयनगर और निर्मली के बीच आने जाने वाली रेल गाड़ियां दरभंगा रेलवे अंकशन से होकर गुजरती है ;

(ख) क्या देश के अन्य भागों के साथ रेल द्वारा इन स्टेशनों को मिलाने के लिए बरास्ता दरभंगा केवल यही एक मार्ग है ;

(ग) क्या यातायात व्यापार और सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से जयनगर तक अथवा कम से कम दरभंगा तक बड़ी लाइन को बढ़ाने का विचार है; यदि

(घ) यदि हा, तो कब ?

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

(ख) जी हां, जहां तक जयनगर और निर्मली स्टेशनों का सम्बन्ध है । रक्सोल स्टेशन भी दरभंगा के अलावा एक और नरकटियाचोक और दूसरी और लखीली के रास्ते रेलवे लाइन द्वारा भारत के अन्य भागों से मिला हुआ है ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

**भारत-नेपाल सीमा पर रेलवे
यातायात का पुनरारम्भ**

338. श्री श्रीगंग्र सा : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे पर सुप्रीम और निर्मली रेलवे स्टेशनों के बीच रेलवे लाइन कोसी नदी की धारा से क्षतिग्रस्त हो गई थी ;

(ख) क्या नेपाल सीमा पर स्थित होने के कारण तथा दरभंगा और सहरसा जिले को विशेषकर सहरसा के दो भागों को मिलाने के लिए इस लाइन पर यातायात पुनः प्रारम्भ करने का विचार है ;

(ग) क्या कोसी बांध के निर्माण से इस लाइन पर यातायात फिर से प्रारम्भ करना सम्भव हो गया है; और

(घ) यदि हा तो क्या सरकार का विचार विचार निर्मली और सुपील अथवा निर्मली और बथनाहा-बीरगंज के बीच की रेलवे लाइनों को मिलाने का है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री सी० एम० पुनाबा) :

(क) कोसी नदी के उस पार निर्मली और और दूसरी और आपत्तियाँ के रास्ते सुपील के बीच जो पुरानी लाइन थी वह 19.17-38 में कोसी नदी की बाढ़ से बह गयी थी जिसकी वजह से उस मार्ग को छोड़ दिया गया था।

(ख) पुराने मार्ग के एक भाग में सुपील और बरपीटा (12.78 किलोमीटर) के बीच फिर से लाइन बिछाने का काम हाल ही में शुरू किया गया है और काम जारी है।

(ग) यद्यपि कोसी नदी की बाढ़ से बचाव के लिए बनाये गये बांधों के जरिए नदी की धारा को बहुत कुछ नियंत्रित किया जा चुका है फिर भी, इस क्षेत्र में लाइन का धागे और पुनर्निर्माण करने का निर्णय करने से पहले कुछ वर्षों तक सुपील-बरपीटा काम में लाइन के पुनर्निर्माण के बाद उस की निगरानी और सम्भाल करने का विचार है।

(घ) इस तरह का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

बकिया स्टेशन पर चाय की दुकान

339. श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के बकिया स्टेशन पर चाय की दुकान सरकारी खर्च पर बनाई गई थी ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो इसका उपयोग किस कार्य के लिए किया जा रहा है ;

(ग) यदि उमका उपयोग चाय की दुकान के रूप में नहीं किया जा रहा, तो इसके क्या कारण है, और

(घ) चाय की दुकान के रूप में इसका उपयोग करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री सी० एम० पुनाबा) :

(क) जी हा।

(ख) और (ग). चाय की यह दुकान अगस्त, 1982 में खली गयी थी। मई, 1985 तक, अलग-अलग अवधि के लिए, इसे दो ठेकेदारों ने चलाया। फिर बहुत कम होने के कारण ठेकेदारों ने इस का ठेका छोड़ दिया। फरवरी, 1986 में नियुक्त किये गये तीसरे ठेकेदार ने इसी कारण से काम शुरू नहीं किया और फिलहाल दुकान खाली पड़ी है।

(घ) इस दुकान को चलाने के लिए नयी प्रक्रिया बनाने के लिए आवश्यक प्रक्रिया-सूचना फिर से जारी की जा रही है।

**रेलवे कर्मचारियों को राशि में काब
करने के लिये भत्ता**

340. श्री राजकुमार शर्मा : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे प्रशासन राशि के समय कार्य पर लगाये गये बुकिंग क्लर्कों, ड्राइवरों, फिटर्स और कर्मचारियों को राशि में काब करने का बन्ना देता है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि दानापूर (पूर्व रेलवे) लोको-शेड में कार्य करने वाले कुछ कोरना निरोहकों को रात्रि के समय कार्य पर लाया जाता है किन्तु उन्हें न तो रात्रि में काम करने का मका दिया जाता है और न ही किसी रूप में उनको पदोन्नति की जाती है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री सी० एम० पुनाबा) :

(क) जो डा. बगें के वे 'निरन्तर कार्यरत रहने' के सम्बन्ध में निदिष्ट मापदण्ड की बातों को पूरा करते हैं।

(ख) और (ग) इन प्रयोजन के लिए सरकार ने 'निरन्तर कार्यरत रहने' के सम्बन्ध में जो मापदण्ड निर्धारित किये हैं, उनके अनुसार कोशिका की जांच करने वाले कर्मचारी (Coal checkers) रात्रि भना पाने के पात्र नहीं हैं।

जहां तक इन कर्मचारियों की पदोन्नति का प्रश्न है, वह पूर्णतया विभिन्न बातों पर निर्भर है, जैसे ऊंचे ग्रेड में खाली पदों की उपलब्धता और सम्बन्धित व्यक्ति की वरिष्ठता और उपयुक्तता।

दानापूर लोको-शेड के स्थानापन्न मजदूर

341. श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें, कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दानापूर (पटना) लोको-शेड में 67 मजदूर और कर्मचारी पिछले सात या आठ वर्षों से स्थानापन्न कर्मचारियों के रूप में कार्य कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उन्हें 70 रुपये मासिक वेतन तथा 47 रुपये मासिक महंगाई भत्ते पर नियुक्त किया गया था परन्तु उन्हें नैमित्तिक मजदूरों को मिलने वाली दर्यातु केवल रु० 5 पैसे की दर के हिसाब से मजदूरी दी जा रही है ;

(ग) क्या रेलवे नियमों के अनुसार स्थानापन्न मजदूरों और कर्मचारियों को स्थायी पद देने की व्यवस्था है ;

(घ) क्या दानापूर के प्रतिष्ठित अन्य रेलवे डिपार्टमेंटों के स्थानापन्न कर्मचारियों को रेलवे डिपार्टमेंट पाप, पी० टी० प्रो०, आर-स्मिथ अवकाश, और तत्पश्चात् अवकाश, सामान्य नस्लको, विलिना सुविधाओं दी जाती है और उन कर्मचारियों को ये सुविधाओं उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इन अवमानना का क्या कारण है और इन सम्बन्ध में स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए क्या उपाय करने का विचार है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री सी० एम० पुनाबा) :

(क) जो नहीं।

(ख) जो नहीं।

(ग) जो नहीं।

(घ) और (ङ) रेलवे में लगानार का महीने काम करने के बाद एक्को कर्मचारी जिनके पूर्व रेलवे के दानापूर मण्डल के कर्मचारी भी शामिल हैं, अस्थायी रेल कर्मचारियों का भिन्ने जाने सभी अधिकारों और सुविधाओं के हकदार हो जाते हैं। इसलिए अवमानना का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Bridge Near Barulpur Railway Station

312. Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:

Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Shri Umanath:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the old bridge connecting all the platforms within Barulpur Railway station (Eastern Railway) premises was removed by the authorities;

(b) if so, when and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether a new bridge connecting all the platforms is proposed to be constructed in its place and, if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the total number of accidents within the railway station premises every year since the demolition of the said bridge; and

(e) whether Government propose to construct a new bridge and if so, when?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) No. It was replaced by a standard foot-over-bridge and the site shifted.

(b) The replacement and shifting was done in March 1962 with a view to replace the existing non-standard and dilapidated bridge by a standard one and to remove infringement to standard dimensions.

(c) The new bridge already constructed connects all the platforms and provides facilities which existed before.

(d) The following are the number of accidents since the demolition of the said bridge, but due to tres-pasing:—

1962	1
1963	Nil
1964	2
1965	1
1966	Nil
1967 (upto 24-3-67)	Nil

(e) Does not arise.

Baruipur Railway Station

343. Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Umanath:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of revenue collected from Baruipur (Eastern Railway, Sealdah South Division) Railway Station during 1962-63, 1963-64, 1964-65 and 1965-66; and

(b) the total amount spent on passenger amenities by the authorities on that station?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) and (b). A statement giving the information is attached. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-183/67].

Platform Gate at Sealdah South Station

344. Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Umanath:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Platform Gates in Sealdah South Station in West Bengal;

(b) the average number of passengers that pass through the station on week days;

(c) the number of Gate Ticket Collectors employed in each shift on the said station;

(d) the number of Gates opened throughout the day and during peak hours; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken to reduce the congestion at this station?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) There are eight gates for passengers and two for luggage.

(b) Approximately 100340 passengers pass through these gates daily.

(c) Seven gate ticket collectors employed in two shifts from 6.30 hrs. to 21.30 hrs. In night shift 21.30 hrs. to 6.30 hrs. five gate ticket collectors are employed.

(d) Five passenger gates and two luggage gates are kept open from 6.30 hrs. to 21.30 hrs. Three passenger gates and two luggage gates are kept open during night.

(e) Manning of gates as at present is considered adequate in normal circumstances. Additional gates will be opened when necessary.

दीवा-दसगांव रेलवे लाइन

345. श्री बलबन्त : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बतान का कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दीवा-दसगांव रेलवे लाइन विधाने का काम पूरा हो गया है;

(ख) इस लाइन पर कितनी सवारी गाड़िया चल रही हैं;

(ग) क्या यात्रियों से गाड़ियों के धीमी गति से चलने के सम्बन्ध में कोई शिकायत मिली है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो रेलगाड़ियों को सामान्य रफ्तार से कब चलाया जाएगा ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री सी० एम० पुनावा) :
(क) कारण क्षेत्र के आर्थिक विकास में सहयोग देने और बम्बई के ग्राम-पाम मीड को कम करने के लिए 1961 में पनवेल के रास्ते दीवा से घाटा तक एक बड़ी लाइन विधाने की मजूरी दी गयी थी। दीवा-पनवेल खण्ड 31-10-1964 को माल-यातायात के लिए और 28-12-1964 को बाली यातायात के लिए खोल दिया गया। पनवेल से घाटे घाटा तक का खण्ड 9-4-66 को माल यातायात के लिए खोला गया। अभी इसे बाली यातायात के लिए नहीं खोला गया है। इस लाइन को घाटा से घाटे दसगांव तक बढ़ाने के सुझाव को अभी अन्तिम रूप दिया जाता है।

(ख) दीवा और पनवेल के बीच सप्ताह में दूर राज अत्येक घोर से एक सवारी गाड़ी और एक मिन्ने-बूली गाड़ी और बुनवार को अत्येक घोर से एक सवारी गाड़ी चलाई जा रही है।

(घ) जी हां।

(ब) इस लाखा लाइन पर आप इंजन नहीं चलाये जा सकते, क्योंकि दीवा में इंजनों को पानी देने की उपयुक्त व्यवस्था नहीं हो सकती। इस समय, इन गाड़ियों में डब्ल्यू० डी० एम० 2 टाइप के डीजल इंजन लगाये जा रहे हैं जिनकी अधिकतम अनुमत रफ्तार 48 किलोमीटर प्रति घंटा है। इसलिए 48 किलोमीटर प्रति घंटे की रफ्तार से चलने वाली इन गाड़ियों की रफ्तार को बढ़ाना सम्भव नहीं है।

Cement Factory in Madhya Pradesh

346. Shri S. S. Kothari: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of the new cement factory at Suwakhera (near Neemuch, Madhya Pradesh) by the Cement Corporation of India Ltd. has commenced; and

(b) if not, by what date it is scheduled (i) to commence construction and (ii) to reach commercial production?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) and (b). At present the Cement Corporation is engaged in the investigation of suitable limestone deposits at Suwakhera (near Neemuch), Madhya Pradesh. The question of setting up a cement factory at the place will be considered on the basis of the investigation report.

H. E. L., Bhopal

347. Shri S. S. Kothari: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the budget of Heavy Electricals Ltd., Bhopal for the next five years provide for losses;

(b) if so, the estimated amount thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to improve the working of this undertaking?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. V. Ahmed): (a) and (b). The Project report for the Heavy Electrical Factory at Bhopal, envisaged losses being incurred in the first few years, upto the eleventh year of production. According to the latest estimate, the factory is expected to incur losses upto 1970-71. The losses are estimated as under:—

1967-68	Rs. 876 lakhs (loss)
1968-69	Rs. 697 lakhs (loss)
1969-70	Rs. 407 lakhs (loss)
1970-71	Rs. 145 lakhs (loss)

During 1971-72, the factory is expected to make a profit of Rs. 168 lakhs.

(c) The steps taken to improve the working of the undertaking are:—

- (i) Improving the manufacturing techniques and increasing output;
- (ii) having a stricter control over each item of expenditure; and
- (iii) by making effective use of plant and equipment and selecting ranges of manufacture which will give optimum return.

Complaints regarding Expansion of Bhilai Steel Plant

348. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Russian Chief Engineer incharge of the expansion project of Bhilai Steel Plant has publicly complained of unsatisfactory supplies of equipment from Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi;

(b) whether it is also a fact that such supplies have been inadequate in both quantity and quality, thereby jeopardising the Bhilai expansion schedule; and

(c) whether any comprehensive inquiry has been held into the complaints and if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) No, Sir.

(b) There have been some delay and deficiencies in indigenous supplies of plant and equipment etc. for Bhi'a's 6th Blast Furnace Complex. The defects were not very serious and have been rectified. This has not, however, held up construction work.

(c) Hindustan Steel Ltd. have taken necessary action with the suppliers to have the deficiencies rectified and the supplies expedited. Supplies have since improved.

Suspension of Passenger Trains running between Lumding and Dibrugarh

349. Shri Yas'raj Singh:
Shri Ram Kishan:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether night running of passenger trains between Lumding and Dibrugarh in Upper Assam has been suspended;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) for how long this order will remain in force?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) and (b). Consequent upon two explosions on the Lumding-Tinsukia Section of the Northeast Frontier Railway, one on 18-2-1967 resulting in derailment of a light engine between Kharikatia and Mariani and another on 2-3-67 resulting in derailment of a search-light special patrol train between Tita-bar and Kharikatia causing death of one Rakshak and injuries to five Rakshaks of escort party, night running (i.e. between 17.30 hours and 4.30 hours) of passenger trains has been suspended from 18-3-1967 between Lumding and Sapkehati only (and not between Lumding and Dibrugarh Town) in the interest of safety of passengers.

(c) Till conditions in the area improve and running of trains is considered safe from the security point of view.

Murder in Bareilly-Agra Fast-Passenger Train

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a passenger in a second class compartment of the Bareilly-Agra fast-passenger (356 Dn) was stabbed to death during the early hours on 17-3-1967; and

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

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha):† (a) Yes, On 16-3-67 (not on 17.3.67) at about 02-59 hrs. when 356 Down Passenger train arrived at Atrauli Road Railway Station, one passenger was found stabbed to death and another passenger seriously injured in a third class compartment of the train

(b) Government Railway Police, Moradabad, have registered a case on Crime No 115 dated 17-3-1967 under Sections 302,307 I P C. (Murder and Attempt to murder). The case is under police investigation. No arrests have been made so far.

Centrally sponsored Industries in Mysore State

351. Shri K Lakkappa: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any centrally sponsored industries in Mysore State; and

(b) if so, the progress made in each such industry?

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

†The reply as printed above was sent by the Minister afterwards in substitution of the original reply.

बैतरना रेलवे स्टेशन

352. श्री बलकृष्ण : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पश्चिम रेलवे में नये रेलवे स्टेशन बैतरना का उद्घाटन किस तारीख को किया गया था;

(ख) किस तारीख से यात्रियों को टिकट बेंचे जा रहे हैं; और

(ग) इस समय इस स्टेशन पर कितनी यात्री गाड़ियां रुकती हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री सी० एम० पुनाचा):

(क) और (ख). बैतरना स्टेशन 20-2-1967 से यात्री-यातायात के लिए खोल दिया गया था और उसी दिन से यात्रियों को टिकट बेंचे जा रहे हैं ।

(ग) बैतरना स्टेशन पर चार, यर्वात् दोनों ओर से आने वाली दो-दो सवारी गाड़िया ठहरती हैं ।

Export of Cycle Tyres and Tubes

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

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to export cycle tyres and tubes to U.S.A.;

(b) how much foreign exchange is likely to be earned in this deal; and

(c) how the rate of our cycle tyres and tubes compare with the world price of these commodities?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) One of the tyre companies in India has secured orders from the U.S.A. for supply of half a million tyres and tubes during 1967.

(b) The approximate value of this export is likely to be of the order of Rs. 22 lakhs in 1967.

(c) The f.o.b. unit prices of cycle tyres and tubes are Rs. 6 and Rs. 1.90 respectively against the international price of cycle tyres ranging from 3 90 to Rs. 6 and of cycle tubes from Rs. 1.90 to Rs. 2.10.

12.15 hrs.

RE. CALLING ATTENTION NOTICE

Mr. Speaker: Calling attention.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I rise on a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: On what?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: On the business of the House. I rise on a point of order under rule 372(2) which reads:

"A point of order may be raised in relation to the business before the House at the moment."

The business before the House is the calling attention notice. You are aware of rule 197 on Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance

I am raising this issue because you, in your wisdom, have disallowed one of the very important calling attention notices. I do not dispute your judgment at all. Kindly hear me for a moment, don't be impatient.

This is regarding a very important matter for which I saw the Prime Minister and I saw the Minister for Commerce, that in Lakshmi Ratan Cotton Mills of Kanpur—it is not an ordinary mill I may say—the Centre decided . . .

Mr. Speaker: You are not talking about the subject before the House. You are expected to raise a point of order about a subject which is before the House, but you are raising a subject which is not before the House.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Before the House is a call attention.

Mr. Speaker: About this call attention which is entered in the Order Paper you can raise.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Please hear me for a minute. A decision was taken, a committee was instituted by the Centre for taking over this Lakshmi Ratan Cotton Mills.

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry I cannot allow it. Lakshmi Ratan Cotton Mills has nothing to do with this. This is about chemicals.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I only request you to please hear my request.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I want you to please resume your seat.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Kindly hear me.

Mr. Speaker: Lakshmi Ratan Cotton Mills is not under discussion at all.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Kindly hear me.

Mr. Speaker: I know you want to have a hearing, that is why you want to raise this point, but this is not a point which is before the House. Please do not raise about Lakshmi Ratan Cotton Mills.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Hear me please for the sake of democracy.

Shri Hem Barua (Mangaldai): Will you please hear my request also for God's sake?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I say for the sake of democracy.

There is no session tomorrow and the day after, and on 3rd April, 3,500 workers are going to lose their jobs.

Mr. Speaker: In the name of democracy, we cannot flout the rules and speak on Lakshmi Ratan Cotton Mills which is not before the House. You want to raise it somehow or other. The point under discussion is connected with petroleum and chemicals.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: You ask the hon. Minister to make a statement today.

Mr. Speaker: A thing which has not been allotted inside the Chamber, you are raising. I am not going to allow it whatever may happen. May I request you to take your seat?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Three thousand and five hundred people . . .

Mr. Speaker: You and I, both of us, cannot be standing. Will you please sit down, Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Three thousand and five hundred people . . .

Mr. Speaker: You are raising a point which is not allowed. If the Minister does not accept a short notice question, it is not my fault.

श्री मधु सिन्हा (मुंबई) : वे लोग यह कह रहे हैं कि मैं महाशय उन पर बयान दें।

श्री हुकम चन्द कश्यप (उज्जैन) : 3500 आता है उन्हा हाता वारा है।

Mr. Speaker: He cannot raise like that.

श्री मधु सिन्हा : वे तो बयान देने के लिये विना कर रहे हैं।

Mr. S. M. Banerjee: Let him make a statement, let him save 3,500 workers.

Mr. Speaker: Will you please sit down. In some shape or other you want to raise a question which has not been allowed or admitted. So many other calling attention notices are not allowed every day, and if every one of them is raised here, there can be no business in the House. I am not going to allow it. You may request the Minister outside the House, you cannot just raise a question which has not been allowed.

Shri Hem Barua: On a point of information. May I have information from you . . .

Mr. Speaker: No, not now

Shri Hem Barua: It is very relevant.

Mr. Speaker: Then, somebody else will want something else. Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha.

12.20 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

FERTILIZER PRODUCTION IN INDIA

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha (Barh): I call the attention of the hon. Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The question of extension of the time limit given to the foreign oil companies by the Government to attract external investment for fertilizer production in India".

The Minister of Planning, Petroleum and Chemicals and of Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): The Government of India have attached the highest importance to the attainment of self-sufficiency in food by 1971-72. Amongst the pre-requisites for this is the production of fertilisers on an adequate scale to meet the rapidly growing need. The Government of India, therefore, decided in December 1965 on various measures to promote the rapid development of the fertiliser industry in the country.

Firstly Government embarked on the execution of a series of large modern projects in the public sector. These, on completion during 1969 and 1970 will add 938 000 tonnes of nitrogen production annually.

Secondly, effective upto the 31st March 1967, Government announced certain decisions designed to promote private investment Indian and foreign, in the fertiliser industry. The most important of the decisions is that newly approved projects which now total 964 000 tonnes of annual nitrogen capacity, will have freedom to market their production without price

control for a period of seven years from the commencement of commercial operations in each case; this is, however, subject to the right of Government to take up to 30% of the production at agreed prices. In April 1966, Government decided that plants already in operation or those licensed earlier, whether in the public or the private sector, will also be gradually freed from the control over marketing and price. The fertiliser pool as an agency for distribution will confine its activities only to the product imported or purchased, as aforesaid, from indigenous plants.

2. While individual fertiliser factories will thus be free to determine their selling prices, the public sector units will occupy a dominant position in meeting the demand. Of nearly 28 million tonnes of nitrogen capacity now under realisation, over 1.6 million tonnes is in the public sector. Besides, Government will have the right to buy and distribute through their agencies over 300,000 tonnes of the product of private plants. Secondly the measures taken for the development of the industry are expected to ease the fertiliser supply position in about 3 years. These two factors should operate to ensure that fertiliser prices to the consumer will, at all times, remain fair and reasonable.

To satisfy the growing demand, which is expected to exceed 4 million tonnes of nitrogen annually by 1975-76 and may well be vastly greater, it is necessary, in this view, to work for an abundance of fertiliser production in the country, with the public sector making the requisite contribution.

3. Measures lately taken by Government are expected to give the country substantial self-sufficiency, in the next 3 or 4 years, in the fabrication of plant and equipment for the fertiliser and allied industries. The building of fertiliser factories thereafter will not call for large foreign exchange outlays. But new units needed in substitution of approved ones that may drop out and for satisfying the increased fertiliser demand in the coming

years must be planned in the near future; and these will require substantial expenditure in foreign currencies. Proposals for additional public sector plants are under study and every effort will be made to allocate resources to finance them. But it is necessary that private investors also join in the effort currently needed to build new capacity. At present a number of proposals that could result in the establishment of nearly one million tonnes of nitrogen capacity are under negotiation and it is clearly desirable that they be taken to a final stage. Government have, therefore, decided that all these pending proposals may be dealt with under the policy of December, 1965, provided they could result in the issue of industrial licenses by the 31st December 1967 and could also be expected to make a timely contribution to the aforesaid increase in indigenous production. Any new proposals received during the period will be dealt with in the same manner, provided they satisfy the same conditions.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I would like to put two questions, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: One question only.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The Member who tables the Calling Attention Notice may put two questions.

Mr. Speaker: For Calling Attention, only one.

डा० राम बनोहर लोहिया (कन्नौज) :
उन्हें दो पूछने दिये जायें, क्या हर्ज है ?

सचिवल महोदय : आप की दो पूछियेगा ?

डा० राम बनोहर लोहिया : मैं आप से
कहे देना हूँ मेरा सवाल होगा मैं नहीं पूछूंगा।
मेरा सवाल इन्हीं को दे बीजियेगा।

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: From the statement of the hon. Minister this House has come to know that the

[Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha]

requirements of nitrogenous fertilisers are one million tons. Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the statement of the Chairman of the Fertiliser Corporation of India that for meeting the requirement of fertilisers in this country, we have the technical know how and the requisite knowledge for producing the required fertiliser and, if so, in view of that statement, does the Government consider the desirability of producing fertilisers on its own because the foreign exchange requirement for producing one million tons of nitrogenous fertilisers is Rs 100 crores, which comes to Rs. 20 crores per annum? In view of this, does the Government think of the desirability of changing the entire complexion of negotiations with the foreign firms and to put in the indigenous technical know how and knowledge and also the foreign exchange from our own resources for the production of fertilisers?

Shri Asoka Mehta: The indigenous know-how has been purchased by us and the designing and the engineering capacity that have been built up are already being utilised. As the hon. Member knows, we have recently taken up four fertiliser plants in the public sector; for two of them, the foreign exchange has been tied up and for the other two, we are still negotiating. We are anxious, as I pointed in my statement, of expanding the public sector also.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: My second part of the question, whether the Government proposes to utilise the resources of foreign exchange, of Rs. 100 crores to produce one million tons.

Shri Asoka Mehta: It is not possible to say that because these decisions are taken in the light of the various uses that are there for our foreign exchange resources. It is not possible for me to say that Rs. 100 crores will be earmarked for the fertiliser industry. There are so many competing demands, and the decision has to be taken accordingly.

श्री रामलोक महोदय (बाराबंकी) :
यह प्रश्न नहीं है, प्रश्न तो यह है . . .

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सरकार ने एक घरेलू से इस देश को उलझा दिया है निजी क्षेत्र, सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र, विदेशी पूंजी, देशी पूंजी के मसलों में लेकिन पैदावार और फर्टिलाइजर्स का नहीं गता नहीं है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस वक्त विदेशों के साथ जो विवाद चला है, कितनी पूंजी वह लगायेगे, इस को लेकर चला है या विदेशों से अमोनिया मंगाया जाय और हमारे देश में जो नाफ्ता तैयार होता है उस का इस्तेमाल न किया जाय, इन विवाद को लेकर चल रहा है। अगर अमोनिया विदेशों से यह मगाने वाले हैं तो उस में विदेशी मुद्रा कितनी लगेगी और उस में क्या घाटा होगा ?

श्री अशोक मेहता : एक सवाल के जवाब में मैंने इस का उत्तर दे दिया है कि सरकार की नीति है कि जहाँ तक नाइट्रोजन फर्टिलाइजर्स बनाने का सवाल है हमारे देश में जो नाफ्ता पैदा होता है उसी से वह बनाया जायगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय . . . (ध्यानवान)

श्री मधु लिमये : वह ले सकती हैं।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं खुले दिश से दे रहा हूँ। तो क्या बैठ जाऊँ ? . . . नाफ्ता एक तरल अमोनिया का मामला जो अभी श्री मधु लिमये ने उठाया उस के सम्बन्ध में . . . (ध्यानवान) अब क्या बतलाऊँ बीच बीच में उठते हैं ? यह नहीं जानते कि अमोनिया 10,000 साल से हिन्दी है या 1 लाख वर्ष से हिन्दी है। एक तरल है। तरल अमोनिया से जो उर्वरक पैदा होता है वह सस्ता होता है, और इसलिये

उन विदेशी कम्पनियों को प्रचार करने का बड़ा मौका मिलता है कि हम नेप्पा के मुकाबले में सस्ता उर्वरक दे सकेंगे। लेकिन चूंकि भारत की जितनी तेल कम्पनिया है उन के ऊपर अमरीका, इंग्लिस्तान या शायद धीर भी विदेशी देशों का इतना गम्भीर कब्जा है कि उस से हिन्दुस्तान धीर सारी जगहों पर एक तो राजकीय प्रभुत्व छा जाता है और दूसरे बक्ती तौर पर चाहे सस्ता हो, लेकिन जगानात सम्बान में मंहगी भा जाती है। इसलिये मैं सरकार से एक बात पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उन को इस बात का भ्रमसोस है कि जब मौका था डा० मुसद्दिक को मदद कर के उस इनाके को उन विदेशी कम्पनियों से छुड़ाने का तब हम ने बैसा नहीं किया, और इसलिये आज यह फैसला करते हैं, और क्या जब तक अरबिस्तान के इनाके को विदेशी कम्पनियों के शाप से छुड़ा नहीं लिया जाता—वहा की जनता छुड़ायेगी, उस में हम क्या कर सकते हैं, हम मदद कर सकते हैं—तब तक हम उन विदेशी उर्वरक कम्पनियों के साथ कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं रखेंगे। क्या सरकार ने इस पर विचार किया है, और किया है तो उसका क्या नतीजा हुआ ?

श्री अशोक मेहता : डाक्टर साहब के उपदेश के लिये मैं उन को धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

डा० राम बनोहर लोहिया : यह उपदेश नहीं है। मैं श्री अशोक मेहता को जीवन में बहुत उपदेश दे चुका हूँ और उस के नतीजे भी देख चुका हूँ। मैं उन से जवाब चाहता हूँ। मेरा सम्बा जीवन बीता है उन को उपदेश देते हुए। (ध्वजबान) मुझे उत्तर चाहिये मुसद्दिक के बारे में और अविष्य में उर्वरक बनाने के बारे में। यह तो साफ बात है। मुसद्दिक साहब के साथ जो भारत सरकार का सम्बन्ध रहा, और जो उन की मदद नहीं की, उस पर क्या उन को भ्रमसोस है ? यह सीधा सा सवाल है। अगर भ्रमसोस है तो कह दें कि भ्रमसोस है, अगर भ्रमसोस

नहीं है तो कह दें कि नहीं है। और जाने के लिये कह दें कि विदेशी . . .

Mr. Speaker: Can the Minister answer it?

श्री जय लिये : प्रधान मंत्री बहें।

Shri Asoka Mehta: How can I answer it, Sir? How do I know what is the Government's view about Dr. Mus-sadiq? I am not in a position to say whether they are " भ्रमसोस" or not.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Fernandes.

डा० राम बनोहर लोहिया : जब यह मंत्री नाकबिल और नातायक हैं इस का उत्तर देने में तो प्रधान मंत्री जी से बिलबा दें। प्रधान मंत्री जानती होंगी, डा० मुसद्दिक का नाम सुना होगा . . . (ध्वजबान)

Mr. Speaker: I have called Mr. Fernandes.

डा० राम बनोहर लोहिया : भाबिर हमारी प्रधान मंत्री ने मुसद्दिक का नाम सुना होगा। वही कुछ कह दें। यह मुस्कराहट की बात की बात नहीं।

श्री आर्च करमंडीच : (बम्बई दलिय) : जब जनवरी, 1966 में इन विदेशी कम्पनियों को हिन्दुस्तान में बुलाने की नीति बनी और सात साल के लिये न दामों के बारे में, न वितरण के बारे में उन पर कोई लगाम लगाई जायेगी इस नई नीति का ऐलान किया गया, तो यह बतलाया गया कि यह नई नीति 31 मार्च तक चलेगी क्या मंत्री महोदय हमें इस बात की जानकारी देगे कि पिछले पन्द्रह महीनों में कितनी विदेशी कम्पनियों के सात साल के लिये न वितरण पर और न दामों पर लगाम लगाने वाली शर्तों को मंजूर कर के सरकार के सामने हिन्दुस्तान में कारखाने लगाने की भजियां दी। कितनी भजियों पर विचार हुआ और क्या फैसला हुआ ? और क्या इस में तथ्य है कि सरकार इस मुद्द को और कई महीने के लिये बढ़ाना चाहती है, और बढ़ाना चाहती है तो किन शर्तों पर ?

श्री अशोक मेहता : जो सवाल का बाखिरी हिस्सा था उस का जबाब मैंने स्टेटमेंट में दे दिया है। जो सवाल का पहला हिस्सा है उस के जबाब में मैं कहूंगा कि दिसम्बर, 1962 में इस नीति का ऐलान होने के बाद कानपुर में 2 लाख टन नाइट्रोजन के प्लान्ट के बारे में इंडस्ट्रियल लाइसेंस दिया गया। गोवा में 1 लाख 60 हजार टन के लिये लाइसेंस दिया गया, मंगलोर में 2 लाख 40 हजार टन के लिये लाइसेंस दिया गया, कोटा में 1 लाख 30 हजार टन का लाइसेंस दिया गया, गुजरात एक्सप्लोरेशन में 92 हजार टन के लिये लाइसेंस दिया गया। इस के अलावा फिलिप्स पेट्रोलियम को एक लेटर आफ इंटेंट दिया गया है। इस वकत सरकार प्राइवेट कम्पनियों से बात चीत कर रही है जिन के साथ नेगोशिएशन चल रहे हैं, और उम्मीद है कि उन में से भी कुछ लोगों के साथ फैसला हो जायेगा।

श्री बसपाल सिंह (देहरादून) : सिर्फ उन्हीं कम्पनियों को कंसेशन दिया जायेगा जिन के साथ नेगोशिएशन चल रहे हैं या नई कम्पनियों को भी कंसेशन दिया जायेगा ?

श्री अशोक मेहता : मैंने अपने स्टेटमेंट में बतलाया कि इस वकत प्राइवेट कम्पनियों के साथ हमारी बात चीत चल रही है मगर 31 तारीख तक उन को इंडस्ट्रियल लाइसेंस देने की हालत में बहू बातचीत नहीं पहुची है। इस बात चीत को हम पूरा करना चाहते हैं। हमारी कोशिश रहेगी कि दोनों तरफ से ऐग्रीमेंट हो जाय तो उन्हें हम इंडस्ट्रियल लाइसेंस दे दें। ज्यादा से ज्यादा 31 दिसम्बर तक इस बात के लिये हम बात चीत करने को तैयार हैं। या तो इस के मुनासिब बहू इंडस्ट्रियल लाइसेंस ले लेते हैं या फिर प्रागे बात चीत नहीं चलेगी। इस दौरान में अगर कोई और भी प्राते हैं और इसी कर्त पर— जो कर्ते हैं। 31 दिसम्बर तक इंडस्ट्रियल लाइसेंस निकाल लेना चाहिये और दूसरी

बात यह है कि हम ने कहा है कि 3 साल में बहू प्रोजेक्ट बन जानी चाहिये और प्रोडक्शन बुरु हो जाना चाहिये। इन दोनों को मानने के लिये बहू तैयार हों तो कोई नया प्रादमी भी धाना चाहे तो हम उस से बात चीत करेये।

12.36 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Mr. Speaker: Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed—

जार्ज करनेडीज (बम्बई दक्षिण) :
मैं एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूँ।

Mr. Speaker: On what subject?

श्री जार्ज करनेडीज : 21 तारीख को इसी सदन में डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया ने प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के हीरो के बारे में एक मसला उठाया था। इस मसले के ऊपर मैंने हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स में एक प्रबलेख देखा। (अव्यवधान)

Mr. Speaker: I cannot allow that to be raised now. We are now on the item "Papers to be laid on the Table". You cannot raise any other point now.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी (पूना) : मैं आप से एक प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि जिस प्रिविलेज के सवाल को श्री जार्ज करनेडीज ने उठाया है उस के बागजात को मैंने देखा है। मैं हालांकि यहा एक नया प्रादमी हू फिर भी मैं ने इस साल तक बम्बई प्रसेम्बली में काम किया है। मैं देखता हू कि यह जो पेपर वाले लिखते हैं यह . . .

Mr. Speaker: You cannot raise it now. After all, you are the President of a Party. You cannot raise it now. It is not on the Agenda. How can I help if senior Members also try to do it?

की इस० एम० जोशी : मैं आप से प्रार्थना कर रहा हूँ . . .

Mr. Speaker: No, it is not allowed. You cannot raise any point now about something published in the newspapers.

की इस० एम० जोशी : सिर्फ एक प्रार्थना है. . .

Mr. Speaker: What is the use of raising it now? If I allow you it will become a precedent and then anybody can raise any subject at any time.

की मधु लिमये (मुंजर) : आप बात तो सुनिये ।

Mr. Speaker: I am hearing him. He is on his legs.

की मधु लिमये : क्या आप श्री जोशी की बात को नहीं सुनेंगे ?

Mr. Speaker: He is on his legs. If I hear him now I will have to hear any subject raised by any Member at any time.

की मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, . . .

Mr. Speaker: I cannot allow him. This will not be recorded.

Shri S. M. Joshi: **

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): Sir, may I make a request. When the Speaker is standing nobody should stand up. That should be observed by all of us. If anybody has to say anything, as soon as the Speaker sits down he can stand up and say what he has to say. But when the Speaker is standing nobody should stand up. If we do not do that it will become difficult.

**Not recorded as ordered by the Chair.

डा० राज मनोहर लोहिया (कन्नौज) : मैं व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठा रहा हूँ, और प्रश्न नहीं । मेरा हालियामेन्ट्री प्रैक्टिस में विशेषाधिकार किस आधार पर उठता है इस को ले कर . . .

Mr. Speaker: That is not before the House now. Please resume your seat. A point of order can be raised only about a subject which is under discussion in the House. You cannot raise a point of order about a subject which has been disallowed by the Speaker in the chamber.

डा० राज मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, . . .

की मधु लिमये : आप 376 देखिये । (व्यवधान) । नियमों में लिखा है . . .

Mr. Speaker: No, no. I cannot allow. Let us proceed with the business.

की इस० एम० जोशी : मैं आप से प्रार्थना कर रहा था, क्या आप हमारी बात को नहीं सुनेंगे ?

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSTRUMENTATION LIMITED.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh): Sir, on behalf of Shri F. A. Ahmed, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report of the Instrumentation Limited, Kota, 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, 1965.
- (2) Review by the Government on the working of the above Company. [Placed in the Library. See No. LT-162/67].

MINERAL CONCESSION (FIRST AMENDMENT) RULES.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals (Shri F. C. Sethi):

I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Mineral Concession (First Amendment) Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 369 in Gazette of India dated the 16th March, 1967, under sub-section (1) of section 28 of the Mines and Mineral (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957. [Placed in the Library. See No. LT-163/67].

HALF YEARLY REPORT ON ACTIVITIES OF COIR BOARD

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

I beg to lay on the Table a copy of half-yearly Report on the activities of the Coir Board and the working of the Coir Industry Act, 1953 for the period from the 1st April, 1966, to 30th September 1966, under sub-section (1) of section 19 of the Coir Industry Act, 1953. [Placed in the Library. See No. LT-164/67].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CENTRAL SILK BOARD ACT AND ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT & ANNUAL REPORT OF KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES COMMISSION.

Shri Shafi Qureshi: I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of section 13 of the 1948:—

(i) The Central Silk Board Employees Pension Fund Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 90 Gazette of India dated the 21st January, 1967.

(ii) The Central Silk Board (Third Amendment) Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 91 in

Gazette of India dated the 21st January, 1967.

(iii) The Central Silk Board (General Provident Fund) Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 92 in Gazette of India dated the 21st January, 1967. [Placed in the Library. See No. LT-165/67].

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

(i) The Art Silk Textiles Production and Distribution Control, (Third Amendment) Order, 1966, published in Notification No. S. O. 3532 in Gazette of India dated the 26th November, 1966.

(ii) The Textiles (Production by Powerlooms) Control (Second Amendment) Order, 1966, published in Notification No. S. O. 3616 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd December, 1966.

(iii) The Woollen Textiles (Production and Distribution Control) Fourth Amendment Order, 1966, published in Notification No. S. O. 3617 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd December, 1966.

(iv) The Textiles (Production by Knitting, Embroidery, Lace-making and Printing Machines) Control (Amendment) Order, 1967, published in Notification No. S.O. 374 in Gazette of India dated the 4th February, 1967.

(v) The Cotton Textiles Control, Second Amendment Order, 1967, published in Notification No. S. O. 448 in Gazette of India dated the 11th February, 1967. [Placed in the Library. See No. LT-166/67].

(8) A copy of the Annual Report of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Bombay for the year 1965-66 under sub-section (3) of section 24 of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956, along with the Statistical Statements.

12.42 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

- (i) In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1967, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 27th March, 1967, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill.'
- (ii) In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation Bill, 1967, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 27th March, 1967, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill.'
- (iii) In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (Railways),
- Vote on Account Bill, 1967, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 28th March, 1967, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill.'
- (iv) In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 1967, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 28th March, 1967, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill.'
- (v) In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Goa, Daman and Diu Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1967, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 28th March, 1967, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill.'
- (vi) In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Goa, Daman and Diu Appropriation Bill, 1967, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 28th

[Secretary]

March, 1967, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill.

श्री मन्वु लिवडे : व्यवस्था का प्रश्न दो विषयों के बीच में उठाया जा सकता है। आप हमारी तरफ देखेंगे या नहीं। यह नियम लिखा हुआ है . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He can come and convince me. After I have disallowed something in the chamber, I cannot allow it to be raised here.

श्री मन्वु लिवडे : आप 376 देख लीजिये।

Mr. Speaker: I am not prepared to accept, whatever the rules may say. Definitely a thing which has been disallowed by me cannot be taken up here when hon. Members can go on shouting. Even then I am prepared to discuss it with them separately. But I cannot waste the time of the whole House on that. I am not prepared to do that.

12.45 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): Sir, with your permission, I rise to announce that Government Business during the week commencing 3rd April, 1967, will consist of:—

- (1) Further discussion of the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.
- (2) Consideration and passing of the following Bills:—
 - (a) The Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 1967.
 - (b) The Land Acquisition (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 1967.

(c) The Mineral Products (Additional Duties of Excise and Customs) Amendment Bill, 1967.

(d) The Essential Commodities (Amendment) Bill, 1967.

(e) The Finance Bill, 1967.

(f) The Constitution (Twenty-first Amendment) Bill, 1967, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

I am deleting item No. 3 from the copy which I have already supplied, as already intimated to the Secretariat. We wanted to take up one No Day-ye'-named Motion but that is covered by item (d), the Essential Commodities Bill. Therefore, that is not taken up.

श्री मन्वु लिवडे : बिहार की बाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : जो माननीय मंत्री जी ने विषय बताया है क्या वे मंत्र विषय निश्चित अवधि में समाप्त हो जायेंगे या लोक सभा की बैठक प्रागे बढ़ाने का विचार हो रहा है ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : इरादा यह है कि निश्चित समय के अन्दर सारे विषय समाप्त कर लिये जायें और लोक सभा का अधिवेशन सात अप्रैल को पहले की सूचना के अनुसार समाप्त किया जाये।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Ken drapara). Sir, you will remember that when the statement regarding the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons was made here there was a general desire that the matter should be discussed. I have given a notice of a No-Day-Yet-named Motion on this very subject. May I request that it may be taken up?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: We are prepared to take up at least one No-Day-Yet-Named Motion. But it all depends upon the time. If hon. Members are prepared to sit extra hours, we can take up more such motions.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (कन्नौज) : मैं आपका ध्यान 376 नियम की ओर दिखाना चाहता हूँ। इस नियम के अन्तर्गत आप

नियम दो देखें। उस में आखिरी जो पैरा है उसको आप देखिये। वह इस प्रकार है :

"Provided that the Speaker may permit a member to raise a point of order during the interval between the termination of one item of business and the commencement of another if it relates to maintenance of order in, or arrangement of business before, the House."

Mr. Speaker: If he wants to ask a question, he can do that. For that no point of order is necessary.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आप इस बात को देखिये कि हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स जैसा सप्ताहवार मुझ को दिन रात गालियाँ दिया करता है और इस सदन के एक सदस्य के अधिकारों की आप रक्षा नहीं करेंगे तो कहीं मामला जायेगा ? यहाँ इस नियम के अनुसार मैं आप के सामने यह प्रार्थना कर रहा हूँ कि आप ने मुझ को रोक दिया और छः घण्टे दिन से यह मामला चल रहा है . . .

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may kindly sit down. About every hon. Member something is written in the newspapers. If we begin to discuss all that, we will have time only to discuss newspaper reports in this House. About every hon. Member, including the Prime Minister, something is written in the newspapers every day. Whether it is Jan Sangh, SSP, Swatantra or any other party, every day something is written in the papers. If we go on discussing all that, where will it end?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यह प्रश्न नहीं है। आप एक गलती का फिर मौका दे देते हैं। प्रश्न यह नहीं है। हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स दस हजार गालियाँ मुझ को धीरे दे लेकिन इस सदन में जो बटनाये होती हैं, उनको उसे छपना चाहिये। वह गालियाँ दे दिया करता है, बटनाये नहीं छापता है . . .

* * * *

Mr. Speaker: This will not be recorded.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : * * *

Mr. Speaker: I am not hearing. It is not recorded also. Let the doctor have the pleasure of saying whatever he wants to say.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : इस तरह के लोक सभा की कार्रवाई नहीं चलेगी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : फिर कैसे चलेगी ?

श्री मधु लिमये : आप को सुनना चाहिये।

अ.यस महोदय : श्री राम सेवक यादव।

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबकी) .
एक तो मुझे इस विषय के बारे में कहना है। दूसरे यह बहना है ससद्-कार्य मंत्री को कि बार बार लिख कर दिया गया है लेकिन फिर भी विधेयक आदि कागजात वितरित किये जाते हैं वे अंग्रेजी में तो दिये जाते हैं लेकिन हिन्दी में नहीं दिये जाते हैं। जिन माननीय सदस्यों को अंग्रेजी नहीं आती है वे बार बार लिख कर देते हैं फिर भी उनको वे कागजात नहीं दिये जाते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि ससद्-कार्य मंत्री इस पर ध्यान दें।

मैं चाहूँगा कि प्रधान मंत्री ने जो बयान देने को कहा था उसको वह दें। आप रिकार्ड को देखेंगे तो आप को पता चलेगा हीरो के बारे में उन्होंने कहा था कि वह समय चाहती हैं। यह कार्रवाई में है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कब वह उस बयान को देने वाली हैं ? मैं बता देना चाहता हूँ कि अगर वह बयान दे देती तो यह जो झगड़ा हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स बंगौरह के बारे में उठता रहता है वह न उठता।

श्री मधु लिमये : इस पर कुछ फ़ैसला आप करेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आप को भी बुलाऊँगा।

श्री स० श्री० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : एक हफ्ते का समय और है। दो तीन चीजों के बारे में मुझे कुछ कहना है। ये चीजें भी इस बीच में हो जायें तो अच्छा होगा। पहली बात तो यह है कि मोनोपलीज कमीशन की जो रिपोर्ट है वह पिछली पार्लियामेंट से टलती चली जा रही है। अब भी मालूम होना है कि उस पर विचार नहीं होने वाला है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उस रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के लिए समय दिया जाये।

दूसरा सवाल यह है कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट की एक जजमेंट जो बहुत ही इम्पॉर्टेंट जजमेंट है फरेमेंटल राइट्स के ऊपर और जिस के बारे में सवाल भी उठे हैं मैं चाहता हूँ कि विधि मंत्री उसके बारे में जांच करके इस सेशन के खत्म होने से पहले हमारे सामने एक बयान दें ताकि उसका स्पेटीकरण हो सके।

तीसरी चीज यह है कि मैंने एक कालिग एटेंशन नोटिस दिया था। जिनको आप ने डिमैण्ड कर दिया है। उसके बारे में मैं कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे कामर्स मिनिस्टर साहब आज कम-अज-अम अगर हो सके तो पांच छः बजे मेहरबानी करो एक स्टेटमेंट कर दें। कानपुर में साढ़े तीन हजार मजदूरों की छंटनी हो रही है, लक्ष्मी काटन मिल के मजदूरों की छंटनी हो रही है। हमारे मसद-कार्य मंत्री मेहरबानी करके कामर्स मिनिस्टर से कहें कि वह एक बयान आज दें नाहि साढ़े तीन हजार श्रमिकों की जो छंटनी होने वाली है और जिस के कारण कानपुर की का एंड भांडर सिचुएशन एफेक्ट होने वाली है, उसके बारे में पता चल सके कि तथ्य क्या है। इसमें कांग्रेस की प्रतिष्ठा होती, मेरी प्रतिष्ठा नहीं होगी।

श्री जयु सिन्हा : इस सत्र में नियम 184 के अनुसार कोई भी प्रस्ताव चर्चा के लिए नहीं लाया गया है। हम लोगों की ओर से जो भी विषय गये हैं उन में से कोई भी नहीं दिया

गया है। विज्ञापन की रिपोर्ट आई है और साथ ही साथ यह केन्द्र और राज्यों के इन दो रिजों का सवाल भी सामने आ गया है। इन दो में से किसी विषय पर दो डार्ड पेंस की बहस भंगने सप्ताह रखी जाये, वह बेरा उनसे निवेदन है।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : श्री राम सेवक बादल ने बिलों को हिन्दी में भी सचियों के बीच वितरित करने का सुझाव दिया है। इस सम्बन्ध में हम लोगों का प्रयास होगा कि यथा शक्ति इस ओर आगे बढ़े और आप के आदेशों के अनुसार इस सम्बन्ध में कार्रवाई की जायेगी।

हमारे बनर्जी साहब ने तीन बातें कही हैं . . .

श्री रामसेवक बादल : प्रधान मंत्री ने हीरो के बारे में बयान देने की जो बात कही थी उसके बारे में भी बताइये।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : एक तो उन्होंने मोनोपलीज बमार्शन की रिपोर्ट पर चर्चा करवाने के बारे में कहा है। दूसरे सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजमेंट के बारे में विधि मंत्रों की तरफ से उमका अध्ययन करके बयान देने की बात कही है और तीसरे कानपुर में लक्ष्मी काटन मिल में जो छंटनी होने का उनको प्रदेशा है उसके सम्बन्ध में कामर्स मिनिस्टर से बयान दिलाने के बारे में कहा है और वह भी आज शाम को। इस तीसरी बात के बारे में मैं कामर्स मिनिस्टर से निवेदन करूंगा, लेकिन मैं नहीं समझता कि वह आज सन्ध्या समय तक इस बारे में कोई सूचना दे पायेगे।

श्री रामसेवक बादल : प्रधान मंत्री से भी निवेदन कांजिए।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह :: जहाँ तक सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजमेंट का प्रश्न है, वह एक बहुत सवाल है। विधि मंत्री स्वयं यहाँ पर उपस्थित हैं। उध का अध्ययन कर के जो कुछ भी

सम्भव होगा, वह करने का प्रयत्न किया जायेगा। मानौरीलोज कमिशन की रिपोर्ट पर चर्चा करने के बारे में भी कहा गया है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अभी तक इस सदन में दो विषयों पर चर्चा हो चुकी है—एक तो फूड के बारे में श्रीर दूसरी राजस्वधान के बारे में। अब इस सत्र का एक सप्ताह बाकी है। प्रेजिडेंट के एड्रेस पर जो डिस्कशन चल रही है, उस के लिए करीब सोलह घंटे का समय है। अगर सदन चाहे, तो उस पर सोलह, साढ़े सोलह घंटे चर्चा करे, या उस समय को कम करे। जहाँ तक मैंने समझा है, इस सदन का ख्याल है कि 7 अप्रैल को यह सत्र बन्द किया जाये और अगला समर सेशन 22 मई को बुलाने का विचार है। मैं श्री बनर्जी और श्री रामसेवक यादव से निवेदन करूँगा कि यद्यपि मैं उन के द्वारा पेश की गई समस्याओं के महत्व को समझता हूँ, लेकिन इस वक़्त हमारे पास समय की किल्लत है।

श्री मधु निमये ने शिक्षा आयोग की रिपोर्ट और केन्द्र तथा प्रदेशों के सम्बन्धों के बारे में चर्चा की माग की। मैं इन सम्बन्ध में शिक्षा मंत्री जी से मुज़ारिफ़ करूँगा और श्री मधु निमये को इन बारे में सूचना दे दूँगा। केन्द्र और राज्यों के गवर्नरों के सवान पर भी काफी ध्यान देने की ज़रूरत है। इस सब बातों पर विचार कर के जो कुछ भी सम्भव होगा, वह किया जायेगा।

श्री र'म सेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, उस समय आप स्वयं बेचर मे थे, जब कि माननीय सदस्य, डा० लोहिया, और अन्य माननीय सदस्यों ने हीरों के तार का प्रश्न उठाया था। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि वह इस बारे में जवाब देगी। इस समय प्रधान मंत्री जी सदन में बैठी हैं। वह इस बारे में जवाब दें और मामले को स्पष्ट कर दें। हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स इस बारे में न जाने किसत; अनर्गल प्रचार कर चुकी है।

श्री० राज सुभय सिंह : मैं आपका और इस सदन का ध्यान इस तरफ़ बिलाना चाहता हूँ कि इस समय सदन के सामने विचारणीय विषय यह है कि अगले सप्ताह सदन में किन किन विषयों पर चर्चा की जाये। इस लिये मैं समझता हूँ कि उनमें हमें दूसरी बातों को चुँतेड़ने का प्रयास नहीं करना चाहिये।

श्री बनराज बनोक (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : अगले सप्ताह में दो तीन दिन तो राष्ट्रपति के प्रतिभाषण पर होउं वाली डीबेट पर लग जायेंगे। हमारा पिछला अनुभव यह है कि हर रोज़ हमारा बहुत सा समय ऐसी बातों में लग जाता है, जो कि बिजनेस में शामिल नहीं होती हैं। इस सदन में कुछ महत्वपूर्ण विधेयकों पर चर्चा होनी है—दिल्ली का लैंड एक्वीज़िशन बिल उन में से एक है—, जिन के लिये हमें समय चाहिए। बाद में कही यह न कहा जाय कि चूँकि 7 अप्रैल को हाउस को एडजर्न करना है, इस लिये इन सब बिलों को गिलोटिन किया जायेगा। यह ठीक नहीं होगा। अगर आवश्यक हो, तो सेशन को बढ़ाया जाये, लेकिन इन विधेयकों पर बोलने के लिये आवश्यक समय अवश्य मिलना चाहिये।

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister may look into his suggestion.

12.54 hrs.

Re. POINT OF ORDER

Shri R. K. Sinha: (Faizabad): On a point of order, Sir, I have written to you a letter about it. Yesterday, the sovereignty of the country had been challenged by a Member of this House when a point of secession was raised. I want that some time should be allotted to discuss whether a Member of this House who had taken oath or affirmation to the Constitution can talk of secession. That should be discussed in the House.

Mr. Speaker: You have given it only now. I will consider it.

Shri R. K. Sinha: I should be given time.....

Mr. Speaker: There is no guarantee: I will consider it, Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya to continue his speech.

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छवाय (उज्जैन) :
पिछली लोक सभा में सद-कार्य मंत्री ने प्राप्तासन दिया था कि . . .

Mr. Speaker: No question on this. This item is over. He is to continue his speech on the President's Address.

12.55 hrs.

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE
PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—Contd.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya may continue his speech.

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छवाय (उज्जैन) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं 21 तारीख को यह चर्चा कर रहा था कि हमारे राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में बहुत सी बातों और समस्याओं का उल्लेख नहीं किया है। इस आम चुनाव में सरकारी मशीनरी और सरकारी पैसों का जिस प्रकार दुरुपयोग किया गया है, मैं उस के कुछ उदाहरण आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ।

जब 21 जनवरी को प्रधान मंत्री जी का बिना उज्जैन, मध्य प्रदेश, में दौरा हुआ, उस समय उनका भाषण सुनने के लिये हजारों की संख्या में लोगों को लाने के लिये सरकारी बसों का उपयोग किया गया। उन लोगों को भाषण सुनने के लिये बिना टिकट बिठा कर लाया गया और बाद में उन्हीं बसों के द्वारा वापस ले जाया नहीं गया।

Mr. Speaker: Some hon. members come to my seat and disturb me here. I am not able to hear the hon. Member speaking. Is this the way? They

come and crowd here. What has happened to this House? This is not the way I deal with it. I request the hon. members to give their chits to the Secretary, who will pass them on to me. If they just come here and surround me, it will be impossible for me to function. I will request them with folded hands not to do this. It is wrong.

श्री अ० सि० सहस्रबल (विलासपुर) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप के प्रेडेनेसर का यह नियम था कि वह किसी भी मानरेबल मेम्बर को वहाँ नहीं आने देते थे। इस लिये आप भी यह कायदा बनाइये कि कोई भी मेम्बर वहाँ न जाने पाए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: अभी मैंने यहाँ तो कहा है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छवाय: मैं अभी जिक्र कर रहा था कि जब प्रधान मंत्री जी चुनाव के सम्बन्ध में मध्य प्रदेश के क्षेत्र में दौरा कर रही थी, तो किस प्रकार सरकारी मशीनरी का उपयोग किया गया।

आज देश में बढ़ती हुई महंगाई के कारण लोगों के मन में सरकार के प्रति असंतोष फैला हुआ है। महंगाई के कारण उन की परेशानियाँ बढ़ती जा रही हैं। इस बढ़ती हुई महंगाई ने त्योहारों के अवसर पर लोगों की खुशियाँ भी छीन ली है। महंगाई के कारण लोगों को इतनी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ रहा है कि वे त्योहार के अवसर पर अपने बच्चों को अच्छा खिना भीर पहना नहीं सकते उन को ठीक ढंग से घुमा नहीं सकते इस महंगाई से लोगों की कमर टूट गई है।

इस सदन में मध्य प्रदेश की खास समस्या का उल्लेख किया गया है। खास के सम्बन्ध में मध्य प्रदेश के प्रति सरकार की नीति पक्षपातपूर्ण रही है। आज मध्य प्रदेश में जोप भूखों मर रहे हैं लेकिन केन्द्र

की धोर से मध्य प्रदेश को कोई सहायता नहीं मिल रही है। जिस समय घनाज हुए उस के बाद मध्य प्रदेश के पुराने मध्य भारत क्षेत्र में बीस दिन तक घनाज नहीं दिया गया, लोगों को भूखा रखा गया। उन को बीस दिन के बाद कुछ घनाज दिया गया। जब लोगों ने इस बारे शिकायत की, तो उन को कहा गया कि घाप लोगों ने जनसंघ को बोट दिया है घाप उनके पास जाइये वही घाप को घनाज देंगे।

बीस दिन के बाद सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश में जो घनाज खाने के लिये दिया था, मैं उसका नमूना आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। वहाँ पर लोगों को इस प्रकार की लाल ज्वार खाने को दी जाती है, जिसको जानवर घोर घोर भी नहीं खा सकते। मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कितने मंत्री ऐसे हैं, जो इस प्रकार की ज्वार खाते हैं? यही नहीं, लोगों को इस प्रकार का ज्वार का भूसा खाने को दिया जाता है। मैं यह नमूना सरकार के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। क्या कोई मंत्री या सरकार का कोई अन्य व्यक्ति इस प्रकार का भूसा खायेगा? मेरे पास घोर भी ऐसे बहुत से नमूने हैं। अमरीका से जो गेहूँ लाया गया है, क्या उसमें इसी प्रकार इतना भूसा, मिट्टी और कचरा मिला हुआ होता है, जैसा कि इस नमूने में है? या सरकार की तरफ से ये चीजे मिलाई गई हैं? जिस घनाज को जानवर भी नहीं खा सकते हैं, वह लोगों को खाने के लिये दिया जाता है। सरकार की इस नीति में परिवर्तन होना चाहिए। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश को जो उम्मीद की नीति अपना रखी है, मध्य प्रदेश उसको कभी भी बर्बाद नहीं करेगा। मध्य प्रदेश में जो बिनेबन्दी और तहसीलबन्दी है, उसको समाप्त किया जाना चाहिए। सरकार इस प्रश्न को यह कह कर टाल देती है कि यह राज्य सरकारों का सबाल है, यह वे जानें। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर एक जिले के अन्दर गेहूँ का भाव 65 रु०

किबंटल है और पास के दूसरे जिले में जाइये तो वहाँ 120 रु० किबंटल है, यह सब घापकी जिला बन्दी, तहसील बन्दी, गांव बन्दी— इन सब का परिणाम है और अब तो मुंह के पास हाथ उठा कर भावे, वह भी बन्द कर दिया है।
13 hrs.

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि घाप प्रान्तबन्दी को शीघ्र समाप्त करे। मध्य प्रदेश से घना घोर गेहूँ गुजरात में जाता है, यहाँ जिस भाव में मिलता है, उस से चीगुने वाम वहा कमाये जाते हैं, इस लिये कि इन को वहा भेजने के लिये रोक लगी हुई है परन्तु गुजरात सरकार उसको घाने से नहीं रोकती है। इसी तरह से उधर से चामल घोर तेल आता है, उसके लिये मध्य प्रदेश सरकार मना नहीं करती है। इस पर हमें गम्भीरता से विचार करना होगा और इस बारे में सरकार को अपनी नीति में परिवर्तन करना होगा।

घाज देश के अन्दर खाद्य समस्या के बारे में लोगों ने जो सुझाव रखे हैं, मैं आपसे आग्रह करता हूँ कि घाप उन पर विचार करें और जब तक यह तहसील बन्दी, जिला बन्दी, प्रान्त बन्दी हम समाप्त नहीं करेंगे, यह जोन प्रथा ख म नहीं करेंगे तब तक हम ठीक ढंग में लोगों को खाने के लिये घनाज नहीं दे सकेंगे। घाज कई स्थानों पर घना पड़ा सड़ रहा है, घनाज सड़ रहा है, इस लिये, अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं पूरे जोरदार शब्दों में सरकार से निवेदन करता हूँ कि वह इन बन्दियों को समाप्त करे।

Mr. Speaker: I see that the CPI (Marxist) Party have not participated; so also the PSP. I would suggest that when we reassemble at 2 P.M. Shri A. K. Gopalan may speak, then one Congress Member, then the PSP and so on, like that.

13.02 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]

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—contd.

श्री हुकम चन्द कश्यप : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो कुछ नमूने खाद्यान्न के मैं लाया हूँ इन्हें सदन की टेबुल पर रखवा दिया जाय ताकि सरकार और प्रधान मंत्री जी देख लें कि किस तरह का प्रनाज मिलता है ?
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आपका भाषण ज़रम हो गया था ।

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kasergod): The President's Address, as I see it, does not contain anything new that will enthuse the people in the country. It only shows and reflects the refusal of the ruling party to go into the root causes of the plight of our people and to a way out of the present bungling of the entire economy.

The President has given pious hopes. First, he has said that the Government has resolved to end our dependence on food assistance from abroad by the end of 1971; secondly that they will do all that is possible to ensure that the rising trend in prices of the basic necessities of life is halted and conditions of stability achieved in the shortest possible time; thirdly that they have resolved to attain and sustain an adequate rate of economic growth as to eliminate the need for external economic assistance by 1976.

All these are pious hopes because, as far as the present situation is concerned, and as far as the policy that is pursued today is concerned, it is very clear that these are only pious hopes.

I will take them one by one and then show why I save that these are pious hopes.

It has been said that our dependence on food assistance from abroad would be over by 1971. We had a food debate here and we had a statement from the Food Minister.

श्री हुकम चन्द कश्यप : मंत्री जी बात कर रहे हैं और माननीय सदस्य क्या बोल रहे हैं उस का नोट नहीं ले रहे हैं ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बराबर ध्यान रखते हैं ।

Shri A. K. Gopalan: Even if the Ministers do not hear, I do this as my duty to address this House and I am sure the people outside will hear what I say. The statement of the Food Minister really shows that by 1971 the promise would not be fulfilled. I do not want to go into the other questions that had been discussed here; I only want to emphasise one point. The Finance Minister in his speech said that the question was not how much money you were spending on agriculture but the question was whether you were able to enthuse the people. If the people could be enthused even by spending so much money you will be able to increase food production. I would refer to this report on the implementation of land reforms published by the Planning Commission, about six months back. The Planning Commission says: how can you enthuse people if the promised land to the tiller that had been there for the last so many years has not been fulfilled even after so many legislations? Land reform legislations are passed in all the States; at least there are some legislations in some States for the past five or six years. Two things come up: distribution of land above ceilings and stoppage of evictions. I have no time now to go into the question of distribution of land above the ceilings in all the States. About Andhra, the report says that no surplus land had been taken possession of. It is estimated that the surplus area is likely to be less than 0.2 per cent, about 52,000 acres. It is on page 5 here. Legislation is passed; they say that 52,000 acres are available. But when they do the actual distribution, they will find that even this land will also disappear. The Planning Commission says that many States have not implemented the legislation on ceiling, and not

given even an acre of land above the ceiling. The report estimates that in Assam about 1.36 lakhs of acres would be available for distribution as a result of the imposition of ceiling. The land reform law had been passed years ago but not one acre of land had been distributed. It is an eye-wash and hoodwinking the people. When law is passed, we must implement it. Why is it that not one acre of land has been distributed out of the land above the ceiling?

Shrimati Laxmi Bai (Medak): In Andhra we distributed about two lakhs of acres by way of Bloodan.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I am referring to this report. If somebody says something I do not know whether they have any information which is reliable. I am only saying what the report says. After that I do not know what has happened. In regard to Madhya Pradesh, as regards ceilings, "a spate of transfers took place on the eve of the expiry of the period of two years during which landlords were permitted to transfer lands to persons in specific categories. Thus, the surplus areas which would vast in the State might not be appreciable. So far, 67,000 acres only have been declared surplus." So, they have declared a surplus of 67,000 acres of land, but before that, you must understand that as far as the ceiling is concerned, a spate of transfers took place on the expiry of the period of two years during which the landlords were permitted to transfer the land to persons in specified categories. As far as this legislation is concerned, I am asking the Treasury Bench, though they are empty this question: What is the meaning of this legislation. Why is it due to? The procedure, the slogan that all land is to the tiller has been there for so many years and the election manifesto says that, and legislation had been passed, but after passing the legislation, even as far as Madhya Pradesh is concerned, you gave them two years' time and the Planning Commission's report says that within two years so many acres of land have been transferred and after that, the surplus is

67,000 acres of land. For whom is the surplus kept and why? When here it is said that you will give the land to the tiller you are keeping quiet saying that the surplus is only 67,000 acres of land, and not one single acre of land is distributed. (Interruption)

Now, I do not know why that interruption is made. I am only quoting from the Planning Commission's report. I do not know why noise should be made. Though I do not make noise I also know how to shout, if that is necessary I will do it. In respect of Mysore, the report says that it has not yet enforced it. I am reading only from the report; it is not my opinion. If there is anything wrong in the report, let it be made clear. In Orissa also, it has not yet enforced. In Rajasthan, not much progress in the implementation has yet been started. As far as Himachal Pradesh is concerned, it is not yet enforced. In respect of Andhra Pradesh the ceiling has been mentioned. So, as far as land reform legislation is concerned, according to the Planning Commission's report, though there is legislation, though the legislation was ineffective, though there had been so many loopholes, though after legislation permission had been given to the landlords to transfer the lands yet even after that, there were thousands of acres of land that should have been distributed, but which have not been distributed. Therefore, the question of land reform is an eye-wash. It is a fraud; because, it is not only the question of distributing the land and increasing food production but it is also a social question. There are lakhs and lakhs of people in this country, agricultural labourers, those who have no work, and if land is distributed to them, they would have not only increased the food production but the question of rural unemployment would also have been solved. Nothing has been done. You were coming and saying that by 1971 we will not be having a single grain from outside and we will be self-sufficient is certainly something which the people in this country cannot believe.

(Shri A. K. Gopalan)

As far as security of tenure and stoppage of eviction is concerned, in a separate chapter in the report, it has been said that in Andhra Pradesh, in the Telengana area there are two types of tenants: ordinary who are liable to ejection on the expiry of their lease: that number is 1.34 lakhs, and held over, 8.58 lakh acres. Then there are protected tenants liable to ejection on the resumption by landlords for personal cultivation: 2.99 lakhs, and held over, 16.57 lakh acres. I do not go into all the figures of all the States in India, which are given in this report. The Planning Commission's report says "that in the absence of records, the law relating to security of tenure was ineffective. The landlords were generally so powerful that they had merely to ask the tenant for possession and the tenant would be in no position to resist such a demand." So where is the security of tenure? There is no record of right. Those persons who have cultivated the land for years together have no record of right. First, the Planning Commission's report says that record of rights must be there, and they have asked the States to have record of rights. The first Plan is over; the second Plan is over; the third Plan is over; though the fourth Plan has not come, anyhow it is the time of the Fourth Plan. The Planning Commission says, even now the record of right has not been taken. The most important thing of the land reforms legislation was that record of right should be taken. But that was not done and lakhs of people who had been cultivating the land had been evicted from the land. What is the use of this legislation? It is better to have no legislation. The legislation is only to cheat the people. In the name of security of tenure, you pass a legislation and give a handle to the landlords to see that those who have been cultivating the land and giving rent to the landlords are sent out in a year or two. Lakhs have been evicted. Unless and until a time-limit is put for implementing the land reforms legislation the question of ceiling and the question of

security of tenure will not help. The pious hope expressed by the President will not be fulfilled and if you do not get food from outside, the situation in 1971 will be worse than today.

The President says:

"They have resolved to do that is possible to ensure that the rising trend in prices of the basic necessities of life is halted and conditions of stability achieved in the shortest possible time."

What are the measures taken? We had the budget discussion and we heard the Finance Minister also. What is the position today? Let us take the wholesale price index. Taking 1952-53 as 100, the index was in June 1966—188, July 189, December 190, 10th December 192, 31st December 195, January 1967—196, 28th January 199, 4th February 201 and 25th February 203. Within 15 days there is an increase by 3 or 4 points. Unless some measures are taken immediately, there is no use saying that prices will come down, there will be stability and the economic condition of the country will improve. There is only one thing which may be achieved. I mean the national programme of family planning. Some money—Rs. 7 crores or Rs. 8 crores is there, with or without the desire of the people, do not know. Anyhow some target of family planning may be achieved. But what about the economic situation in the country? Let us take the industries. The net result of this policy is the crippling economy and the miserable conditions of the toiling masses. The official statistics are not shy of admitting that the real wages have gone down during the three five year plans. According to the annual survey of industries, in 1963-64 employment went up by 8.23 per cent, but the money wage increased by only 2.29 per cent. During the same period the surplus generated by the manufactures went up by 16.68 per cent. In the textile industry, over 60 factories have been closed and more than 1 lakh workers are unemployed. There is the cotton crisis due to which there is work only for 5 days in the week. I understand Government is going to

enact a permanent measure that only 5 days' work will be there.

I do not want to go into the question of whether there is a cotton crisis or not. If there is some crisis, if there is insufficiency of cotton, we must find out the reason and see how to solve it. But as long as that crisis is there, it means that those who have work for six days will now have work only for five days. First the owners said that they wanted fifteen days' time. That time of fifteen days is over. Even now I only understand that the legislation is coming.

What about handloom industry? According to reports that have appeared in the papers, in Uttar Pradesh about twelve lakhs of people are unemployed or under-employed and the factories are closed. I have here a telegram which I got from the Handloom Association of Kerala which says:

"Ever mounting prices of yarn and raw materials causing great hardship to handlooms industry. If adequate measures to bring down prices are not taken industry facing complete closure. 60,000 workers and families in the private sector affected"

The price of yarn is more. There is also accumulation of stocks. They want help from the Government. When there is accumulation of stock they will not be able to sell it, get money and then plough it back. So they wanted help from some financial institutions. But they are not getting it. This is not the case in Kerala alone, the position is the same in the whole of India. Unless something is done to reduce the price of yarn, certainly there will be closure of small handloom factories and lakhs and lakhs of workers will be unemployed.

The position is the same as far as engineering industry, plantation and sugar industry are concerned. We know that some sugar factories have already been closed down. The peasants say that the sugarcane price is

not reasonable, their cost of production is more. So they demand a higher price for sugarcane. When that is not given, as is the habit with the peasants, they go in for cultivation of other things which will give them more money. Therefore, in the matter of the sugar industry also the Government will have to take early steps. Even today lakhs of people in the country engaged in sugar industry are unemployed and the situation will worsen if immediate steps are not taken.

Then I come to the cashew-nut industry. This industry is mainly in Kerala. The situation today is that there are 40 factories which have been closed and about 19,000 workers are today unemployed. I have got the figures here. There are about 228 cashew factories in the State out of which 40 are closed resulting in the unemployment of 19,773 workers. The cashew processing industry earned foreign exchange worth about Rs. 3626 crores during 1966-67. This was Rs. 1145 crores more than what they earned in the previous year. They say that the cashew trade is very much disappointed because of the new levy and, therefore, there is a possibility of cashew industry also going down. As I said, even today there are about 20,000 workers of that industry who are unemployed.

In the rubber industry also the same position exists. The price of rubber has gone down. It has gone down in such a way that there is a slump. When there is a slump the small growers do not produce rubber at all. The immediate result of that will be that the workers in the rubber factories will not have any work and there also unemployment will set in.

In the textile industry factories are going to be closed. Factories in other industries are also going to be closed. When these factories close down the Government is not going to take them up and run them. In Maharashtra the Government has told the workers that

[Shri A. K. Gopalan]

the Government will take up the factories and run them provided they do not ask for any increase in dearness allowance. In Madras the workers have not been paid wages for nearly two years. That is the position in the engineering industry also. Many small factories in Calcutta have closed down. That is the economic position in our country today. So far as the workers are concerned, as in the case of the land reform legislation the decisions of the Wage Boards are not implemented. So far as the *Times of India* workers are concerned they had to go on strike for 37 days. What was the strike for? For implementing the recommendations of the Wage Board. The Government was not prepared to do that. The strike of the rubber plantation workers went on for 90 days. Government waited for 80 days to call a tripartite conference where they could arrive at some kind of settlement. Here in Delhi there was the work to rule strike by the telegraphists about which there was a Calling Attention Notice. Besides that there are many other strikes about which we have not heard up till now. For instance, the policemen are organising unions and going on strike. We have never heard of such strikes in the past. When the prices are going up you cannot tell the policemen that disciplinary action will be taken against them if they demand more allowances. They are forming unions and only recently a Bill was passed in the House to the effect that policemen should not form unions.

Every section of the people in the country find that there is acute unemployment which is growing. At the same time, as far as the living conditions are concerned, the cost of living index is increasing by 3-4 or even 5 points within 15 days. I do not say that by a magic wand Government can solve this problem in one day. All the same, Government should try to bring down the prices and solve the unemployment problem little by little.

What is the policy of the Government. I can understand if no more

employment is given provided Government can do something by which they can ensure the employment of all those who are already employed. But that is not the policy of the Government. I do not want to go into the details because today there is going to be a discussion on automation. The other day Shri Morarji Desai said that there will be no retrenchment on account of automation. I do not agree with him. Even assuming that there is no retrenchment, the introduction of automation will mean less of recruitment in the future. That cannot be denied.

Shri Manoharan (Madras North):
It can be introduced in the Cabinet.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: So, even if you say that there will be no retrenchment, you are stopping fresh employment for people who are coming out of the schools and colleges. That is bound to be stopped, at least for some time if automation is introduced. In Calcutta of Calcutta about 300 to 400 employees are simply sitting in their offices and getting their wages without doing any work because of automation. It is really demoralising if one has to remain idle for the whole day.

I am not against automation and other new devices but they should not throw people out of employment. The new devices should help the workers produce more while giving them more of rest. But automation means retrenchment of people or stopping future recruitment which is not good. At a time when we see so many lakhs of people in the handloom, textile and other industries being thrown out of employment due to so many reasons to insist on automation in the oil industry, L. I. C. and other big industries of the peculiar position of employment in our country, automation should not be introduced now.

Government have appointed the Gajendragadkar Commission to go into the service conditions of the Central Government employees. That Com-

mission has not given its report yet and Government are awaiting it.

The President has expressed noble sentiments about national unity. It is a very noble sentiment and everybody will appreciate it. But the expression of the noble sentiment of national unity is not necessary. What is the position today? The experience of the people shows that these noble sentiments are not reflected in the ruling party's behaviour in the day-to-day affairs. I shall give you some instances.

Take the question of development of industries in different states. The economy of the country as a whole is backward; I can admit it. But certain States have been kept more backward and this has given rise to a genuine feeling in some States that the Central Government is giving step-motherly treatment to some States. That has been referred to here several times.

The latest annual survey of industries conducted by the Central Statistical Organisation shows that six States alone comprise India's 65 per cent of the productive capital, 72 per cent of the factory employment and 76 per cent of the value added by manufacture, while the remaining 14 States and Union territories accounted for 35 per cent of the productive capital employed, 28 per cent of the total employment, 29 per cent of the gross output and 23 per cent of the value added by manufacture. That is the position. That is the difference between six States and the other 14 States.

If we are really serious about national integration, immediate steps must be taken to develop the comparatively backward regions. Nothing is there either in the President's Address or no action is taken by the Government to do it.

I will give here some facts about Kerala. The Central investment in

industries in the First Plan was Rs. 150 crores for the whole of India. There was no investment for Kerala. In the Second Plan the investment was Rs. 747 crores and the amount invested in Kerala was Rs. 79 lakhs. In the Third Plan the investment was Rs. 1,728 crores and the amount for Kerala was Rs. 264 crores. The Central Government proposes to invest Rs. 3,923 crores in the Fourth Plan and the amount that is set whether we will get it or not is not known, is Rs. 60 crores. On the basis of population, if that is the basis, Kerala should have had an investment of Rs. 578 crores in the First Plan, of Rs. 2876 crores in the Second Plan, Rs. 6653 crores in the Third Plan and Rs. 151 crores in the successive Plans.

As far as foreign exchange is concerned, I have already told yesterday and I am not repeating that. But we are earning foreign exchange and on that basis at least a small portion of it should have been given to us. But in the First and Second Plans except for Rs. 75 crores we did not get anything. Therefore I would give a fair offer to the Union Government that a special loan of Rs. 250 crores be given to Kerala to set up industries or, if this is not possible, perhaps the State would demand that it should keep at least some portion of the foreign exchange that it earns so that it can import equipment on its own and build up its industry.

In this context I would also draw your attention to Centre-State relations. It is said it is hoped and it must be certainly that there should be no conflict between the Centre and the States. But as far as Centre-State relations are concerned, there must not only be pious hopes but something must be done. What is the position today? We must examine it.

I want here to draw your attention to a speech, in reply to the debate in the Madras Assembly, by the Chief Minister, Shri Annadurai. It is a very

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severe warning to the Government and I am sure this warning will be taken very seriously and the Government would understand and would go into the question as to why there was such a warning. Shri Annadurai warns the Centre against non-cooperation and says that he would not refrain from dragging the Central Government to face public opinion and expose it not only to people but to the world democratic judgement if it failed to cooperate with Government in fulfilling the high expectations of the people. He said.—

"I expect the Central Government to extend its utmost co-operation to fulfil my commitment to people. If that is not forthcoming I will not seek to cover that and take shelter for my inability under the plea of my not having enough powers under the federal set-up. On the contrary, I will drag the Centre to answer my charges before the public. I will expose it to the world at large and make it clear that though India is a federal set-up nothing can be done without the Centre's concurrence."

It is not by me because if I say something it is easy for them to say, "He is an agent of China, he is traitor" or something. That is very easy. So, it can be said like that. Here is the Chief Minister of a State—he was the first Chief Minister who said it—who said, "I will always cooperate with the Centre; it will certainly be my effort in that direction." But that Chief Minister, after 15 or 25 days, comes and gives a warning to the Government to examine the relations between the Centre and the State. He says, "There is no cooperation and if there is no cooperation in future also, I will do something because I have some commitment to the people of my State. I will drag the Centre to the public and tell them, this is what the Centre is doing; the Centre is not allowing me to do what I want to do; these are the obstacles. I will bring it not only before the public in India but before the democratic judgement."

Don't take it as a silly thing; don't say that it is very bad.

After the formation of the non-Congress Governments in some States in India, I also said that if the present attitude does not change, if a thorough examination of the present position of the relation between the Centre and the State is not done, certainly, there will be trouble and conflict between the State and the Centre which will not be in the interest of the State or in the interest of other States in India where there are Congress Governments.

Now, the Chief Minister of Madras, a very responsible man, who does not want anything like that says that there is no cooperation. The other day, he said, "We have no rice. We have to get some money from Burma and therefore allow us to get rice from Burma just on a barter system." He wanted to do that. The same is the position about Kerala. If the Centre cannot give food to Kerala because, they say, there is no food, then, you must allow something to be done. We have got frogs. That is enough. We have exported frogs worth a crore of rupees in 1964-65 to other countries. We have got chemmen and as far as prawns are concerned, Burma wants them and they will give us rice. If you cannot do it, if the Central Government cannot do it, then allow us to do it. As far as the Centre-State relations are concerned, they must be examined very thoroughly and as far as the finances are concerned, something must be done.

Let me quote what the Capital of Calcutta has written about the Centre-State relations:

"In absolute terms, the State Government expenditure since the commencement of planning in India has increased fourfold from Rs. 409.28 crores in 1951-52 to Rs. 1810.01 crores in 1965-66. The share of the debt services increased from 4 per cent to 34 per cent.

"The new non-Congress Government have to function within

the framework of this mess created by the ruling party over a period of years. While the Centre never took any interest in improving the financial affairs of the State Governments, it has now come up suddenly forward to stop all the over-drafts and throttle the State economy".

Then, if you want the Centre-State relations should strengthen and the unity of India is strengthened, it further says

"No major policy announcement should be done by the Centre without consulting the State Government. The provincial autonomy has to be introduced now in practice and States should be given more powers to deal with the problems in the States.

"The Centre will have to consider the demand of the State Governments regarding additional share of income-tax revenue. Provision to allot adequate share of export earnings to State Governments is also necessary to improve the financial position of the State Government."

I do not want to say anything more about it. I only wanted to show that there may be some Chief Ministers who may not be giving such warnings. But that will be in their minds; they may not speak it out. Here, the Chief Minister of Madras has come out with a warning and, I am sure, the Government will examine what should be done to strengthen the Centre-State relations and how to help the State Governments and if any changes are necessary in the Constitution or any other changes are necessary, they must be examined. As far as the interests of the people in the whole of India are concerned, something must be done.

I have already shown the condition of the workers and the condition of the Centre-State relations. Now I

want to show what is the position as far as the monopolies are concerned.

According to a recent survey of 200 top companies in India, conducted by the Economic and Scientific Research Foundation, the sales of the top ten companies in India account for 19 per cent of the country's total industrial output. These 200 companies account for more than Rs. 7600 crores worth of sale, i.e., more than 50 per cent of the estimated sales of all the public limited and Government companies.

When concentration of capital is taking place on such a gigantic scale, the profitability of the super companies is also going up by leaps and bounds. I am just quoting here figures of gross profits of some big companies as percentage of total capital employed during 1955-56.

Hindustan Construction	.. 29.0%
Gwalior Rayon	.. 27.2%
Indian Explosives	.. 24.5%
Dyer, Meakin Breweries	.. 26.1%
Centre Spinning	.. 23.1%
Alkali and Chemical Corporation	.. 21.6%
Metal Box Company	.. 21.2%
Braithwaite & Co.	.. 20.1%
Indian Aluminium	.. 20.0%

These companies could not have earned these fantastic profits without the direct help from the Congress Government. Here, it is necessary to note that these are the figures taken from the declared profits of these companies. The undeclared profits have, of course, gone to swell the huge empire of black money.

An hon. Member: How long will he speak?

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I will take as much time as the Chair allows me.

In the morning during question Hour, there was a discussion about export and other things. India's dependence on Western countries, particularly the U.S.A., is affecting the development of various industries in

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this country According to the Chairman of the Indian Chemical Manufacturers' Association, licences available under the U.S. AID programme are not fully utilised because raw material prices in America are higher by 30 to 40 per cent of the international prices.

The failure of the Government to produce sulphur in India in sufficient quantities has proved detrimental to chemical and fertiliser industries. Are we really short of sulphur? Not at all. Prof. Humayun Kabir, when he was the Minister for Petroleum and Chemicals, noted:

"We have at least 300 million tonnes of iron pyrites in the Vindhya ranges where they come down in the Amjhore areas of Bihar."

However, Government did not utilise this natural wealth because of readily available supply of US sulphur. Such examples can be multiplied to substantiate the charge.

The recent concessions given by the Government to private sector as a result of blackmail by the World Bank, will further harm the industrial development in this country. While highlighting the danger of continuous drain of foreign exchange, a memorandum of the Fertiliser Corporation of India states:

"The setting up of fertiliser plants in the private sector with foreign exchange resources which would normally be available to the Government has only meant increased foreign exchange cost and capital participation by foreign financial interests."

The memorandum further states:

"The foreign exchange requirements of a fertiliser plant executed with foreign collaboration will be significantly higher. In these projects there is no emphasis on utilisation of indigenous services and material to save foreign exchange. For example, in a specific private sector project, the foreign investors are to provide about \$4.5 million as long term borrowings in an

equity capital of \$ 19.9 million. The participation of foreign capital at the project stage itself in the form of services rendered would amount to \$ 4.5 million. The equity participation by the foreign collaboration involves repatriation of profit in the form of dividend and would result in a continued drain of foreign exchange "

I have quoted this only to say that this is an admission by a public sector undertaking.

I do not want to say anything more. I only want to say that as far as the President's Address is concerned and after the President's Address, on the budget and the food situation in the country today are concerned it is sure that Government have not learnt any lessons after the changes that have taken place in the country, after the changes in the attitude of the people towards the ruling Party and as far as the pious hope that are given in regard to food and strengthening of the economy of our country are concerned, the same old policies are being followed and I do not know what will happen to even those States that are now in the hands of the ruling Party, after six months or one year.

So I have only to say this The President's Address cannot contain everything. But the attitude of the ruling party even after the elections has not changed in tune with the changed scene. As far as Rajasthan is concerned, we have discussed the whole thing. As far as other States are concerned, we have seen what has been going on and what is going on. They are waiting for time. From today's papers, we find that there is some rift in the United Front. Some rift is engineered in the United Front, somebody is caught and a Congress government is formed. In Haryana, it was first the Congress government, then the United Front Government. Now somebody in the UF may be caught and then again a Congress government will be installed. This will be the fate of the country's economy and political order. In the result,

the people suffer. What will happen after that, I cannot say. I only tell the ruling party, 'see the writing on the wall and behave according to it.'

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Dr. Govind Das.

Shri Dattatraya Kunte (Kolaba): On a point of propriety. Both the hon Members responsible for this Motion do not seem to be in the House. They have to reply to the debate. They are showing discourtesy to the House by not being present here when the motion is under discussion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Note is taken of all the points and they will be informed accordingly.

Shri Dattatraya Kunte: This is disrespect to the House.

Shri A. S. Saigal: When this Motion has been moved, it has become the property of the House. Now the House is its owner, not any individual Member. The Mover may or may not remain so that that question does not arise.

Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai): The Mover should not be allowed to reply then. He will have no right of reply. The House will reply.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Propriety certainly demands that as far as possible, the Mover and Seconder should remain present, though not all the time. But it should not be made a point of order.

श्री राम सेवक दास (बाराबंकी) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, राष्ट्रपति के प्रति कितना सम्मान इन व्यक्तियों के अन्दर है, यह भी साफ़ जाहिर हो गया है ।

श्री गोविन्द दास (जबलपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, अब तक हमारे राष्ट्रपति के अभिवादन पर जो भाषण यहाँ हुए उन से मुझे बहू आसित होता है कि यह माना जा रहा है कि रोटी के सवाल के प्रतिरक्त और

कोई मवाल हमारे सामने नहीं है । मैं यह मानता हूँ कि रोटी का सवाल एक बहुत बड़ा सवाल है । लेकिन अगर यह मान लिया जाय कि मानव की सब आकांक्षाएँ, सभी अभिलाषायें, सभी इच्छायें रोटी का प्रश्न हल होने से समाप्त हो जाती हैं, तो यह बान बड़ी गलत बात होगी । हम देखते हैं कि संसार में धनवान से धनवान राष्ट्र भी केवल धन से मनुष्य नहीं होते । अमरीका जो दुनिया का सब से सम्पन्न राष्ट्र है, मैं अमरीका गया हुआ हूँ और मैंने देखा है कि इनका प्रचुर धन उन्हें हुए भी एक टॉम, एक अभिनास, एक अन्य आकांक्षा अमरीका के मन में भी, बहा के निवासियों के हृदय में भी मौजूद है । यदि यह न जाना तो स्वामी विवेकानन्द, स्वामी रामतीर्थ के मनुष्य महापुरुषों का बहा इस प्रकार से स्वागत न हुआ होता जैसा कि हुआ था ।

इस लिये मैं रोटी के प्रश्न को महत्व देते हुए भी आपको एक तरफ रख कर इस सदन में गत 44 वर्षों से कुछ ऐसे प्रश्नों पर ध्यान आकषित करता रहा हूँ, जो मरी दृष्टि में रोटी के प्रश्न से बड़े प्रश्न हैं और जो प्रश्न मानव को मानव रखते हैं । इन में एक सब में बड़ा प्रश्न भाषा का है, जिसका तरफ मैंने सदा इस सदन का ध्यान आकषित किया है । राष्ट्रपति के अभिवादन में यह कहा गया है कि—

“संघ सरकार संविधान के उपबन्धों-को अक्षरशः बिना किसी भेद भाव और सही माने में पालन करेगी तथा राष्ट्रीय समस्याओं को सहयोग से हल करने की व्यवस्था को सुदृढ़ करने का प्रयास करेगी ।”

मैं इस समय की सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ तक भाषा के सम्बन्ध में संविधान की धाराएँ हैं क्या उन पर अक्षर

[डा० गोविन्द दास]

किया गया है ? हमने निश्चय किया था संविधान सभा में और मैं भी उस संविधान सभा का एक सदस्य था कि 15 वर्षों के भीतर हिन्दी अंग्रेजी का स्थान ले लेगी। सन् 1965 की 26 जनवरी को यह बात हो जानी चाहिए थी।

उसके बाद सन् 1963 में हम ने एक और विधेयक स्वीकृत किया जिस विधेयक के अनुसार अंग्रेजी अनिश्चित काल तक हिन्दी के साथ चल सकती थी, केवल अंग्रेजी नहीं। 1965 की 26 जनवरी को अंग्रेजी का जो स्थान था वह तो हिन्दी को ले ही लेना चाहिए था और 1953 के विधेयक के बाद भी अंग्रेजी हिन्दी के साथ चल सकती थी। उस विधेयक के बाद भी यह बात नहीं हुई और अब राष्ट्रपति के भाषण में यह कहा गया है कि संघ की राजभाषा के सम्बन्ध में दिये गये आश्वासनों को सम्बन्धित स्वीकृति देने के लिए शीघ्र ही ससद् में एक विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया जाएगा। मेरी मसज्ज में यह बात नहीं आती। सन् 1963 में जो विधेयक पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू की अन्तर्निहित उपस्थिति किया गया उसमें जितने आश्वासन दिये जाने चाहिए थे वे सब दे दिये गये अब नये आश्वासनों की क्या आवश्यकता है यह मेरी मसज्ज के बाहर है। इस प्रकार यदि कभी भी इस प्रकार के आश्वासनों का अन्त नहीं होगा और बराबर नये विधेयक भाषा के सम्बन्ध में उपस्थित किये जायेंगे तो फिर इस प्रश्न का हल नहीं हो सकता।

हम हिन्दी भाषा भाषी कई बार गलत समझे जाते हैं। यह समझा जाता है कि हम हिन्दी के ही पक्षपाती हैं। इस प्रकार की भावना बहुत फैली हुई है। यह बड़ी गलत बात है। मेरी अति अल्प भारतीय भाषाओं के प्रति भी उतनी ही है जितनी हिन्दी के प्रति है। जहाँ तक अंग्रेजी का सम्बन्ध है अंग्रेजी को भी कोई साहित्यकार कभी घृणा की दृष्टि से नहीं देखता। मैं एक छोटा सा साहित्यकार हूँ, अंग्रेजी या किसी भी

विदेशी भाषा, संसार की किसी भी भाषा को मैं हय दृष्टि से नहीं देखता लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में मेरी स्थिति महात्मा गांधी के अनुसार है। महात्माजी हमेशा कहा करते थे कि अंग्रेजों से वे प्रेम करते हैं लेकिन अंग्रेजी राज जो अस्वाभाविक रूप से इस देश पर छाया हुआ है उसको वह बदल कर फेंकना चाहते हैं। अंग्रेजी से हमें प्रेम है, अंग्रेजी की हम इज्जत करते हैं, अंग्रेजी एक बहुत बड़ी भाषा है लेकिन उन प्रेम के रहते हुए भी अंग्रेजी जिस प्रकार इस देश को खा गई है उस से यह देश भारत नहीं रह गया है कुछ और हो गया है। उस अंग्रेजी का प्रभुत्व मैं नहीं चाहता। इसी प्रकार अन्य भाषाओं से भी मेरा बड़ा अनुराग है, बड़ी श्रद्धा है तमिल से, बंगला से और दूसरी जो भाषाएँ हैं उन से भी मेरा बड़ा अनुराग है। हम लोगों ने एक मांग की थी कुछ समय पहले कि संघ लोक सेवा आयोग की परीक्षाओं का माध्यम अंग्रेजी के साथ बैकल्पिक रूप से हिन्दी भी रहना चाहिए। उस के बाद यह मांग आई कि केवल हिन्दी नहीं, हमारी चौदहों भाषाएँ जो हमने संविधान में स्वीकृत की हैं उन सब को भी इन परीक्षाओं का बैकल्पिक माध्यम रखा जाय। हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन के अध्यक्ष की हैसियत से मैं ने तुरन्त कहा कि हमको यह भी स्वीकृत है कि चौदह की चौदहा भाषाओं को आप बराबर संघ लोक सेवा आयोग की परीक्षाओं का बैकल्पिक माध्यम रखा दीजिये। कल यहाँ भाषा को लेकर एक और प्रश्न उठा। बहुत महत्त्व का प्रश्न था कि ससद् के सदस्यों को अपनी अपनी भाषा में बोलने का अधिकार होना चाहिए। मैं उसका भी समर्थक हूँ और मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस बात की पूरी सुविधा देनी चाहिए कि जो जिन भाषा में बोलना चाहे वह उस भाषा में बोलें।

कल यह भी कहा गया कि ऐसे सदस्य अपने भाषणों का अनुवाद स्वयं हैं। मैं इस के भी खिलाफ हूँ। मैं कहता हूँ कि सरकार को इसका प्रबन्ध करना चाहिए। ऐसे सब

के अनुवाद की व्यवस्था सरकार को करनी चाहिए। यदि राष्ट्र संघ में, यू० एन० धरो० में बांध भाषाएं चल सकती हैं तो हमारा जो इतना बड़ा देश है उस में 14 भाषाएं यहाँ क्यों नहीं चल सकती ?

हृत्ती के साथ मैं तो धीरे धीरे बढ़ कर यह कहता हूँ कि ग्रहिन्दी भाषा भाषियों से पूछ लेना चाहिए, एक बैठक बुला कर कि वे अपनी भाषाओं के लिए धीरे क्या क्या चाहते हैं और जितनी उनकी मांगें हों, जितनी उनकी ऐसी मांगें हों जिनकी व्यवस्था हो सकती है, उन सब मांगों को हमें स्वीकार कर लेना चाहिए। मैं किसी भी भारतीय भाषा के विरुद्ध नहीं जाना चाहता। मेरा स्पष्ट मत है कि अंग्रेजी का स्थान देवनागरी हिन्दी नहीं ले सकती, अंग्रेजी का स्थान हमारी चौदहों भाषाओं को मिल कर लेना पड़ेगा। एक सिन्धी और हमारी स्वीकृत भाषा हो रही है उसको भी मिल कर लेना पड़ेगा।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जन भाषा में हम देश का प्रजातंत्र चल सकता है एक विदेशी भाषा में नहीं चल सकता। 175 वर्षों के अंग्रेजी राज्य के बाद भी जिस भाषा को 2 प्रतिशत लोग भी अच्छे तरीके से नहीं समझते उस भाषा में यदि आप इस देश का जनतंत्र आप इस देश का प्रजातंत्र चलाना चाहते हैं तो वह चलाना सम्भव नहीं है। इस देश का प्रजातंत्र तभी चल सकता है जबकि जनभाषाओं का यहाँ पर उचित स्थान होगा, वे जनभाषाएं चाहे हिन्दी हों, या अन्य भारतीय भाषाएं ही, इसलिए मैं जिनकी मातृभाषा हिन्दी नहीं है, उन का, केवल संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के लिए नहीं, केवल यहाँ बोलने के लिए नहीं, लेकिन धीरे धीरे जो उन की उचित मांगें हैं उन का मैं स्वागत करना धीरे मैं चाहूँगा कि उन की उचित मांगें यहाँ पर स्वीकार की जायँ और तुरन्त स्वीकार की जायँ। हम को अंग्रेजी या किसी विदेशी भाषा से भी

दूरे नहीं है। लेकिन जैसे मैं ने आप से कहा इस देश को यदि भारत रखना है तो यह देश भारत तक तक नहीं रह सकता जब तक इस देश का काम भारतीय भाषाओं में नहीं होगा।

इस के बाद राष्ट्रपति के भाषण में भागे कहा गया है कि गोबध पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के प्रश्न पर विचार करने के लिए एक उच्च स्तरीय समिति गठित की जायगी। मैं भारतीय भाषाओं का जिन प्रकार उपासक हूँ उसी प्रकार भारतीय संस्कृति की दूसरी भाषाओं का भी उपासक हूँ। इस देश में गोबध हो इस से अधिक खेद की धीरे कोई बात नहीं हो सकती। कितना बड़ा इस देश में इस सम्बन्ध में मत है किस प्रकार की भावनाएं हैं यह आप लोग जानते हैं? यह उच्चस्तरीय समिति जो बनने वाली है वह क्या करने वाली है मैं नहीं जानता? अंग्रेजी में जिसे टर्म्स प्राक्टेरेड कहते हैं, इस समिति को क्या क्या सलाह विचार करने के लिए दिये जायेंगे, उस से इस समिति का कार्य निर्धारित होगा।

अभी कुछ फैसले इस विषय में हमारे सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के हुए हैं। एक फैसला यह भी हुआ है कि मौलिक अधिकार जो हमारे फंडामेंटल राइट्स हैं उन में यदि कोई परिवर्तन करना हो तो उस के लिए फिर से एक कान्टीट्यूट असेम्बली, एक संविधान सभा बुलानी पड़ेगी। गोबध का प्रश्न ऐसा है कि केवल संविधान परिवर्तन करने का प्रश्न नहीं है परन्तु गोबध प्रश्न ऐसा प्रश्न है जिसमें हमारे मौलिक अधिकारों को हमारे फंडामेंटल राइट्स को भी बदलने की जरूरत होगी। उस के लिए फिर से संविधान सभा बुलाई जाय, कान्टीट्यूट असेम्बली बुलाई जाय उस के लिए तैयारी होगी चाहिए उस का भी निर्माण करना चाहिए जिससे गोबध का प्रश्न यहाँ पर सदा के लिए हल हो जाय।

[डा० गोविन्द दास]

मुझे बिहार के भूकम्प का स्मरण है । जब बिहार में भूकम्प हुआ उस समय महारत्ना गांधी ने कहा था कि यह भूकम्प हम ने जो सैकड़ों वर्ष तक अपने हरिजन भाइयों से अन्यायपूर्ण व्यवहार किया है उस का फल है । मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश में जिस प्रकार गुन्ना पड़ रहा है, अन्धान पड़ रहा है उग सब के कारण भी इस देश में जो गांधी का खून बह रहा है, गांधी जो मार्ग जा रही हैं यह उस पाप के कारण है ।

15 hrs.

मुझे महाभाग्न की एक कथा का स्मरण हो आता है । जिस समय पांडव विराट राजा के यहाँ रह रहे थे वेच बदले हुए थे उस समय काँचों ने उनकी गांधी का हरण किया । उन गांधी को वापिस लेने के लिए अर्जुन जो उस समय बृहन्नला के रूप में रहते थे उन के साथ विराट का पुत्र उत्तर गया और गांधी वापिस आ गई लेकिन जब यह बात बहा रखी गयी विराट की सभा में कि उत्तर गांधी को वापिस लाया है और उत्तर को जब उसका श्रेय दिया जाने लगा तब बहा पर वेच बदले हुए युधिष्ठिर बैठे हुए थे । युधिष्ठिर ने कहा कि इस का श्रेय उत्तर को नहीं है इस का श्रेय बृहन्नला को है । इस पर विराट राजा को इतना क्रोध आया कि जो चौपड़ बह बेल रहे थे उस का पासा उन्होंने उठा कर युधिष्ठिर की ओर फेंक कर मारा । वह चौपड़ का पासा लगा युधिष्ठिर के सिर में और वहाँ से खून बहने लगा । श्रोपदी, जो सैरग्री के रूप में बहा रह रही थी, उन ने तुरन्त युधिष्ठिर के सिर से बहने वाले खून को अपने हाथ में ले लिया । इस पर विराट बड़े अग्रमन्न हुए और नाराज हो कर कहा कि तू तो हमारी नौकरानी है, तू ने इन के रुधिर को इस प्रकार क्यों झोला ? तुझे इस प्रकार से युधिष्ठिर के खून को अपने हाथ में लेने का क्या अधिकार था ? विराट यह नहीं जानते थे कि वेच बदले हुए थे युधिष्ठिर हैं और सैरग्री श्रोपदी हैं ।

सैरग्री ने तुरन्त कहा कि मैंने उन का खून इसलिए अपने हाथ में ले लिया कि अगर इनके खून को बूँदें पृथ्वी पर गिर जातीं तो तुम्हारे समस्त राज्य में भीषण दुष्काल पड़ जाना । मैं आप से कह रहा हूँ कि यह कोई आश्चर्य की बात नहीं है । आप कहेंगे कि और देशों में भी गाय का खून गिरना है । गिर रहा होगा, पर उनकी और हमारी संस्कृति एक नहीं है । लेकिन इस प्राचीन देश में, इस भारतीय संस्कृति वाले देश में जो गांधी का खून बह रहा है, इस से दुष्काल पड़ रहा है । इस प्रश्न को हम हल करना है और गांधी को कतई बन्द करना है । इस के बन्द करने के लिये यदि हम लोगों को अपने संविधान में परिवर्तन करना हो या उन को बन्द करने के लिये यदि हम को फिर से संविधान सभा बनानी हो तो वह भी हमें करना चाहिये और इस देश में गोवध को कतई बन्द करना चाहिये ।

यह दो तीन बातें मैं राष्ट्रपति के प्रापण के सम्बन्ध में आप के सामने रखना चाहता था । मैं विश्वास करता हूँ कि उन पर हमारी सरकार गौर में विचार करेगी ।

15.03 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: BAN ON
AUTOMATION

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The House will now take up discussion of the private Members' resolutions. I would like to know how much time the House wants for the first resolution. I would like to take the sense of the House.

Shri Nambhar (Tiruchirappalli): Two hours for the first resolution and half an hour for the second one so that the next one could be carried over to the next session.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok (South Delhi): The first resolution is a very important one because it is a question of employment, and therefore it should

have a full discussion; at least two hours should be given.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Shall I take it as two hours?

Several hon. Member: Yes.

An hon. Member: One and a half hours for the first, and half an hour for the second.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Two hours have been agreed to

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Alipore): The discussion on the second resolution cannot be completed today. It is bound to be held over. Therefore, you will please so arrange that the first resolution gets the maximum possible time and the second resolution can be moved and carried over to the next occasion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri K Anirudhan may now move his resolution.

Shri K. Anirudhan (Chirayinkil): I beg to move:

"This House is of opinion that the Government should take immediate steps to ban automation in LIC oil companies and other public and private sector companies."

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Sir, who is the Minister in charge of this?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri L. N. Mishra): I am here.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, I want to make just one submission. I want a ruling on this point. Now, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Rehabilitation is here. This automation problem has been mainly opposed by the Finance Ministry, and the LIC is not represented either by the hon. Labour Minister or by the Finance Minister. The Finance Ministry should also be represented, because the other day it was the Finance Minister who gave a reply and on which we initiated this. I urge that at least one of the ministers from the Finance Ministry should be there.

Shri Nambiar: If he is not here, let him try to come.

Shri K. Anirudhan: The purpose of my moving this resolution is to focus the attention of the House on the very menacing problem of automation that is currently sweeping the country. It is also my objective to persuade the Government to see reason in the widespread protests that are being voiced by the public in general and working class in particular, against the introduction of automation equipments in the clerical work of LIC, oil companies and other institutions of both public and private sectors.

The automation equipments that are being imported into this country on a very wide scale, include that frighteningly monstrous man-eating machines called electronic computers. What is an electronic computer? Is it just like any other conventional machine? No, Sir. I would rather quote from the Time magazine. That may create some impression on the treasury benches. Time magazine dated 2nd April 1965 describes a computer like this:

"... When someone wishes to solve a problem, he defines the problem in computer language. As instructions are fed into the computer in this special language the machine sends electric impulses coursing through its innards at the speed of light i.e. 1,86,300 miles per second.... Today's computers can do calculations in billionths of a second."

That is how the American magazine describes a computer. As for the computers of latest model, let me inform the House that the Central Data Corporation 3600 model computer can do 3 million calculations in one second. An IBM 7093 computer can do one day's desk work of a lakh of clerks in less than an hour. That is what an electronic computer is. And, this Government is bringing in these machines into this country on a very liberal scale.

Sir, at the end of the third five year plan, the number of unemployed in this country was around 12 million. Over a million educated young

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

men and women of this country are knocking on every door for a job. The introduction of computers in our industries and offices is going to slam the door on the faces of these boys and girls

In every office, wherever they have installed computers, already the employment potential has frightfully shrunk. The Calcutta office of the Caltex oil company has already closed doors, making 106 employees there jobless. Similarly, hundreds of employees of Caltex, Burma Shell and Esso Oil companies have been declared surplus throughout India. In the Dunlop Rubber Company and Bata Shoe Company, where they have installed computers, fresh recruitments have stopped. And it is the story of every other institution, wherever computers have been installed.

They have installed one computer at the Bombay office of the LIC and are making hectic preparation to instal another in Calcutta. The excuse which the Government and the LIC are giving in defence of their plan for computerisation is, to say the least, strange! The former Chairman of the LIC said that because of the growing size of the LIC, they were bringing in the computers. They also said that the LIC computers would be dealing with the policies belonging to the Bombay and Calcutta Divisional Offices only. But then, Sir, the Bombay and Calcutta Divisional Offices of the LIC have between them not more than 20 lakhs of policies, whereas the two computers they are going to instal have the capacity to handle 60 lakhs of policies!

Obviously, there is more unsaid than said in the former Finance Minister's version. The former Finance Minister said on 24th November last that in the LIC only 383 jobs would be eliminated because of the computers, but the computers would create 225 new jobs. But the experience in the UK has been that for 51,000 jobs eliminated by the computers, only 8,000 jobs were created. The British experience shows that for every 6 jobs eliminated only one job will be created. The sub-committee on automation in

the House of Representatives of the USA Congress revealed that between 1955-60, 20 per cent of clerical jobs were eliminated and it apprehended that in the next five years as many as 4 million clerical jobs would be eliminated because of automation. The ravages caused by automation in the USA compelled the USA Congress to appoint a "National Commission on Technology, automation and economic progress". Consequently, today the American working class is finding itself in such a predicament as it never witnessed after the economic crash of 1929-32.

It is true that the spokesman of the LIC and the Government have doled out assurances of no retrenchment to the LIC employees. But then such were the assurances given to the employees of the oil companies. Notwithstanding such assurances, the oil employees are finding themselves on the street today. The All India Insurance Employees' Association has calculated that in the event of full computerisation of LIC's work thirty thousand out of the present complement of forty thousand employees will be rendered surplus. It may very well come to that position. The computer, the LIC has installed in its Bombay office, can calculate 900 loan value quotations in one minute, whereas a clerk takes about 15 to 18 minutes to calculate one loan value quotation. In every sphere of the LIC's work that will be the ratio between the work of the computer and the work manually done. No wonder that the LIC employees' Union has been saying that majority of them will be redundant.

Yet, the Government would have the computers. Are we to believe that the Government is not aware of all these consequences? It is rather hard to view it that way. There must be then some other explanation. The Government has said that it would not have to pay foreign exchange for these computers. But that is not a fact. LIC already pays foreign exchange worth round about a crore of rupees for the machines it already has.

When the LIC has the computers on rental basis it will simply return the old machines for the computers and continue to pay foreign exchange. There is more to it. The Government of India recently concluded an agreement with the Honeywell Incorporated of the USA and announced its decision to purchase ten computers. The IBM Company of USA and the ICT of UK have already contracted to supply a huge number of computers to this country. Once you discard the manual method of doing the jobs and switch over to computers, you destroy all your old records, registers, ledgers, bags and all other documents and entirely depend on the magnetic tape of the computers. We do not manufacture magnetic tapes in this country nor do we manufacture any part of the computer. Streamlining our offices with computers will make us ever dependent on the American and the British. And, that makes them the arbiters of our economy and if the opportunity so demands these imperialists will not hesitate to twist our arms as they did during the Indo-Pakistan war. That is the price this Government is asking the country to pay when it goes in for automation.

The working class of this country has seen through this game and therefore has been agitating for the last two years and a half against introduction of highly sophisticated labour saving devices such as electric computers in the LIC, oil companies, State Bank of India, Delhi Cloth Mill, Bata Shoe Company, Dunlop Rubber Company and then a host of other business concerns belonging to both private and public sectors. In December, 1965 as many as 33 Trade Unions of national and regional characters representing about 30 lakhs of workers and employees met together in Delhi in the All India Convention against automation. The convention came to the unanimous conclusion that at the present stage of economic development of the country automation has suicidal, specially when viewed against the backlog of un-

employed, to the tune of one crore and a quarter and therefore demanded of the Government that import and use of the electronic computers be banned in this country. The convention was followed up by state-wise conventions in every state and city-wise convention at every city of this country. On 31st August, 1966, petitions addressed to the Lok Sabha and signed by as many as 11 lakhs of citizens of this country demanding ban on automation were submitted to the Lok Sabha. On 5th July, 1966 LIC employees throughout India came to the office an hour late to focus the attention of the Government, LIC and the public on this problem. The LIC employees throughout India went on a day's token strike on the 25th of November 1966 and declared that they would resist automation. In the fourth general elections, in which the party of the Members opposite, received such a drubbing and thrashing at the hands of the electorate, automation was made an election issue by almost every party in the opposition. The electorate have given their verdict.

Yet, the Government and the LIC management are bent upon having computers in the LIC and other institutions. In whose interest has this Government been outing every sort of public opinion? Obviously, they are doing it in the basic interest of building capitalism in this country. In the age of worldwide crisis of capitalism, when the capitalistic system is rotting to the bone, the ruling classes of this country have decided that India must traverse the path of capitalism. In order to procure capital for financing their desperate measures of capitalistic development, they are pushing up prices, levying unbelievable back-breaking taxes on the already impoverished people, resorting to retrenchment and lay-offs and approaching the US imperialism for loans. In this mad quest for more and more capital the gentlemen of the big business have added yet another feather to their borrowed cap, and that is automation. With auto-

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

mation in their factories and offices they would do away with a sizeable number of factory and office hands and the earnings thus made at the cost of the working people will be their capital. That is precisely the philosophy of automation in a capitalistic society. And this Government, even though thrashed and pulled by the ear by the people of this country, is bent upon having automation primarily because it is the agent of the monopoly capitalists of this country.

Having no argument, no reason, no logic, having been isolated by the people and rejected by the working people, they are resorting to brute force to compel the LIC employees, oil company employees and others to swallow the bitter pill of automation. But India of March 1967 is not the same as of even February 1967. It has changed, and changed for good. Let the Government remember that its determination to pay no heed to the public opinion, its pook-pooking the organised expression of the working people's opinion, has landed it in the spot it is finding itself in. Let it not impose automation on the working people. They are determined to fight back. The LIC employees have already decided to go in for a continuous strike if the LIC wants to install the second computer at Calcutta. The opposition parties have already formed governments in some States and almost all of them have come out against automation in their election manifesto. They promised to electorates to scrap automation in the event of their forming the government. The newly-formed West Bengal Government is redeeming the pledge it has given to the people. It has declared that it is opposed to automation. Before long, all other State Governments will follow suit. In the changed political situation it is imperative that the government should reconsider its entire stand on automation.

Before I conclude, I would make a request to the Deputy Prime Minister, who is also in charge of the

Finance Ministry. Only six or seven months prior to the general elections, he made it known to his admirers, followers and others that he was opposed to automation and that he very correctly thought that for such time as large-scale unemployment was rampant in this country the use of computers was not advisable. His stand was reasonable and logical enough. But after the elections and after being made Deputy Prime Minister, what made him change his stand overnight, I do not know. He is reputed to be a man of conviction, whatever that may be. I only hope he would stick to his original conviction and use his governmental powers to translate his conviction into action.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: Resolution moved:

"This House is of opinion that the Government should take immediate steps to ban automation in LIC oil Companies and other public and private sector companies."

Then, there are some amendments.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, I move.—

That in the resolution,—

for "automation" substitute—

"import and use of automation equipment"

Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai): Sir, I move:—

That in the resolution,—

after "ban automation" insert—

"whether already in operation or projected for future operation". (2).

Shri Yashpal Singh (Dehra Dun): Sir, I move:—

That in the resolution,—

for "take immediate steps to ban", substitute—

"appoint a Committee to examine the question of banning". (3)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Bal Raj Madhok.

Shri J. M. Biswas (Bankura): I also sent my name

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are a number of speakers; so, I would like to fix some time-limit on speeches. A Member should not take more than 10 minutes as far as possible so as to accommodate as many of them as possible.

श्री बलराज मधोक : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। इस प्रस्ताव में जो विचाराधीन विषय है, उस का प्रभाव केवल ए० ए० आई० सी० पर ही नहीं, बल्कि देश का जो प्रमुख आर्थिक प्रश्न है उस पर पड़ने वाला है। हमारे देश के मामले में आज कई आर्थिक समस्याएँ हैं। उन में तीन प्रमुख हैं : एक, हमारी कृषि, खेती, का पिछड़ापन, जिस पर हम देश की मत्त रीमदी जनता निर्भर है दूसरी, बेकारी और तीसरी, कीमतों का लगातार बढ़ना। हमारे आर्थिक जीवन की ये तीन मूल समस्याएँ हैं और ये तीनों आपस में सम्बन्धित हैं। इन तीनों में से भी बेकारी की समस्या सब से अधिक भयानक और प्रमुख है।

आज हमारे मामले में अनाज की समस्या है। मगर चूँकि दुनिया छोटी हो चुकी है, इस लिए दूसरे मुल्कों से अनाज आ जाता है। जो मूल समस्या है, वह है खरीदने की ताकत। आज बिहार में कहत पड़ा हुआ है लेकिन वहाँ पर भी दुकाने अनाज में भरती पड़ी हैं। इस के बावजूद वहाँ लोग भूखे मर रहे हैं, क्योंकि उन को खरीदने की ताकत नहीं है, क्रय-शक्ति नहीं है। इस लिए वास्तव में हमारे देश में अकाल अनाज का नहीं है—अकाल कम-शक्ति का है, अकाल परचेजिंग पावर का है। और कम-शक्ति परचेजिंग पावर क्यों नहीं है? क्योंकि लोगों के पास काम नहीं है। जहाँ कहीं श्रम है, कटते हैं, वहाँ टैस्ट वर्क शुरू किये जाते हैं। और टैस्ट वर्क में खर्च किया

जाता है? लोगों को काम दिया जाता है, ताकि उनको उजरत मिले और वे जाकर उससे अनाज खरीद सकें।

15.23 hrs

[SHRI MANOHARAN in the Chair]

मतलब यह है कि अनाज तेवेलबल है। जो चीज उपलब्ध नहीं है, वह है उस अनाज को खरीदने की ताकत—रूपया। और रूपया हम-लिए उपलब्ध नहीं है कि लोगों के पास काम नहीं है।

इस अवस्था में हिन्दुस्तान की आर्थिक नीतियों का एक ही टैस्ट हो सकता है— वे नीतियाँ ठीक हैं या गलत, वे देश के हित में हैं या नहीं, उसकी एक ही कमाँटी है कि प्राया उन नीतियों के द्वारा हम देश की जनता को काम मिला है या नहीं, उनके द्वारा हम देश में बेकारी कम हुई है या नहीं। अगर इस टैस्ट पर देश की आर्थिक नीतियाँ को काम जाये तो दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि हमारी आर्थिक नीतियाँ और आर्थिक योजनाएँ बुरी तरह फेल हुई हैं। प्लानिंग कमिशन के अपने आकड़ों के मुताबिक हमारे देश में 130 लाख बेकार लोगों का बैंकलाग है और तीन करोड़ में अधिक लोग ऐसे हैं जिनके पास प्राप्ति समय का काम है। वास्तव में स्थिति इससे भी अधिक भयानक है। लोगों के पास काम नहीं है।

हमारे देश की स्थिति यह है कि यहाँ पर लोग अधिक हैं और भूमि और पूँजी कम है। इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि हम अपनी योजनाएँ अपनी आर्थिक नीतियाँ और अपना आर्थिक चिन्तन इस ढंग में बनाये कि उससे अधिक से अधिक लोगों को काम मिले और उपज बढ़े और अधिक लोगों के योगदान से उपज बढ़े। लेकिन दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि हमारे देश में उन्दी गंगा बह रही है। देश की समस्या कुछ है और उसका हल कुछ और किया जा रहा है जिसका सुबूत है यन्त्रीकरण।

अमरीका, ब्रिटेन और पश्चिमी यूरोप के देशों में यन्त्रीकरण लाया गया, प्राटोमेकान लाया गया उसका मुख्य कारण यह था कि वहाँ लेबर की कमी है, मैनपावर की कमी है

[श्री बसराज मधोक]

श्रीर पूजी अधिक है। इस कारण उसकी एक कंपिटल-इन्टेन्सिव इकानोमी है। वे पूजी लगाकर ऐसी मशीनें बनाते हैं जो कि भावमियों का काम कर सकें। लेबर को सेव करने के लिए ये मशीनें बनाई गईं। उनके पीछे कोई भीर मुख्य उद्देश्य नहीं था। मैं आपके सामने आई० बी० एम० यू० एस० ए० के चेयरमैन का वक्तव्य पढ़ता हूँ। वह लिखते हैं :

"We can't argue that technological change and automation are no labour-saving devices. Of course they are. They do cause displacement of people. In fact, to do so is one of their major purposes".

काम करने वाले लोगों को कम करना, लोग काम न करे क्योंकि वे कम हैं, उनको डिस्प्लेस करना, लोगों का काम मशीनें करें, यह एक मुख्य उद्देश्य है फ्रांटोमेशन का। इसी आधार पर उन देशों में फ्रांटोमेशन लाया गया। हमारे देश में एक तरफ तो पड़े-लिखे और अनपढ़ लोग बे-इन्तहा मिलते हैं जिनको काम नहीं मिलता है जो काम के लिए दर-दर की ठोक रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ फ्रांटोमेशन लाया जा रहा है लोगों को बेकार करने के लिए।

हम सदन में कुछ दिन पहले जब यह सवाल उठाया गया जो विल मंत्री ने कहा कि हमके कारण कोई छंटनी नहीं की जायेगी। लेकिन जब मैंने यह सवाल किया कि क्या इसका एम्प्लायमेंट पोटेन्शियल पर आने लोगों को नौकर रखने की क्षमता पर, असर पड़ेगा या नहीं, तो उन्होंने उसका मोल-मोल जवाब दिया। इस प्रश्न का जवाब सरकार को देना पड़ेगा। अगर वह फ्रांटोमेशन करती है, यन्त्रीकरण करती है तो जहाँ आज एस० आई० सी० में चालीस हजार लोग काम करते हैं, फ्रांटो-मेशन के परिणामस्वरूप वहाँ पर केवल दस हजार लोग काम करेंगे और तीस हजार लोग अलग इतने नहीं तो इससे कुछ कम या अधिक सरप्लस हो जायेंगे।

जब देश में बेकारी है लोग काम ढूँढ रहे

हैं, उस समय यन्त्रीकरण करके इस प्रकार की मशीनें लगाकर लोगों की छंटनी करना या जिन लोगों को नौकरी मिल सकती है, उनकी नौकरी का रास्ता बन्द करना यह कहां की आर्थिक नीति है? यह कोई आर्थिक नीति भी नहीं है, इसमें नैतिकता भी नहीं है और इसमें देश का हित भी नहीं है, हम पश्चिम की संघा-सुंघ नक्सल करना चाहते हैं। इसलिए मुझे कई बार लगता है कि जायद हमारे शासक ज्ञानवाने गुलामा स्लैव डाइनेस्टी के हैं, जो वही सोचते और करते हैं, जो कि पश्चिम, रूस और अमरीका के लोग सोचते और करते हैं। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि उन देशों की परिस्थितियाँ और हालात भिन्न हैं और वे अपनी परिस्थितियों और अपने हालात के अनुसार अपनी नीतियाँ बनाते हैं, लेकिन हमारे देश के शासक और ब्यूरोक्रेट्स यह सोचते हैं कि चूक वहाँ कम्प्यूटर और मशीनें लयी हुई है, इसलिए यहाँ भी लगनी चाहिए। वे यह विचार नहीं करते कि हमारे देश की परिस्थितियाँ और हालात उनसे भिन्न हैं और हम बात को दृष्टि में रखते हुए हमारी सारी आर्थिक योजनाएँ, हमारा आर्थिक चिन्तन अम-प्रधान होना चाहिए, लेबर-इन्टेन्सिव होना चाहिए—कंपिटल इन्टेन्सिव नहीं।

हमारे पास कंपिटल है नहीं। हम उसकी भीख मांगते हैं और उसके लिए दर-दर जाकर लोगों के आगे हाथ फैलाते हैं। जो भीख हमारे पाम नहीं है, हम उसकी भीख मांगते हैं और जो भीख पाम है, उसको इस्तेमाल नहीं करते हैं, उसको बेकार करते हैं, यह कहां की नीति है? हमारे यहाँ यह नारा दिया गया "धाराय हराम है", मगर लोग कहते हैं कि हमें काम दो। जब काम देने की बात होती है, तो हम ऐसी योजनाएँ बनाते हैं कि जो काम मौजूद है, वह भी न रहे। इसलिए मैं आनरेबल मिनिस्टर से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह इस प्रश्न के बाइबर एस्पेक्ट का, बड़े पहलू का, विचार करे। इस कथन से बेकारी बड़े ही देश का एम्प्लायमेंट पोटेन्शियल कम होगा; वह इस प्रश्न के इस पहलू पर विचार करे और

इस नीति को रिबल्ट करें, यन्त्रीकरण को बन्द करें।

आटोमेशन के बारे में एक बात यह कही गई है कि इसमें एम० आई० सी० के पालिसी होल्डरों को बेहतर सविस मिलेगी। यह कहना सलत है कि मशीनें लगने से पालिसी होल्डरों को बेहतर सविस मिलेगी। अगर धाज उनको बेहतर सविस नहीं मिलती है तो उसके कारण कुछ और ही है। उसका एक बड़ा कारण है ब्यूरोक्रेटिक ढांचा जिसमें बड़ी-बड़ी तन्काहें लेने वाले ऊंचे अफसर भरे हुए हैं। नीचे के कर्मचारियों की यह लगता है कि हम काम करने या न करें अफसर मनमानी करते हैं। इसलिए काम करने के लिए जो उत्साह और मनोभाव होता है कि मैं काम कर रहा हूँ राष्ट्र के लिए और समाज के लिए वह मनोभाव और उत्साह तन लोगो मे नहीं है।

दूसरा कारण है ओवर-सेट्टलाइजेशन। कलकत्ता और बम्बई में बन्द बड़े-बड़े दफ्तर बना दिये गए हैं। लेकिन अगर हमने अपने देश मे इन्गोरेस को पापुलगाइज करना है, तो हमें समझना होगा कि उसकी पालिसीज छोटे लोग, किसान और मजदूर लेगे। इसलिए हमे सारे इन्गोरेस सिस्टम का डीसेंट्रलाइजेशन करना होगा, उसका बिकेन्ट्रीकरण करना होगा, छोटे-छोटे दफ्तर खोलने होंगे, जिससे पालिसी-होल्डर्स को अच्छी सेवा मिल सकेगी। उनको सेवा अच्छी मिले, इस मे कोई दो मत नहीं हो सकते। लेकिन उन को सेवा अच्छी मिले इस के लिए यन्त्रीकरण करना आवश्यक है, इस के लिए कम्प्यूटर लगाना आवश्यक है, कुछ लोगो को बेकार करना आवश्यक है, यह बात हमारी समझ में नहीं आती। इसलिए मैं सरकार से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि यह जो प्रस्ताव आया है, इसको बलगत ढाब से न देखें कि यह प्रस्ताव विरोधी पक्ष के सदस्य ने पेश किया है इस लिए सरकारी पक्ष के लोग इस का विरोध करें, यह ठीक नहीं है। यह राष्ट्रीय प्रश्न है, इसका अन्वयन देश की धाब जनता से 20 (A) L&D—7.

है, देश के आर्थिक जीवन से है, इसलिए मैं आपसे अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रस्ताव को हम सर्वसम्मति से पास करें ताकि वे इस के मुताबिक अपनी नीति बदल सकें।

श्री अजिभाई जे० पटेल (दमोह) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, कुछ दिनों में यहां पर धन की उपज के विषय मे काफी चर्चा हुई है। धाज मुझे यहां पर बोलने के लिए जो मौका मिला है, उस में मैं यहां पर इस विषय में मेरी जो विचारधारा है, उसको आपके सामने रखता हूँ।

धन के विषय में इस देश में सब से पहली कमी तो यह है कि हमारे यहां इस विषय के डाक्टर बहुत कम हैं, ऐसे लोगो की बहुत कमी है जिनको खेती के विषय का ज्ञान है। अमरीका में बहुत से ऐसे डाक्टर्स हैं जिनको खेती के विषय का बहुत ज्ञान है, लेकिन इस देश के अन्दर ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। इस लिये मैं चाहाता कि शासन इस तरफ ध्यान दे।

दूसरी मेरी विचारधारा यह है कि भारत देश के अन्दर जितनी भूमि है उस भूमि मे 5 हजार एकड़ से लेकर 20 हजार एकड़ के प्लाटस बनाने चाहिए और इन प्लाटों को बनाने में इन के अन्दर जितने काश्तकार धायें उन सब को शेअर-होल्डर्स बना देना चाहिए और जिस जगह की जो भूमि है, और उस भूमि की जो कीमत धाज के हिसाब से है

श्री जार्ज कर्लेडीच : (बम्बई-दलिय) सभापति महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है

Shri Shri Chand Goel (Chandigarh): The Resolution is against automation. My hon. friend is talking about something else. Is there any rule of relevancy governing the proceedings of this House?

Mr. Chairman: I have asked the hon. Member to speak. Please listen.

श्री जार्ज फरनेजीव : यह प्रस्ताव आटोमेशन के बीन के बारे में है, इस लिए इस प्रस्ताव के विषय के बारे में इन को बोलना चाहिए ।

Shri Randhir Singh (Rohtak): A maiden speech is immune from all procedural things

श्री रणधिर् सिंह जे० पटेल : प्राय जितना बोलना चाहे, बोल लीजिये । मैं उस प्वाइन्ट पर अभी आता हूँ । मैं यह निवेदन कर रहा था कि अगर इम मामले को, हल करना है तो उम्का एक ही उपाय है कि जब तक इंग्लैण्ड ने अन्दर बड़े पैमाने पर खेती की व्यवस्था नहीं होनी और उस व्यवस्था को करने के लिए पाच हजार से बीम हजार एकड़ के फार्म तैयार नहीं होने और उन फार्मों के अन्दर जिनका वापनकार है, उन को नहीं लिया जाता, तब तक यह समस्या हल नहीं हो सकती । मान लीजिये कि एक फार्मवार के पास 10 एरड जमीन है तो ऐसे 1000 फार्मवारों का लेकर फार्म न बन डये (अध्वबाध) उनकी जमीन की मार्केट वैल्यू व हिसाब से काम लगा कर उन का उसका शेअर-होल्डर बनाना चाहिए और इम तरह से तब वे शेअरहोल्डर बन जायेंगे ता उनकी एक बहुत बड़ी कम्पनी तैयार हो जायगी । जब इम तरह की कम्पनी तैयार हो जायगी ता इस में यह लाभ होगा कि जो ऐसी जमीन है, करीब 25 प्रतिशत जमीन ऐसी होती है जो काम में नहीं होती है, इसलिए कि उन के पास अपनी काश्तकारी को ठीक करने के लिए माधन नहीं होते हैं, तो वह जमीन भी काम में आ सकती ।

तीसरी चीज मुझे यह कहनी है कि इस देश में पूर्व में लेकर पश्चिम तक और उत्तर से लेकर दक्षिण तक हर 25 मील पर 25 फुट चौड़ी दो-दो नहरें बनानी चाहिये, इस को हम बनाना चाहे तो बना सकते हैं, क्योंकि हिन्दुस्तान में एक सामान्य आदमी डाई चष्टे से चार चष्टे ही काम करता है, बाकी समय में वह दुनिया भर की पचायतें करता है । इसलिए उनसे काम लेना

ज्यादा अच्छा है । (अध्वबाध) . . . तो मैं कह रहा था कि जो डाई चष्टे से चार चष्टे तक काम करते हैं और बाकी समय में बैठे रहते हैं, उन से शासन को काम लेना चाहिए और उनसे काम लेने के लिए शासन यह तजवीज करे कि इस देश की भ्रष्टाचारी समस्या को हल करने के लिए अगर वे प्रति-दिन एक चष्टा समय देते हैं, दूसरे महीने में दो चष्टे और तीसरे महीने में तीन चष्टे, चौथे महीने में चार चष्टे तो इस से हमारी समस्या हल हो जायगी । जब तक इन लोगों से काम नहीं लिया जायगा, हमारे विराधी पार्टियों के आइया वे साथ तब तक इन के मस्तिष्क की गरमी शास्त नहीं हो सकती ।

Shri Umanath: Automation in agriculture Is that the point?

Shri Manibhai J. Patel: This is the point. What other points does he want?

Mr. Chairman. The hon. Member may please try to stick to the subject which is being discussed in the House

Shri K. Anurudhan: He is trying to drive the subject away

श्री रणधिर् सिंह जे० पटेल : माननीय सदस्यता न जो बाने यहा पर सकल्प के पक्ष में रखी है, उन के लिए सक्षेप में मेरा इतना ही निवेदन है कि मैं उन का विरोध करता हूँ । मशीन के युग वाले देश ही आज दुनिया में प्रगति कर सके हैं । इन शब्दों के साथ आपने जो समय मुझे बोलने के लिए दिया है, उसके लिए आपका बहुत आभारी हूँ । धन्यवाद ।

Mr. Chairman: Shri Pashabhai Patel'

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Is it a Patel day?

Shri Pashabhai Patel (Baroda): I am afraid this question of automation is being confused on both sides. Let us understand one thing. Does this House want work or does it want the reward of work? You know that the most advanced country in the world is the

United States of America. There I may say—I have visited it often enough—that you will find a whole factory running with just half a dozen men. Still that country has enough employment and enough to eat. Every family has a car.

Let us understand this clearly. Every time there is introduction of automation, we find that better jobs are created and advance is made; it is not going to cause hardship or unemployment. Do we want a better way of doing things or do we want to put a premium on backwardness and inefficiency? If LIC is going to employ computers, what is going to be the result? It may mean a little unemployment, but let us remember what our Finance Minister promised, that he will see to it that there will be no unemployment and that the people displaced as a result of automation are found employment. He said that they will be found other jobs.

It is not even necessary to have an assurance on this point. Everytime we have introduced a better way of doing a thing, have we not seen that we found better jobs for people? This is a very important point. Take Bombay City. We had the hack victoria. Later on taxis came to ply. Today there are five times as many taxis as there were hack victorias.

An hon Member: Speak on automation.

Shri Pashabbaj Patel: Let him wait a minute. These victoria drivers, all of them, in fact more than twice that number, have found jobs and there are more taxis plying. We have a better way of propulsion and more jobs created for people. This has been so everywhere.

I have visited Henry Ford's factory where they have carried automation to its extreme. Mr. Ford took me round the factory. I found the whole place in a relaxed atmosphere. I asked, "Is this a holiday or what?" "Why do you say that?" He asked. "Just take out your watch and count." I counted

car after car rolling off the assembly line at the rate of five cars a minute. The fact is that through automation they have been able to do things more efficiently and effortlessly.

We must keep in view the interests of India as a whole and not merely the interests of a few employees. Even where people have been displaced, I assure you they have found better jobs. Therefore, by automation we are not only able to do things in a better way but we have also been able to provide better jobs for people.

When Singer invented the sewing machine, a mob of tailors destroyed the machine and nearly killed him. But today what is the position. How many tailors have found more profitable employment as a result of the Singer machine? How many were there before the machine was invented? Let us realise these facts.

The same is the case with the motor car or any other modern contrivance. Do we want to go back to the age of the bullock cart? Has the motor car displaced the bullock cart? If we have tractors, we will have more food to eat. The Government's policy on tractors and its consequences are already known. It has not displaced any farmers, nor any bullocks. It has only resulted in a better and more efficient way of doing things. It is in the interest of the people of India.

After all, the public of India is the consumer. We stand here today in the interest of the consumer, to protect him and not to protect only one particular class inside the policy. As far as the worker is concerned, everytime we have introduced a better method of doing a job, it has not displaced anybody. It has only created more jobs. The only thing that is involved in this is a change of employment, but that change is also for the better, because it has resulted in an easier job and a better pay.

Today does anybody contend that we should dispense with the modern contrivances available to us? Is it suggested that we should throw away the

[Shri Pashabhai Patel]

typewriters and go back to the quill pen? Can we afford to dispense with the printing presses and write newspapers in hand? Can we discard the motor car and go back to the bullock cart? Are we going to throw away our tractors and all the other modern means of mass production of food, clothing and everything else and relapse into the old ways which can only cause untold hardship to people? On principle I think automation is for the good of the nation, and the quicker we adopt it the better. On the other hand, I would remind my hon friends here who are exercised over the loss of a few hundred jobs, that it is not going to result in loss of jobs, but it is going to change jobs.

In Delhi you cannot get a servant, why?

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon): How are you going to solve the unemployment problem?

Shri Pashabhai Patel: It will not be there. It is going to give rise to more employment, more jobs, and better jobs, as has been proved in America.

On the other hand, let us take the instance of Russia. What is happening there where everybody is forced to do as he is told? Don't forget that, Russia, which is said to be the workers' paradise is today short of food and is importing from America.

Shri N Sreekantan Nair: What about India?

Shri Pashabhai Patel: Let there be more automation, and you will see that people will eat. We do not live by talk, we live by producing, by doing our jobs better and in a more efficient way.

Though a resolution has been sponsored by the Treasury benches, I support it because automation is for the good of the country, it is for the good of LIC, because if its work is done more efficiently, it is the policyholder who is going to gain.

I am a heavily insured man, and still I have to write so many letters to the LIC to get information which, under automation, will be available to me automatically, without mistake and without delay.

So, I strongly recommend that we have this automation and do not take a retrograde step.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj): The hon. Member knows that there is automatic voting here.

Shri Pashabhai Patel: There is automatic voting and it has solved a problem.

So, I once again wish to submit with all humility that automation is not going to cause unemployment, only a change of employment and not unemployment, it will give rise to a better life.

Will my hon friends tell me how many families in Russia have cars? In America every family has two cars. In India also today we have a long waiting list for Hindustan. If there is more automation you will get more cars.

I think automation is for the good of the country, and we should not think in a narrowminded way of the jobs of 3,000 or 5,000 people, we should think of the 500 million people of India, whose agents we are.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I congratulate Mr Anruddhan for bringing forward resolution at a very appropriate time because in this new Parliament, we have been looking forward very much to hearing particularly the views of the Finance Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai.

Whenever this subject has come up in Parliament on numerous occasions previously it has been one or other Finance Minister who has dealt with it. We had the opportunity of hearing Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari's views on it in the past, so also the views of Mr. Sachindra Chaudhury, and we were looking forward to hearing Mr. Morarji Desai.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: He has already expressed himself.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Unfortunately, he has decided this time to make Mr. L. N. Mishra hold the baby, I do not know why.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri L. N. Mishra): You are mistaken. It is a general resolution, it does not refer to L.C. alone.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: The trouble is that automation equipment is not manufactured in this country, it has to be imported, and the licence for the import and the foreign exchange has to be sanctioned by Mr. Morarji Desai's Ministry. Therefore, if you go to the root of the matter, it is ultimately the concern of the Finance Ministry also.

Shri Piloo Mody (Godhra): So is everything else.

Shri Indrajit Gupta:.....not only that of the department of Rehabilitation.

An hon. Member: He has been rehabilitated already.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Finance Ministers may come and Finance Ministers may go, but this automation controversy will go on. I only wish to say that we have been raising this in the past several times in the context in which Mr. Madhok and Mr. Anirudhan have raised it here. I do not wish to repeat all their arguments. It is not merely the narrow question of employees being dismissed. We have always raised this question in the larger background, in the larger context, whether at the present level of economic development and the resources available, the manpower position and the employment position, whether in these conditions these devices should be imported and used in our country. We have always held that these are very undesirable devices to be planted on our country at this stage of development. I am particularly disappointed at the absence of Mr. Desai today because I have got a photostat copy of an original letter written by him in Gujara-
rati and I shall put it on the Table

if you like for the information of the Minister who is now handling this debate. This is a postcard written by Mr. Desai, before he became the Deputy Prime Minister, on 4.8.1966. It was sent to Mr. Nikunj Desai, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Billimora, Dist. Bulsar. I do not know whether Mr. Nikunj Desai was a relative or a friend of his..... (Interruption). I have an English translation of that letter with me.

Shri Sheo Narain (Basti): How did you get it?

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Ask the CIA to find it out. It is not a secret document, it is a postcard sent by him. The English translation reads as follows: "Brother Nikunj, received your two letters dated 1-8-1966; we have not yet reached the stage when we can use computers. Till such time as largescale unemployment remains, the use of computers is not advisable and may be resorted to, to the minimum possible extent. It is only when higher economic and industrial prosperity is reached that automation and computers can be used. Care must be taken to see that while resorting to automation man must not lose his individual personality. While using machines, special care must be taken to see that man is not turned into automation. Hope you are well". Signed. Morarji Desai.

An hon. Member: What is wrong with it?

Shri Indrajit Gupta: There is nothing wrong in it. I want to know if that is the view of the Government of India also. I want to know whether these sentiments and opinions expressed were only for the purpose of catching votes in the election before he became a Minister or whether these are still his views even after he has become the Finance Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister. I want a reply.. (Interruptions.) Mr. Sheo Narain who is constantly interrupting me will also be given the same dose of medicine when he speaks, I promise him. I shall lay this original on the Table.

Mr. Chairman: You have quoted it in full; you may pass it on to the Minister.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: In fact, the sum and substance of the arguments we have always advanced is in this post-card of Mr. Desai written before he became a Minister. Does he still adhere to these views? Or, having assumed office, has he now relapsed into the time-honoured way of his predecessors and adopted a changed attitude?

I have one or two points only. I have before me a statement in response to my question sometime ago in which the names of all public-sector and private-sector concerns which had been permitted to import electronic computers during the last few years had been given.

I do not want to read out the entire list; there are 16-17 of them and the value of the import licences given to them is also given against each of these concerns. I find that if one totals up the value of the import licences contained in this statement; it comes to Rs. 1.52 crores, but it is obvious that this value of the import licences is not equivalent to the actual total purchase price of these computer machines; that is something more, because I find, for example, that for the LIC which intends to instal an IBM machine in its Calcutta office, according to this statement of the Government, the customs clearance permit for this machine has been cited here as Rs. 16,75,000. That is the only figure given to me by the Government, but the price of this machine, in reply to a question by Shri George Fernandes only last week, was given her as Rs. 42 lakhs. I find that if one takes the actual ratio between the value of the import licence and the probable purchase price, then already this Government has permitted something like Rs. 4 crores to Rs. 8 crores worth of electronic computer machines to be imported by

various public-sector and private-sector concerns. Against what? What is the advantage, gain, that the country is getting? According to Shri Patel, who is obviously living in the paradise known as America, he thinks that the transition from bullock-cart to taxi is called automation! I am very sorry. He should get his mind "automated" at least according to some modern scientific usage of these terms. He should be a little precise. You know the joke about the typewriter in the place of writing by hand. This is not what is meant by modern electronic computer devices. We all know that.

An hon Member: He is confused.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Anyway, the point is that we have always been saying that in a country which is complaining perpetually of inadequate resources, which is not able to make two ends meet, where there is a vast pool of manpower which is unemployed, as my hon. friend pointed out, where labour intensive economic activities are the necessity of the day, huge amounts are being given to favour a few firms, a few big firms, who are all well known, big monopoly industries like Burmah-Shell, Bata Shoe Co., Union Carbide—there are some names here—Telco of Jamshedpur and so on, including the Delhi Cloth Mills. Such firms as well as public sector firms are being favoured with these licences simply in order to maximise their profit by cutting down their labour strength and manpower and make do with automatic machines instead.

It is found, for example, that not only in the LIC but in other concerns also, the effects of the beginnings of automation have already been fearsome, which are bound to create apprehension. You may know this was referred to last time in the House, in the last session, that Caltex Co., a private foreign oil company, disbanded its entire office in Calcutta in the month of October, and said that it does not require to maintain that office at all; simply because

they have introduced electronic computers in their office in Bombay, the entire work in the eastern region is now done by that machine from Bombay, and the entire office in Calcutta in which several hundred employees were employed has been disbanded. Those employees are told, "you will not be retrenched; you keep on coming every day, signing for work." They are sitting idly, playing cards or smoking or doing anything like that, from morning till night; and the employers say, "you will be paid." In this way, they are being demoralised and brought to a position which no self-respecting person would like to have, and these employees have been forced to a position where ultimately they will voluntarily agree to go away; it is a labour dispute which is also well-known to the hon. Minister of State who is sitting opposite. He knows the human aspect of it.

The Caltex Company's employees have made an investigation and found that the automation machine accounting system which has been installed in Bombay means that just one manual operator is necessary for each accounting system; one manual operator who works on the card system punching machine is all that is required, and all the subsequent operations are done by machines purely,—known as verifier, sorter, reproducer, collator interpreter, calculator and reading and printing machines. The total result of this is that 30 employees, two supervisors and one executive—these 33 people altogether,—can do the total work which is now being done by 1,200 to 1,400 clerical employees. Are we to believe that all the people who may be rendered surplus or redundant will for ever be paid full wages and salaries by these companies in order to sit there and do nothing? Are we children here, to swallow this? Do we not know which way it is heading inevitably?

Now the Caltex Company has announced that it is going to instal an

IBM 1401 computer in the place of the 3 existing accounting machines. The new machine will do in 1½ hours the work which all these three machines do in 6 hours put together! The same thing has happened in Burmah-Shell where the introduction of these computers in Bombay has led to 60 to 70 of their employees for 1½ years being kept unemployed in a so-called surplus pool sitting idle, doing nothing in Calcutta. These are the kind of effects we are going to have if it is allowed to develop.

Mr. Patel waxed quite eloquent about the fact that apparently this automation is going to create more jobs in future and not less jobs. I may say that the British Government in their Man Power Studies No. 4 have given their experience of automation in their country. While a computer eliminated 51,000 jobs, it created in its place only 8,500 new jobs. In USA it has been found that between 1955-60 as many as 25 per cent of the clerical workers lost their jobs due to automation and another 40 lakhs were likely to lose their jobs between 1961 and 1965. Mr. Patel should know that these workers in America, in that land of paradise having 2 cars each, are fighting tooth and nail against the introduction of automation in America to save their own jobs.

Our main complaint is, there is no national policy regarding automation followed by the Government of India. They are following an *ad hoc* policy giving opportunities to any concern that comes to instal these computers. Manpower and automation cannot co-exist in this country. If this is allowed to develop, unemployment will develop on a mass scale. That is why we are totally opposed to it. I would like to know from the Government what is their national policy. Have they got an integrated policy? Let them state it. Let Mr. Morarji Desai on some occasion tell us whether the views he held prior to the elections were his sincere and frank views or they were

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

put forward only for political purposes and he has reversed those views as soon as he became Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister.

With these words, I whole-heartedly support the resolution together with the amendment standing in the name of Mr. Banerjee and myself.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : (मोतिहारी) : सभापति महोदय, मैंने सविट्ट्यूट मोशन दिया है कि यदि बेकारी न बढ़ती हो इस प्राटोमेशन से . . . (श्रवण) । मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय सदस्य हमारे गाज़ियन या वकील नहीं हैं। वह अपने गाज़ियन हो सकते हैं।

मैंने एक सविट्ट्यूट मोशन दिया है, लेकिन जब वह प्राया तब मुझे उसे मूव करने का मौका नहीं मिल पाया। अगर आप इजाजत दें तो मैं अभी मूव कर सकता हूँ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त और कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के लोग चाहते हैं प्राटोमेशन न लाया जाय, डम को बन्द कर दिया जाये। लेकिन हमारे यहाँ बिहार में 1932 और 1934 में शुगर फैक्ट्री लगाई गई। महाराष्ट्र में भी शुगर फैक्ट्री है। लेकिन महाराष्ट्र में शुगर फैक्ट्रीज में रिकवरी ज्यादा है, हमारे यहाँ शुगर फैक्ट्रीज में रिकवरी कम है क्योंकि आज तक जितना इंडस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट हुआ उसका लाभ हम नहीं उठा सके और हमारे भाई कहते हैं कि प्राटोमेशन बन्द कर दिया जाये। मैं खुद दिल्ली में देखता हूँ कि यहाँ प्राटोमेटिक टेलिफोन है। मैन-हैंडल टेलिफोन से काम नहीं चलता है। यहाँ पर अपने घर में बैठे हुए डायल कर दिया। लेकिन आज हमारे कुछ भाई इंडस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट नहीं चाहते हैं। वह पुराने बुलक-कार्ट के युग को ही चाहते हैं। हम लोग बिहार के आते हैं। हम वहाँ से आये के लिए एक्सप्रेस और मेल ट्रेन चाहते हैं। इस बातसे आगे है कि जल्दी से जल्दी

दिल्ली हम पहुँच सकें। अगर ऐसा न हो और बुलक-कार्ट के युग में हम . . . , बुलक-कार्ट में चढ़ कर हम आना चाहे या पैदल जाएँ बिना जी के साथ दिल्ली तो महीनों लग जायेंगे और जब तक हम दिल्ली पहुँचेंगे तब तक पार्लियामेंट का सेशन भी खत्म हो चुका होगा। अगर ये माननीय सदस्य उस युग में जाना चाहते हैं तो जा सकते हैं, हम तो जाना नहीं चाहते हैं।

16.00 hrs.

श्री स० जो० बनर्जी : वीलों की जोड़ी पर चढ़ कर आप लोग चुन कर वहाँ जाएँ हैं।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : ये कहते हैं कि आदमियों की प्राटोमेशन से कमी हो जाएगी, अनएम्प्लायमेंट देश में बढ़ जाएगा। मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि हम लोगो को गावों में मजदूर नहीं मिल रहे हैं। मैं एक एथिकल् चरिस्ट हूँ और एक एथिकल् चरिस्ट की हैसियत से मैं यह बात आपको बता रहा हूँ। हमें लोग नहीं मिलते हैं जो खेती का काम करे। सभी बड़े बड़े शहरों में, दिल्ली वगैरह में चले जाते हैं। शहरों में प्राटोमेशन हो जाएगा तब उसका यह नतीजा यह होगा कि यहाँ से कुछ लोग खेती करने के लिए गावों में जायेंगे और खेती का काम वे करेंगे। इससे खेती की पैदावार बढ़ाने में वे सहायक होंगे। लेकिन हमारे ये माननीय सदस्य पुरानी बातों पर ही विश्वास करते दिखाई देते हैं। अगर हमने प्राटोमेशन को जारी नहीं किया तो इसका नतीजा यह होगा कि हम लोगों के पास तो पुरानी बंदूक ही रहेगी और—बुनिया के देश बहुत आगे निकल जायेंगे। बुनिया के पास और तरफ की ठपका मॉर्न बंदूक भी और हम लोगों के पास पुरानी ही थी—इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि बाहर के लोग या बड़े और उन्होंने हमें बुलाया बना लिया। क्या आप नहीं चाहते हैं? मैं एक पक्ष में हूँ कि प्राटोमेशन हो। अगर प्राटोमेशन

इसकी वजह से हों तो उनको किसी दूसरे काम पर लगाने की जिम्मेदारी सरकार ले और सरकार उनकी रोज़ी, रोटी का इंतज़ाम करे।

इस सम्बन्ध में श्री मोरारजी देसाई के जो विचार हैं उनका मैं सौ फीसदी समर्थन करता हूँ और सौ ही नहीं दो सौ फीसदी समर्थन करता हूँ। आटोमेशन जरूर होना चाहिए। ये हमारे भाई जो अपने को प्रोग्रेसिव कहते हैं दुनिया में, हमको इसका विरोध करके बुलक-कार्ट के युग में ले जाना चाहते हैं और खुद भी उस युग में जाना चाहते हैं। ये कहां आपको ले जायेंगे, कहना मुश्किल है। इस वास्ते उन्होंने जो यह कहा है कि आटोमेशन को बंद किया जाए, इसको खत्म किया जाए, इसका मैं सख्त विरोध करता हूँ। अपने रेजोल्यूशन में इन्होंने कहा है :

“This House is of opinion that the Government should take immediate steps to ban automation LIC, oil companies and other public and private sector companies.”

मैं चाहता हूँ कि उनके इस रेजोल्यूशन को हम रिजैक्ट करें (शेम शेम) हमारे भाई बनर्जी साहब कानपुर से आते हैं और हमको बुलक-कार्ट के युग में ले जाना चाहते हैं। मैं उनको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि यह युग हवाई जहाज का युग है और हमको पीछे नहीं जाना है आगे ही बढ़ते रहना है। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि यह देश के हित में है, देश के विकास के हित में है, इंडस्ट्रियल डिवेलपमेंट के हित में है और हम लोगों के हित में है कि आटोमेशन हो। यह जरूर होना चाहिए। फिर चाहे वह एल० आई० सी० हो या आयल कम्पनीज़ हों या टेली-फोन एक्सचेंज हों।

सभापति महोदय, आप जब यहां मेम्बर चुन कर आये थे उससे पहले मैं यहां मेम्बर

था। मैं जानता हूँ कि तब यहां जब डिविज़न होती थी तो उस समय अपना वोट कास्ट करने में आध आध घंटा लग जाता था। आज जब कि यहां यह मशीन लग गई है केवल तीन चार मिनट में डिविज़न खत्म हो जाती है। इस तरह से हमारे पच्चीस मिनट बच जाते हैं। पहले जब कभी कांस्टीट्यूशनल एमेंडमेंट पर डिविज़न हुआ करती थीं और तीन तीन चार चार होती थीं तो सारा समय ही उन्हीं डिविज़नों में लग जाता था, लेकिन अब वैसी बात नहीं है।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर उनके किसी आदमी को निकाल दिया गया हो, अगर उनके किसी आदमी की छंटनी कर दी गई हो, तो हम चाहते हैं कि उस आदमी को नौकरी मिले और उनके साथ-साथ हम भी सरकार से कहेंगे कि सरकार उनको काम दे दे। इस बात को आप कहिए और यह ठीक बात भी है। हम इस काम में और उस आदमी को काम दिलाने में आपकी मदद करेंगे और सरकार से भी अनुरोध करेंगे कि वह उस आदमी को नौकरी दे। लेकिन हम नहीं चाहते हैं कि इस वैज्ञानिक युग में हम किसी से पिछड़ जायें और हमारे देश की प्रगति रुक जाए। आज विज्ञान का युग है। हम लोग जो पटना से आते हैं फोकर फ्रेंडशिप हवाई जहाज से आते हैं।

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : चर्खा चलाते हो ?

श्री विभूति मिश्र : हम हल भी चलायेंगे चर्खा भी चलायेंगे और हवाई जहाज में भी आयेंगे। तुम भैंस दूहो और बैलों को चराओ (इंटरप्शन) ये बहुत डिसटरवेंस पैदा कर रहे हैं। हम लोगों को अपनी सब इंडस्ट्रीज़ में जहां तक डू सके आटोमेशन करना चाहिए। हमें इंडस्ट्री का डिवेलपमेंट करना है और जो बेकार लोग हैं उनको हमें काम देना है और हम देंगे। लेकिन इसका मतलब यह नहीं

श्री जार्ज कर्नेट्टीज : सभापति महोदय, 23 तारीख को इस आटोमेशन के मसले पर सबन में एक प्रश्न मैंने पूछा था। तब विल मंत्री मोरारजी देसाई साहब ने जवाब देते हुए यह कहा था :

"The employment potential will increase by the more efficient working of the L.I.C, because then its work will go on advancing and developing. More people will be employed as a result thereof. If that is not done, less people will be employed".

मैं इस जवाब को आपके सामने इसलिए पेश कर रहा हूँ कि इसकी उम्मीद हमने उनसे कभी नहीं रखी थी, इसकी आशा हमने कभी नहीं रखी थी कि इस मुल्क के विल मंत्री ऐसा बयान दे सकते हैं कि एल० आई० सी० में जहाँ पानिसी होल्डरों की पानियों का काम काज करने में हाथ लगाया जाता है उनकी जगह पर अग्न भरीन को बिठा दिया जाए तो उससे एल० आई० सी० का काम बढ़ सकता है और ज्यादा आदमी वहाँ लग सकते हैं। इस प्रकार के उत्तर की अपेक्षा हमने श्री मोरारजी देसाई जैसे ब्यक्ति से कम से कम नहीं रखी थी। एल० आई० सी० का जो काम है असल में वह यह है कि लोगों का बीमा किया जाए और अगर हम बीमे के काम को आगे बढ़ाना चाहते हैं तो उसके लिए यह जरूरी है कि लोगो के हाथ में पैसा आए। एक बंध बिठा कर और उस बंध से बीमा उतारने का बिचार अगर श्री मोरारजी के दिमाग में था और वह भी उस हजार लोगों को काम से हटा कर तो मैं साफ कहना चाहता हूँ कि उससे एल० आई० सी० का काम बढ़ने वाला नहीं है। बीमे का काम अगर बढ़ना है तो मुल्क की आर्थिक उन्नति आवश्यक है, मुल्क का आर्थिक विकास आपको करना पड़ेगा, लोगों के हाथ में ज्यादा पैसा पहुँचे इसकी आवश्यकता आपको करनी होगी। सभी हिन्दुस्तान में बीमा व्यवसाय का काम बढ़ सकता है।

आटोमेशन या यंत्रिकरण वाला मानना आज हमारे मुल्क में बड़े पैमाने पर चलाने की कोशिश सरकार की ओर से, निम्न सरकारी सस्थाओं की ओर से और खास तौर पर विदेशी खानगी क्षेत्र की सस्थाओं की ओर से हो रही हैं। जहाँ तक सरकारी या निम्न सरकारी सस्थाओं का सम्बन्ध है, मैं समझता हूँ कि इस तरह की कोशिश बिल्कुल बेमकल दिमाग की कोशिश है, ठीक किस्म की प्रकल न रहने की वजह से ही यह बात हो रही है, ऐसा मेरा विचार है।

जहाँ तक निजी कम्पनियों का मामला है वह अलग किस्म का है। वहाँ तो निर्रफ मुनाफा कमाने की बात होती है, नफा कमाने की बात होती है और कम से कम पैसा खर्च करके ज्यादा से ज्यादा काम लोगो के हाथों से लेने की कोशिश होती है। इस वास्ते इस तरह की जो बात है वह उन लोगो के दिमाग में आ सकती है। लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार जो सरकारी नियोजन के द्वारा मुल्क की प्रगति की बात पंद्रह बीन साल से कर रही है इस सरकार को तो यह कभी भी सोभा नहीं दे सकता है कि बंधों के द्वारा इसान को बेकार किया जाए, उनको काम से हटाया जाए।

जिस कम्पनी के यंत्र को एल० आई० सी० ने बिठाने का काम किया है और जिस कम्पनी से वह और बंधों को हिन्दुस्तान में मंगाने का काम कर रही है उस कम्पनी का नाम है इंटरनेशनल विजिनेस मशीन्स। यह एक अमरीकी कम्पनी है। साल इंडिया इन्-श्योरेंस एम्प्लायीज एसोसिएशन के लोगों का आज इस सदन को असल में मुक्ति का काम करना चाहिये जिन की कोशिशों की वजह से आज इस अधून आर्थिक असते पर टोक्नी डालने का काम हो रहा है और बूँक उन लोगो ने इस असते को छोड़ा है, बेकारी के मसले को छोड़ा है इस वास्ते आज हम भी इस पर विचार करने को बाध्य हुए हैं। उन लोगो ने इस मामले पर एक पत्र लिखा था है "आटो-मेशन—एल० आई० सी० केस एक्सप्लॉड"।

इस में जो आई० बी० एम० के प्रयोजन हैं कामसे बचे। बाटेशन उनका एक बयान उन लोगों से छापा है जिस को मैं सदन के सामने पेश करना चाहता हूँ। एक ही वाक्य उस में से मैं पढ़ना चाहता हूँ जो कि बहुत ही मतलब का है, बहुत ही महत्व का है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि हमारे विभूति मिश्र साहब इसका सुने। स्वतंत्र पार्टी के नेता जो शायद आई० बी० एम० के एजेंट हैं उनको भी मैं चाहता हूँ इसको अच्छे ढंग से सुनना चाहिये।

"But, clearly its greatest economic benefit and most effective sales appeal is that it is a substitute for human operation and control".

आगे जा कर वह कहते हैं :

"Let us not be evasive or timid on this point. Let us be frank, honest and realistic. Let us not hide automation's greatest potential benefit elimination of labour".

आई० बी० एम० के जो सब से बड़े प्रफसर हैं वह इस बात को स्पष्ट कहते हैं कि काम करने वाले लोगों को काम से हटाना, यह सब से बड़ा उद्देश्य आटोमेशन का है।

सवाल अब हमारे सामने बिल्कुल साफ है। इस बात जब सदन में इस मसले पर बहस हो रही है तो सरकार की ओर में एलान किया गया है कि डेढ़ करोड़ लोग हिन्दुस्तान में बेकार हैं।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं एक ही उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। मार्च-अप्रैल में सारे हिन्दुस्तान में मैट्रिक की परीक्षा हो रही है और हमसे महीने उस के रिजल्ट आ जायेंगे। मुझे पता नहीं कि की विभूति मिश्र का कोई बच्चा मैट्रिकुलेशन की परीक्षा में बैठ रहा है या बैठ चुका है, लेकिन सरकार के आंकड़ों के अनुसार हिन्दुस्तान भर में इस वर्ष ही सही मैट्रिक परीक्षा में पंद्रह से बीस लाख के कथीय उद्योगधन बैठे हैं,

जिन में से भाड़े लोग पास हो जायेंगे और भाड़े क्लेन हो जायेंगे। इस सदन के माननीय सदस्यों के बच्चे भी मैट्रिकुलेशन की परीक्षा पास कर के आने वाले हैं।

जहां तक एल० याई० सी० का सम्बन्ध है, वह मध्य वर्ग के पढ़े-लिखे लड़के-लड़कियों को काम देने वाली मश्या है। उस में आटोमेशन लागू करने का नतीजा क्या होगा? जो लाखों नौजवान मैट्रिकुलेशन, इंटरमिडिएट और बी० ए० आदि परीक्षायें पास कर के आयेंगे और नौकरी प्राप्त करने का प्रयत्न करेंगे, उन को नौकरी नहीं मिल सकेगी।

यहां पर हवाई चर्चा करने का मतलब नहीं है। प्रायः आंकड़ों को देखिए। यह सरकार चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान पांच सालों में साढ़े बाइस हजार करोड़ रुपये खर्च करने के बाद भी इस देश में बेकारों की संख्या पचास लाख से ऊपर बढ़ाने वाली है। यह बात दुनिया के सामने साफ हो चुकी है कि यह सरकार इस देश में बेकारी को रोकने में असमर्थ है। पिछले बीस वर्षों में वह इस असमर्थता का परिचय दे चुकी है और चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में भी वही स्थिति फिर हमारे सामने आने वाली है। एक ओर तो यह सरकार अपनी योजनाओं के द्वारा बेकारी को घटाने में सफल नहीं हो सकी है और दूसरी ओर वह लाखों करोड़ों रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च कर के इस देश में मशीनें ला कर यहाँ की बेकारी को बढ़ाने का यत्न कर रही है।

मैं इस बहस में नहीं पढ़ना चाहता हूँ कि एल० आई० सी० में रिट्रैन्मेंट होगी या नहीं। इस समय हमारे सामने रिट्रैन्मेंट का मसला नहीं है। इस समय हमारे सामने मसला और सवाल यह है कि जब हमारे यहाँ करोड़ों वर्षों की मशीनें आ जाती हैं तो उन मशीनें

[श्री जार्ज फ़र्नेण्डिस]

के द्वारा कितने लोगों को काम से बंचित रखा जाने वाला है। कितने लोगों को नौकरी से हटाया जायेगा यह मसला नहीं है। मैं जानता हूँ कि अभी लोगों को हटाया नहीं जायेगा बल्कि जब तक मशीनें काम नहीं करने लगेंगी तब तक उन को रखा जायेगा। लेकिन असली मसला यह है कि कितने लोगों का काम मशीनों के जरिये होगा।

गये साल जब 5 जून को रुपये का अवमूल्यन हुआ तो उस के पंद्रह दिन बाद ही इस सरकार ने—यह सरकार इतनी बेशर्म हो चुकी है—बिस्कुट बनाने वाली एक अमरीकी कम्पनी को मद्रास में एक बिस्कुट फ़ैक्टरी लगाने के लिए पैंतीस लाख रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा का लाइसेंस दे दिया। क्या इस सरकार के लिए इस से ज्यादा शर्म की कोई और बात हो सकती है? उस वक्त हिन्दुस्तान की बिस्कुट बनाने वाली कम्पनियों के मालिकों ने इस बात का विरोध किया। आल इंडिया बिस्कुट मैनेफ़ैक्चरर्स एसोसिएशन की ओर से साठे साहब जो कि पूना में बिस्कुट कम्पनी चलाते हैं दिल्ली पहुंचे। वह इस सम्बन्ध में मंत्रियों से मिले और उन्होंने अखबारों में बयान दिये। जब हिन्दुस्तान में बिस्कुट बनाने की मशीनें और नो-हाऊ है तब भी एक अमरीकी कम्पनी को पैंतीस लाख रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा का लाइसेंस दे दिया गया और वह भी ऐसे वक्त पर जब कि इस सरकार ने दुनिया के लोगों के कहने पर वर्ल्ड बैंक के कहने पर रुपये का अवमूल्यन कर के सारी दुनिया के सामने हिन्दुस्तान की बेइज्जती कर दी थी। क्या यह कोई नीति है? क्या यह कोई कार्यक्रम है? क्या इस सरकार को कोई शर्म है?

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं खास तौर से स्वतंत्र पार्टी के नेताओं को बताता चाहता हूँ कि जिन लोगों का कहना उन के लिए वेद प्राक्य होता है जिस मुल्क की तरफ़ इशारा कर के वे कहते हैं कि देखो वहां क्या हो रहा है उस मुल्क के वर्तमान अर्थ-शास्त्रियों में से एक बहुत बड़े अर्थ-शास्त्री ने आटोमेशन के सम्बन्ध में क्या कहा है ताकि श्री पटेल का थोड़ा बहुत शिक्षण

हो जाये। मैं आल इंडिया इन्शोरेंस एम्प्लाइज़ एसोसिएशन को "आटोमेशन एल० आई० सी० जे० एक्सरेड" नाम की पुस्तिका में इतने बहुमूल्य तथ्य और सूचनायें देने के लिए धन्यवाद देता हूँ। उस पुस्तिका में बताया गया है कि जान केनेथ गैलब्रेथ ने जो कि अमरीका के बड़े अर्थ-शास्त्रियों में से एक हैं जो कि भारत में अमरीका के राजदूत रहे हैं और जिन की नीतियों के आधार पर शायद स्वतंत्र पार्टी अपनी नीतियां बनाती है इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कहा है।

John Kenneth Galbraith in his "Economic Development" has the following advice to give to such over-enthusiastic Governments like ours:

"The borrowing of technology is also a subtle matter. In principle, it is highly desirable. One must know, however, why the thing was worked out. Was it a step forward in a process or product of universal application? Or was it an adaptation to the requirements of advanced economic development itself? High yielding maize hybrids, the Japanese method of rice cultivation improved fertiliser use, L-D process of steel production are advances of general application. They economise all resources. They are as appropriate and as important for the less or more developed country. Much of the technology of the more advanced countries represents an accommodation to labour shortages or reflects the other special requirements of the more advanced economy. The mechanical cotton picker and the modern heavy farm tractor are innovations of this sort. Their use on the farms in the United States reflects the fact that labour for hire is exceedingly scarce..."

श्री पटेल इसको अच्छी तरह से सुनें।
सभापति महोदय: माननीय सदस्य मुझे सुनायें।

श्री जार्ज फ़र्नेण्डिस: मैं आप को ही सुना रहा हूँ। श्री पटेल भी इस को सुनें।

"This technology should not be taken over by countries in the earlier stages of development. To do so is to waste scarce resources and handicap development and much more than incidentally, to add to unemployment."

अब डेवलपिंग इन्फ्रानिमी की नीति रखने वाले मंत्री महोदय इस बक्त यहां नहीं है। यह बात उन को सुनी चाहिए थी।

"Thus it is a mark of wise development planning to copy from the countries in the more advanced stages. And it is also a mark of wise planning not to do so. The distinction which I have just made between innovation of universal application and those which are merely adaptations to higher stages of development is not an easy one to apply. But it is more likely to be applied if the need for the distinction is at least recognised ..."

ये बहुत महत्वपूर्ण वाक्य हैं जिन को मंत्री महोदय अच्छे ढंग से सुने। लेकिन जब वह सुन नहीं रहे हैं तो वह जबकि क्या देंगे? अगर वह हमारी बातों को सुनें नहीं तो इस बहस का महत्व क्या रह जायेगा।

"Not long ago, in a neighbouring Asian country where there is chronic unemployment and where wages are low, expensive automatic gates from abroad were being planned for railway crossings. These are necessary developments in those countries where no one is any longer available for the reflective life of a Railway Gateman. But not here. Had the distinction I am making been more clearly in mind, considerable money would have been saved and the gateman would have remained gratefully at their posts."

16.19 hrs.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker is in the Chair].

उदात्त महोदय, कल में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि... (The text is partially obscured and difficult to read in some places.)

दो दृष्टिकोणों से देखा जाये। एक तो यह कि जब तक इन मुल्क में हर एक इन्सॉन के लिए खास तौर से पड़े-लिखे नीयतों के लिए, काम का इन्तजाम नहीं किया जा सकता है तब तक यहा पर आटोमेशन की बात नहीं होनी चाहिए। यह बात स्पष्ट तरीके से ध्यान में रखी जाये। और दूसरे जहां आज विदेशी मुद्रा का महत्व और कामों के लिये है खास तौर पर अनाज की पैदावार के लिये छोटे-मोटे उद्योग अच्छे कायम करने के लिये वहा विदेशी मुद्रा का इस्तेमाल कोई भी ऐसे काम में न किया जाय जहा बेकारी बढ़ने और मुल्क को गरीब बनाने के काम में उस का इस्तेमाल हो।

Shrimati Lakshmi Kantamma (Khammam): On a point of order.

Shri Nambiar: No fresh point has come.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is the point of order?

Shrimati Lakshmi Kantamma: My point of order is this Mr. George Fernandes has come here defeating a giant. We enjoy his oration all right, Sir, but at the same time I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Member rule 352(vii). Whether we contribute to the philosophy of some parties or not is a different thing. But Mr. Fernandes was referring to a speech of a member of the Swatantra Party and said that he was an agent, he might be an agent and all that. If he goes on attributing motives to what another hon. Member has said irrespective of the fact whether he believes in that philosophy or not, it is defamatory and according to rule 352(vii), no Member can utter treasonable, seditious or defamatory words. It does not mean that I agree with that philosophy. But we must know how to behave, how to maintain the dignity and decorum of the House, and should not use such words. He should withdraw those words. Nobody is an agent of anybody.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does Mr. Ranchir Singh want to speak?

Shrimati Lakshmi Kantamma: What is your ruling, Sir?

Shri Pashabhai Patel: My hon. friend, the gaint-killer, has made an allegation and I wish to clear myself. I am not the agent of IBM. I am very much surprised to hear this. Why does he not refer to the Communist economy whether Russia is having (interruptions)

Shrimati Lakshmi Kantamma: I am not the agent. He is the agent. I have as much right in this house as he has.

श्री यशवन्त शर्मा (भ्रमरमगर) उपाध्यक्ष
महोदय यहाँ इस श्री भ्रमरीका के जगड़े छोड़ कर हमें भारत की बात कहने की आज्ञा देंगे।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I would request the hon Member not to cast aspersions or indulge in making such allegations against a member who is present here. Though he got an opportunity, he may not indulge in such things. Of course, the hon members have decided to co-exist at least on this side and the co-existence might come into difficulties, if they indulge in such things. They may bear in mind this thing.

Shri George Fernandes: On a point of personal explanation

एक तो इन पर प्वाइन्ट ऑफ ऑर्डर उठाया गया है, दूसरे पटेल साहब ने कहा कि वह आई० बी० एम०के ऐजेन्ट नहीं है। जब यहाँ पर मैं प्राटोमेशन के प्रस्ताव के खिलाफ अपनी बात कह रहा था, तब उनकी बात सुन कर कुछ मन में ऐसा मसख ज़रूर आया कि उनका इनमें सम्बन्ध है। मुझे खुशी है कि उनका इससे कोई सम्बन्ध है (शब्दशान)...

Shri Pashabhai Patel: I have something more to say.

As I explained a little while ago, I am not an agent of IBM. Number two is that Mr. Fernandes will be interested to know that I was the Director of Oriental Insurance Company which is the biggest unit of Life Insurance, for ten years and I know more about the efficiency of clerical work. As

a policyholder and Director, it was my interest to protect the interests of about two million policyholders of the company. I want to say that under the clerical system, there were so many inexcusable mistakes. When I wanted to know something about my own policy, it was not possible for me to know it for 15 days, though I was the highest man, the Director of the Company. Mr. George Fernandes would be interested to know that under the present computer system, we are hoping to get better results.

Shri N Sreekantan Nair: On a point of order. A personal explanation can only be given after the text has been submitted to and approved by the Speaker, and it can be given only the next day. This is the rule.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: An allegation has been made. If a member were to make an allegation against another Member because the latter has a different view on a particular question of this nature, certainly it would be difficult to carry on our business.

Shri N Sreekantan Nair: I was saying that personal explanation can only be given after the text has been submitted to and approved by the Speaker and the statement has to be made the next day. This is according to the rules. So why does he depart from it?

श्री तुलसीदास जाधव (वाराणसी) :
मेरी आपने एक विनती है जब यहाँ पर कोई एलमेशन लगाया जाता है, उस पर प्वाइन्ट ऑफ ऑर्डर होता है, उस के बाद एक्स्पलेनेशन होता है तो उस के बाद बैयर को अपना रूलिंग देना चाहिये लेकिन आपने इसकी बाबत अपना रूलिंग नहीं दिया। मेरा यह कहना है कि हाउस में आपस-आपस में इस तरह से एक दूसरे के खिलाफ एलीमेशन लगाई जाय तो इन से हाउस की प्रतिष्ठा घटती है। यह सिर्फ मेरी राय नहीं है बल्कि सब की राय है।

जब बहिन ने प्वाइन्ट ऑफ ऑर्डर उठाना है कि उन्होंने ऐसा-ऐसा कहा है तो उसे जाननीक सभासद को चुने दिन से कबूल करना चाहिये

और कहा चाहिये कि मेरी गलती हुई है और वह उस में से निकाल दिया जाय। इस हाऊस में से सारे देश में से इतने बड़े बड़े नुमाइन्दे चुन कर आये हैं, यदि वह भाई प्रेम से इस को कबूल कर लें तो इस से इस हाऊस की प्रतिष्ठा बढ़ेगी, कम नहीं होगी। यदि ऐसा नहीं होगा तो अखबारों में जैसे पब्लिक मीटिंग होती है, उस का समाचार निकलता है वैसे ही मालूम पड़ेगा। इसलिये इस को प्रोसीडर में से निकाल दिया जाय।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: As the hon. Member has said, if he has made a serious allegation against another Member—I was not present at the time—it has to be looked into. I will look into it.

The hon. Member has given a personal explanation. From that explanation, I find he has withdrawn his allegation. If that is true, the question of expunging anything does not arise.

Shri Randhir Singh

श्री रणधीर सिंह : जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, जो प्रस्ताव (अखबार) . . .

Shrimati Lakshmikantamma: Do you allow one Member to say that another Member is an agent of somebody?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That practice is entirely wrong. We cannot carry on our deliberations in this manner.

Shri Umanath: Once you have given your ruling, there cannot be any discussion on that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no discussion.

Shri Umanath: You have given your ruling. But she is rising again and again and discussing it. I will not allow a single item to pass tomorrow if this is the behaviour.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let Shri Randhir Singh continue.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, जो प्रस्ताव देश किआ गया है, उस

प्रस्ताव के तीन पहलू हैं। एक पहलू—इस-ताकी और इन्सानी पहलू है, दूसरा पहलू—बेरोजगारी का पहलू है। और तीसरा पहलू—अमली और सायन्सी पहलू है। हम को इस रेजोल्यूशन को इन तीन नजरियों से देखना है, यह नहीं कि कोई बात पेश हो और उसकी अन्धाधुन्ध खूबालफत करना शुरू कर दे। यह 40 हजार घादमियों की जिन्सों का खाल है जो एन० आई० सी० में या दूसरी जगहों पर काम करते हैं—हमें देखना होगा कि इस का उन पर क्या असर पड़ता है। मैं जार्ज साहब की इस बात को नहीं मानता कि कोई बात हो और गवर्नमेंट को अन्दर घसीट लिया जाय। यह एन० आई० सी० का मामला है, एन० आई० सी० आटोनामन बाडी है, वह गवर्नमेंट से इण्डिपेन्डेंट बाडी है। यह ठीक है कि एन० आई० सी० को गवर्नमेंट कुछ मुझाव दे सकती है, लेकिन मैं समझना हू कि गवर्नमेंट के मुझाव एन० आई० सी० पर कानून पारन्दी नहीं है।

मैं मन्थन करना हू कि अखबारकी तौर पर और इन्सानी तौर से इन 40 000 भाइयों के जो इस तरह से बेरोजगार होने लगे हैं आटोमेशन के परिणामस्वरूप, तो वह एक गम्भीर और गौरवलभ मामला है। इस पर गवर्नमेंट का, मंत्री महोदय का बड़े गौर में और हमदर्दानातौर से विचार करना है और जाहिर है कि अगर इस तरह में बड़े पैमाने पर इन आटोमेशन में बेरोजगारी होती है तो इस बात का अमर मारे देश पर पड़ने वाला है। बेरोजगारी वैसे ही देश के सामने मौजूब है और अगर इस तरह से बेरोजगारी और बढ़ती है तो उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी मार्फत मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि इस बल्ले का कोई इन्सानी हल निकाला जाय। अब इंसानी हल यह हो सकता है कि एन० आई० सी० को कहा जाय जो कि एक इन्डिपेन्डेंट बाडी है कि वह उन लोगों को रोक-बौब करने के लिये, कोई दूसरा बंधा देने के लिये हमदर्दों के साथ और करे . . .

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Deas): May I say for the information of the hon. Member that nobody is put out of employment? I have said that here very definitely.

Shri Bapthir Singh: Then the whole resolution is unfounded. This is a very important announcement by the hon. Minister. सारा रेजोल्यूशन ही माननीय सदस्य का बेकार हो जाता है। जब कोई बोज़ नही है फिर वह बुनियाद ही खत्म हो जाती है। When there is no cause of action, the action does not lie यह रेजोल्यूशन जो है यह एक तरीके से बुनियाद रेजोल्यूशन हो जाता है। जब किसी आदमी को बेरोजगार नही किया जाता और उस के साथ में कोई ऐसी बात होती नही और जब काज आफ ऐक्शन नही है तो इस रेजोल्यूशन का रखना बेमानी हो जाता है क्योंकि गवर्नमेंट को कुछ करना नही है। मैं मानना हू कि मिनिस्टर साहब ने इस मीके पर एक बड़ी महत्वपूर्ण घोषणा की है और मैं यह महसूस करता हू कि इस रेजोल्यूशन का जितना सारा डिस्कगन है वह बिस्कुल बेकार है क्योंकि इस प्राटोमेसन में बेकारी जैसी कोई चीज होगी हम ने कोई ऐसी बात नजर नही आती।

अब जहां तक प्राटोमेसन करने का या न करने का सवाल है तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हू कि आज हमान तरक्की का है, साइम का खमाना है। मैं मोटर या रेलगाड़ी पर जाने वाला आदमी नही मैं यह बात नही कहता, मैं उन्ही भाइयों की बात करता हूँ जो कि तरक्की की बात करते हैं जो बुनियाद भर की बेरोजगारी की बात करते हैं। अब कोई बात प्रांटोमेस की जायेगी है, उसके करने के मेचड में सुधार लाया जाता है तो हो सकता है कि उस से उा जगह पर बेरोजगारी भी बोज़ी हो जाय। अब जैसे मैं अपने ही वेहाव की एक बिसाल देता हूँ कि पहले हम लोग अपने हाथ से ही सानी का चारस काटते थे, अब जब फम को हाथ से करने के बजाय एक

प्रश्न था गई है 100 रुपये की उसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि जिस चारे को पहले चार किसान काटा करते थे अब उनकी जगह केवल एक किसान ही यह काम उस मशीन से करने लग गया है। अब यह प्राटोमेसन तो है ही कि यहा हम पार्लियामेंट हाउस में लगी घास की मशीन से फुर्नी से कटते हुए देखते हैं। इसी तरह से मैंने देखा है कि यहा पार्लियामेंट हाउस में रीडिंग कम में फर्ग को साफ करने की भी एक मशीन है। प्राटोमेसन से काम थोड़े धरसे मे हो जाता है। इसलिये आज साइंस जो तरक्की कर रही है और काम को आसानी से और कम मैनशवर से करने के लिए प्राटोमेसन या मशीनीकरण हो रहा है उसे आप रोक नहीं सकते। गांधी जी कहा करते थे इस बात को कि इन किस्म की तरक्की साइंस को न हो? बाकी जहां तक आदमियों के अनएम्प्लायमेंट का सवाल है, बेरोजगारी का सवाल है, बेरोजगारी न होने देनी चाहिये हम ने सब की सहमति है। लेकिन जहां कि माननीय सदस्य के उस रेजोल्यूशन का तात्त्विक है मशीन महोदय के अभी इस महत्वपूर्ण एलान के बाद उस को सारी प्रहमियत ही खत्म हो गयी है, क्योंकि कोई भी निकाला नहीं जा रहा है। लेकिन चीज साथ ही साथ यह है कि कोई साइंस के जरिये हमें तरक्की हासिल होती है उस में हिन्दुस्तान को फायदा उठाना है या नही? अगर फायदा नही उठाना है तो फिर साइंस को ही आप डिस्कांड करना शुरू कर दें लेकिन याद रखिये उम हान में हिन्दुस्तान अन्य देशों के मुकाबले पीछे रह जायगा। अब साइंस की तरक्की इगलैड में अच्छी बतलाते हैं, रूस में अच्छी बतलाते हैं, अमरीका में अच्छी बतलाते हैं और अन्य मुल्कों में अच्छी बतलाते हैं तो यहा अगर साइंस की तरक्की होती है, प्राटोमेसन या मशीनीकरण कुछ होता है तो उस को रिट्रीवेट स्टैप कीसे वह कहते हैं? आज खमाना साइंस का है और उस में तरक्की होकर खेती, यह एक लाजिबी बनर है। आज साइंस की तरक्की को रोक नहीं सकते

अगर आप उसकी रक्ताकरी को रोकें तो आप सब से पीछे रह जायेंगे। बदकिस्मती यह है कि हमारा देश जो करोड़ों इंसानों का देश है उस में सारा प्रैजर जमीन पर ही है, खेती पर ही है। मैं चाहता हू कि देश में औद्योगीकरण हो, फ़ाटोमेशन हो और जमीन पर जो बोनस है वह बोनस कुछ हल्का हो और मशीनीकरण से उस में कुछ काम हो। लेकिन इस से मेरा यह मतलब नहीं है कि कौटेज इन्स्टीट्यूट खत्म कर दी जाये। फ़ाटोमेशन, मशीनीकरण करना है लेकिन उरफे साथ ही यह देवना है कि अगर कहीं से उसके परिणामस्वरूप प्रादमी मरप्लस होते हैं तो उन्हें दूसरी किसी उपयोगी जगह पर खपाया जाय। बाकी जैसा मैंने पहले कहा साइंस की भाज की दुनिया में जो जगह है उसको आप नजर-अंदाज नहीं कर सकते। अगर आप उसे नजर-अंदाज करेंगे तो पीछे रह जायेंगे। उसे नजर-अंदाज करना जमाने की तरक्की के खिलाफ बात करती है। हम रेजोल्यूशन पर अब कुछ कहने का बाकी नहीं रहता है क्योंकि मर्जी महोदय की तरफ से यह बीज कड़ दी गई है कि एल० आई० सी० में किसी किस्म की कोई छत्रनी नहीं हो रही है, कोई प्रादमी बाहर नहीं जायगा। मैं चाहूंगा कि मेरे फ़ाब्रिलदोस्त जिन्होंने वह रेजोल्यूशन पेश किया है अगर वह उस को वापिस ले लें तो मामला खत्म हो जाता है। धनबला दुबारा अगर कभी इस किस्म की बात दरपेश हो हाउस में तो दुबारा उस तरह का रेजोल्यूशन लाया जा सकता है। मेरे फ़ाब्रिल दोस्त भी जाज करने-बीज ने बड़ी बातें कह दी, कांग्रेस पर हमला कर दिया लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हू कि कांग्रेस से ज्यादा तरक्की पसन्द और कोई जमात इस देश में नहीं है... (अध्वबान)

मेरे वह दोस्त जो कि कम्युनिज्म का बज करते हैं, कस की प्रसंसा के गीत गाते नहीं अघाते उन्हें धामूल होना चाहिये कि कस कस में क्वांटिटाटिव्होस फ़ाक लीड हुस ली -40 फ़ाक करीब सिमाना फ़र दिने गये है। यह बज स्टैटिज ने एक क्वांटिफ़ेज

लिखा... (अध्वबान) मेरे वह दोस्त बरा ध्यान से उस क्वांटिफ़ेज को पढ़ें। क्या इंसानों को मार कर आप जमीन मुआर करोगे ? मैं उन को कहना चाहता हू कि यह क्वांटिफ़ेज-वाइजेशन फ़ाक लीड फ़ार दी स्टेट यह क्या जवरदस्त तरीके से होगा ? मेरे दोस्त कांग्रेस को क्वांटिफ़ेज करते हैं लेकिन मैं उन्हें बतलाना चाहता हू कि कांग्रेस पहली वह पार्टी है, पहली वह हुकमत है जो गरीबों की है, जो किसानों की है और जो मजदूरों की है। सब से ज्यादा कांग्रेस ही छोटे लोगों टेनेन्ट्स के फ़ाज को एक्सपोज़ करती है और फिर वह क्यों भूल जाते हैं कि छाज वाले तो बोले छाननी क्या बोले जिसमें बहुतर छेद। यह कम्युनिस्ट्स क्या बोल सकते हैं जो कि लाखों फ़ाटमियों को मार कर स्टेट को मालिक बनाते हैं ? ह्व स्टेट का कंट्रोल जमीन पर नही देना चाहते। स्टेट का कंट्रोल चाहे डाइरेक्टनी हो या दूसरी जो एजेन्सिज है उन के ज़रिये हो, हम जमीन पर स्टेट का कंट्रोल नहीं चाहते। चाई, चाहे आप कस की बात करे, चाहे यूरोप की बातें करें, जो फ़ाकर हमारे ऊपर यहाँ इनचाम लगाते हैं, मैं खास तौर पर यह बात इनलिये कहना चाहता हू कि साइंस की तरक्की चाहे फ़ाटोमेशन से हुई हो, चाहे मशीनरी से हुई हो, जो भी तरक्की उस से यूरोप में हुई है, कस में हुई है, कम्युनिस्ट देशों में हुई है और गैर-कम्युनिस्ट देशों में हुई है वह एक नहीं सकी है। जब एक देश का प्रोडक्शन बढ़ता है, रोजगार मिलता है, तरक्की होती है तो हो सकता है कि लोग बेरोजगार हो, सरप्लस हो जायें, ऐसे सरप्लस लोगों को दूसरी काम की जगहों पर एक्सपोर्ट किया जाता है। अब एक प्रादमी मास्टर का काम करता है यहाँ काम नहीं है तो दूसरा काम शुरू कर दें। मैं यकीन दिलाता चाहता हू अपने दोस्त जाई करने-बीज की कि अगर उन्हें उन 40,000 मजदूरों के साथ इनचरवी है तो हम लोगों को भी उन से कम इनचरवी नहीं है। कांग्रेस बीज पर ईजने वारों को उन

[श्री रणधीर सिंह]

से ज्यादा हमदर्दी है। लेकिन एक इस तरह से गैलरी से प्ले करना इन दोस्तों को ही बोझा देता है बाकी ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है जैसा कि मेरे उधर के दोस्त समझते हैं कि वे ही अकेले किसानों, मजदूरों, और गरीब ग्राम के ठेकेदार हैं और वे ही अकेले एल०आई०सी० में जो छोटे मुलाजिमों है उन के ठेकेदार हैं और बाकी और जिन्ने भी वीगर् लोग है वे सब सरमायेदार है, तो उनकी यह बात गलत है। हम कांग्रेस वालों को उनसे कम नहीं ज्यादा ही हमदर्दी गरीब मजदूरों, मुलाजिमों और किसानों के साथ है। श्री अनिरुध्न जो यह रेजोल्यूशन लाये हैं उन से मुझे पूरी हमदर्दी है और मैं हम कदम को उठाने के लिये उनकी तारीफ करता हूँ बाकी उनका इस तरह से ठेकेदारी का दावा करना गलत होगा क्योंकि कांग्रेस भी ग्राम की संस्था रही है और उनमें हमेशा गरीबों के हित का ध्यान रखा है . .

एक माननीय सदस्य . आप ने क्या किया है ?

श्री रणधीर सिंह कांग्रेस ने इन 20 सानों में वह कुछ किया है जो कि आप कभी नहीं कर सकते .

एक माननीय सदस्य : पढ़ा कर दिया है ।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : घबड़ाइये मत, आप को मौका मिले तो आप कुछ करके दिखाना बाकी यहाँ से तरह से बड़बड़ कर बातें करना फिजूल है क्योंकि मसल मशहूर है कि जो गरजते हैं वह बरसते नहीं । आप बातें ज्यादा करते हैं लेकिन जब आप के सिर पर जिम्मेदारी रख दी जायगी तो आपका सारा जिम्मेदारी रखा ही जायगा । जिम्मेदारी को वही धारणी समझता है जो कि उसे मोड़ता है ।

Uneasy lies the head that wears the crown. बिना पर जिम्मेदारी

होती है वही उस को महसूस करता है दूसरा नहीं करता । मैं आप को बिनाउत्स नहीं करता । लेकिन साथ ही मैं आप से यह चाहुंगा कि आप भी दूसरे पर मोटिव न लगायें । कांग्रेस किसान और मजदूरों की बहुबुची चाहती है और अगर हम उन के भले के लिये कोई काम करते हैं तो आप को उनकी तारीफ करनी चाहिये जैसे अगर आप उनके लिये कोई अच्छा काम करें तो हमें भी उनकी तारीफ करनी चाहिये । लेकिन यह बेकार में मोटिव लगाने की बात गलत है । मुझे आप ने बोलने का समय दिया उसके लिये मैं आप का मशकूर हूँ ।

An hon. Member: Are you opposing the resolution or supporting it?

श्री रणधीर सिंह : जब उनकी छंटनी नहीं होने जा रही है तो आप बेकार में परेशान हो रहे है और इमीनिये मैंने कहा है कि यह रेजोल्यूशन माननीय सदस्य का बेमानी हो जाता है ।

He should withdraw his resolution.

Shri V. Krishnamoorthi (Cuddalore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, on behalf of the DMK party, I am extending my party's wholehearted support to the resolution as well as the amendment. I was listening to the speech made by the hon. Member, Shri Randhir Singh. I endorse in full the first part of his speech. But for the Finance Minister's intervention. I thought he would be all right and would be supporting the resolution. He was saying that if it caused unemployment, the Ministry should tell the LIC not to resort to automation. But the moment the Finance Minister set him right, on the so-called right track of the Congress party, then, the hon. Member was thwarted from criticising all these things.

My point is this; this is a country which is poor, where an individual's income is only 70 paise or Re. 1 at the most. We should not compare,

like Shri Patel compared, ourselves with America and other countries. This is a country in which the employment aspect, or rather the unemployment question, has not been solved so far. Millions of people are still unemployed; crores of people, why millions? Is it necessary to introduce automation in this country? What for is the Government going to introduce it? Almost all the labour unions in India have agitated against this. Shri Morarji Desai may say, it will not cause any unemployment or it will not displace anybody from employment. He was saying like that when he introduced the Gold Control Order. The country has seen what has happened after gold control. He will say the same thing, but can he give life to those people who have lost their lives after he introduced the Gold Control Order? So, we are ashamed to see such a man coming and saying that this will not displace anyone from employment. I am really sorry. I am saying this to the Congress Members. I duly respect all the Members here. I would say that if the Finance Minister wants to introduce automation, first, automation must be introduced at the Cabinet level. Why 53 Members should be in the Cabinet? Why such a large number of Ministers? Every fifth man in the Congress party is a Minister. They can reduce their number. You should advise your Prime Minister and get the Prime Minister to introduce automation there.

An Hon. Member: A point of order. (*Interruption*).

Shri V. Krishnamoorthi: They are still saying that they are followers of Gandhiji. I am really ashamed of it. They are still asserting that they are followers of Gandhiji. They are not at all the followers of Gandhiji. We are the real followers of Gandhiji and we were so even before Independence. Gandhiji was sitting on the other side of the Narmada, sitting in his ashrama and spinning on his wheel while the mills were spin-

ning out of the yarn in Ahmedabad. What was it? Still they are spinning; still, on Gandhi Jayanti Day, we see every Minister going and turning round the charkhas and getting themselves photographed. What for? Do they really believe in it and do they really belong to the Congress? Do they really believe in Gandhian policy? After Gandhi was assassinated, my humble submission is that they have already assassinated the policy of Gandhi. In a poor country like India, is it necessary to introduce automation, when millions of people are under-employed and unemployed? In Bombay, they have introduced it. But there are so many zonal organisations in Calcutta which are going to introduce it according to the Finance Minister. In Madras, they have planned to introduce it. I would like to warn this Government here that they cannot introduce automation in Calcutta and Madras. The employees there will not allow the machines to be erected there. Almost all the labour unions including the Congress labour union will unite together in opposing the erection of automatic machines there. Mr. Patel has not correctly understood the question of automation. It is not the bullock-cart; it is not a question of sending away the drivers. You cannot instal automation in buses, but yet you are introducing automation in an industry where thousands and thousands of people will be displaced. It is just like saying, "I will put the knife into the body, but it would not do any harm to you; no blood will come out; it will not injure you." We know the policy of the Finance Minister which was witnessed during the last Gold Control situation. The country has seen him. Several lakhs of people have been murdered by the Gold Control policy. I appeal to the hon. Congress Members here. The import of these machines involves more than Rs. 6 crores of foreign exchange. Are we in a position to afford it, when there is dearth of fertilisers, food and so many other basic necessities of life? Are they having some agents for the companies from whom these

[Shri Krishna moorthy]

machines are to be imported? Is there any Aminchand Pyarelal group importing these machines and just to encourage them this is being done? In the interest of the country and well-being of the working class, in the interest of the human civilisation in India, I demand from the Government that they should scrap the introduction of automation in this country.

With these words, I support the resolution.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will call the Minister at 5 o'clock. He will take 15 to 20 minutes. Then the mover has the right of reply. He will have 5 minutes, 5 minutes will be left for moving the next resolution. So, till 5 o'clock, I will allow as many members as possible. Let them take 2 minutes each. Mr. Sheo Narain.

Shri S. Kundu (Balasore): On a point of order, Sir. It is expected that the names given by the various parties will be called. My name is Sarmar Kundu and the Secretary of the PSP in Parliament has given my name. But I have not been called.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The name given by the PSP is Mr. Samar Guha. I called him, but he was not present.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: You might have misread Samar Kundu as Samar Guha.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right; I will call him also.

Now Mr. Sheo Narain.

श्री शिवराम राय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस रिजोल्यूशन का विरोध करते के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ। गरीबों को मिले रोटी तो मेरी जान नस्ती है। यह नारा इस देश में लगाया था राजगुरु भगत सिंह और सुखदेव ने। मैं उन का फालोवर हूँ। आज भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर ने कहा कि किसी आदमी को रिट्रेंच नहीं किया जायेगा। इस लिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि आटोमेटिक मशीनें आनी चाहिये इस मुल्क में।

क्यों? सुनिये। आज जो लोग इस आटोमेशन का विरोध करते हैं वह इस देश का भला नहीं चाहते हैं। वह चाहते हैं कि बैलवाली गाड़ी चले खट खट। आज श्री बनर्जी हिन्दुस्तान के हितैषी नहीं हैं फर्ने-डेंस साहब देश का हित नहीं चाहते हैं। वह लोग दूसरे मुल्क की तरफ देख रहे हैं। उन की नजर कहीं और है। हम देश को ऊंचे लाना चाहते हैं। मैं पूँजीपतियों का विरोधी हूँ। मैं डंके की चोट पर कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम लोग उन को हटाते जा रहे हैं। लेकिन आज एल०आई०सी० में किस तरह से काम चल रहा है इस का नमूना मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ। मैंने एल०आई०सी० से एक इंस्पेरेण कराया था। लेकिन वहाँ का हिसाब इतना गड़बड़ है कि आज तक मुझे उस का ठीक से पता नहीं चल रहा है। जिन लोगों को उस दफ्तर से काम पड़ता है जरा वह अपने दिल पर हाथ रख कर देखें। आज उस हिसाब को ठीक करने के लिये कोई मशीन आये तो क्या कोई गुनाह है? कोई गुनाह नहीं है कोई ऐव नहीं है। इस को डेवेलप करना चाहिये। आराम हराम है का नारा नेहरू जी ने लगाया था। लेकिन इन से पूछा जाये कि कितना काम ये करते हैं (इंटरप्राइज) यहाँ हुल्लड़वाजी ये कर रहे हैं। उन्होंने वहाँ अपनी कांस्टिट्यूंसी में चुनाव के दौरान क्या किया है यह भी हमें मालूम है। बनर्जी साहब को मालूम है कि कितनी घेरावाजी इन्होंने की है कितनी मोंटरें रोक़ी हैं। यह इनके डैमोक्रेट होने का नमूना है। प्रजातन्त्र में विश्वास करने वाले इधर बैठे हैं उधर बैठे हुए नहीं हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि आटोमेशन सरकार लाय लेकिन इसके साथ साथ हम यह भी चाहते हैं कि किसी को नौकरी से हटाया न जाय। जहाँ तक मैं जानता हूँ किसी को नौकरी से हटाया नहीं गया है। अगर किसी को हटाया गया तो उसको हम प्रोवाइड करेंगे, उसको नौकरी देंगे, उसको जगह देंगे। लाखों बीघा जमीन मुल्क में बेकार पड़ी हुई है। आज हमें बाबू लोगों की जरूरत नहीं

है बानू हम पैदा करना नहीं चाहते हैं कलक हम पैदा नहीं करना चाहते हैं हम हिन्दुस्तान के लिये अच्छे किसान पैदा करना चाहते हैं ऐसे किसान पैदा करना चाहते हैं जो देश की पैदावार को बढ़ायें। आज हमें अच्छे पंडितों की जरूरत है विद्वानों की जरूरत है। आज हमें सुख देव जैसे ऐसे पंडित चाहिये जो यह बता सकें कि तीन वजकर 59 मिनट पर हमला करो और जीत तुम्हारी होगी, चीन पर हमला करो तो जीत तुम्हारी होगी, पाकिस्तान पर हमला करो तो जीत तुम्हारी होगी। हमें आटोमेशन चाहिये इन देश द्रोहियों को ठीक करने के लिये और देश को मजबूत करने के लिये।

Shri S. Kundu: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, after listening to this debate on this topic with rapt attention I must confess that all the hon. Members from the Treasury Benches who spoke have viewed this topic in a partisan way. I am extremely sorry for this because this topic is really very very important, it is a very vital one and I consider that the entire economic life of the country is connected with how these people on the Treasury Benches are going to view this topic.

First of all, I judge this topic from two points. The first is whether we are going to allow our workers to be eaten away by the machines. The second point is whether the policy declared by the Congress, the Treasury Benches is that the industrial policy, the policy of employment in industry would be employment-oriented or it would be to curtail employment. These are the two basic things, the two basic attitudes on which the entire thing should be viewed.

Gandhiji's name was taken. Hon. Members on the Treasury Benches know that Gandhiji wanted small industries, small cottage industries to be created. But hon. Members decided to partition India and Gandhiji walked to the Bhangi

colony and said that the Congress people had no use of him. From that day perhaps the Congress Members decided to bring in big labour curtailing machinery which throw out large numbers of labourers on the streets and increase unemployment in the entire India.

My respectful submission would be, before you Mr. Deputy-Speaker, that I would still plead with the Treasury Benches. Let them think over this topic in a dispassionate way, let them consider this topic in a calm way and let them not view this topic in a partisan way. Once we allow these machines to come into India there would be no end to it. The entire business monopoly here and also in the whole world are organising a big clique and this is the way in which they are slowly trying to make inroads into our industry and throw out a large number of people. Let me give a word of caution to the Treasury Benches. Unless they view this topic seriously, they will be caught in that trap and there will be a huge unemployment created in the country. The question of unemployment cannot be solved if we put in such big electronic machines which throw out a large number of people. At the end of the Third Plan the number of young people, matriculates, registered with the employment exchanges was 9 lakhs. At the end of the Fourth Plan the 'unemployed' figure is expected to reach the huge figure of 2.5 crores. The question is how we are going to give them employment. I was happy that LIC provided employment to 22,000 workers in the last ten years. I was also happy that during the years 1963-65 LIC provided employment for about another 2,000 people. But from 1965 there has not been any fresh recruitment. Why? The reason for this hesitation or vacillation on the part of the Government is that they are not sure whether they will require more workers when they introduce electronic labour-saving machineries. What has been the result

[Shri S. Kundu]

of this? Frustration has set in in the minds of the LIC workers and from 1965 there is a fall in the revenue of the LIC. The business of the LIC has fallen from Rs. 1,000 crores to Rs. 750 crores. But while the business has fallen, the salary bill has gone up by 104 per cent according to their own report. That being the position, I would again urge on the Government to consider this problem of unemployment posed by introduction of automation dispassionately and not in a partisan manner, because it is a very important and vital question.

The names of some foreign countries which have introduced automation were mentioned by one hon. Member. Perhaps the hon. Members know that Germany is a very advanced country. Though the economy of Germany was shattered during the second world war it has recovered marvellously within such a short time that it is now one of the advanced countries of the world where it is difficult to get labour. So, it can afford to introduce labour-saving devices. The same is the position of Japan. They have taken to modern technology in their industries because they have a good foreign trade with South Africa and China, besides a number of other countries. The U.S.A. is their great buyer. In Japan they have full employment and, therefore, they can afford to introduce big machines as labour-saving devices. But India cannot sell goods either to South Africa or China. In such a situation, if we instal labour-saving machineries, they will throw out a large number of workers, aggravating the already worse unemployment problem of this country.

We have to look at this problem from the point of view of our economic philosophy. Do we want it to be labour-oriented or do we want it to be labour saving? Secondly, it is a question of philosophy. In the modern civilisation of the European countries there is a crisis of the soul. The

crisis arises out of the fact that machine wants to eat the soul of human beings. We should not allow it to happen here. We do not want to allow the man to be eaten by the machines. I hope the hon. Minister will view this problem from this point of view and promise relief.

Shri P. K. Ghosh (Ranchi): The resolution brought forward by Shri Anurudhan needs careful and serious consideration. It is not proper for us to oppose all the suggestions that the opposition bring. If they bring some constructive suggestions, we should accept them. There is no denying of the fact that automation kills employment potential. We must accept that. At the same time, there are certain undertakings, public utility undertakings like the telephone and others where we need automation, because without automation it is not possible to run big telephone exchanges. But, in certain other undertakings like LIC, we should try to do without automation. If automation is introduced in LIC, about 30,000 employees will become surplus. The Finance Minister has already promised that he will not allow even a single employee to be retrenched as a result of automation.

Retrenchment is not a question here. If we do not retrench, we will have to provide them jobs elsewhere. There is mounting unemployment in the country and if we have to provide jobs to these surplus men elsewhere, avenues for employment of the new persons who are coming out of educational institutions will be closed and there will be mounting dis-satisfaction among the public.

17 hrs.

If the LIC sets an example, private and public undertakings all over the country, driven with the profit motive will introduce automatic machines and computers, thereby rendering a large number of people surplus who will be retrenched. We have been mounting unemployment, growing day by day, in this country and we should try and see that some-

thing which kills the employment potential in the country is not encouraged.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You should conclude now.

Shri P. K. Ghosh: One minute more and I will conclude.

So, the question of automation should be viewed very carefully and only in exceptional cases automation should be allowed. I would request the Industries Minister to stop production of any sort of automatic machines in the country. I would also request the Minister in charge of International Trade to put a strict ban on the import of these computer machines. We are spending a huge amount of money in foreign exchange for importing these automatic machines the advantages of which are going to the capitalists and private undertakings.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Please conclude. You have exceeded your time.

Shri P. K. Ghosh: This huge amount of foreign exchange could have been utilised profitably for importing machines for our new industries which would have created more employment potential in the country.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Please conclude. I had given you only two minutes.

Shri P. K. Ghosh: Thank you.

Shri Nambiar: Please give me one minute. I shall finish in one minute.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: My experience is that when I give two minutes to a Member he takes seven minutes. Nobody finishes in one minute. It is not possible to give any more chance. I have to call the Minister now.

Shri J. M. Biswas: Two minutes.

Shri Nambiar: Just to express our satisfaction for and to support the Resolution and to request the Government not to go ahead with automation, we want one minute. This is all we want to say.

Shri J. M. Biswas: May I ask a question?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You can ask a question after the Minister finishes his speech.

Shri J. M. Biswas: I had sent in my name with high hopes that the Speaker will consider my case but now I am deprived of a chance to speak; let me at least ask a question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right. He may ask a question. One question only.

Shri J. M. Biswas: If a limb of a human body gets stronger keeping other limbs weak, it is not a sign of health. In a country like India when still thousands of acres of land are ploughed by half-fed bullocks, when bullock carts are plying and rickshaws are drawn by men, how far will automatic machines in offices and modernisation take us ahead?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I may also ask one question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No. The hon. Minister.

Shri L. N. Mishra: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to the Mover of the Resolution. I must say that he has given us an opportunity to hear many aspects of the problem. I am one of those who believe that there should not be rationalisation or automation with tears; if it has to be there, it has to be without tears.

I am reminded of the deliberations of the Fifteenth Labour Conference when I was associated with this Ministry six or seven years ago. A resolution was adopted in that Conference saying that there will not be any rationalisation with tears; if there had to be rationalisation, it had to be without tears. Therefore, I am not one of those who hold the view that automation or rationalisation has to come in any form or in any shape, as to give them a blanket power. It has to be on a selective basis. If there is any apprehension on that account that Government is committed to a policy of automation or rationalisation at any cost, no matter what it is or whether it results in unemploy-

[Shri L. N. Mishra]

ment it is unfounded. We do not have that kind of policy of automation or rationalisation. The Government of India have been of the view that there should not be a automation or rationalisation if it leads to unemployment, especially at a time when people are having a hard time, when the working class is facing very bad days. We cannot afford to have a situation which would make their life more difficult.... (interruption).

Shri S. M. Banerjee: You asked the I.C.?

Shri L. N. Mishra: I am coming to that. Don't think that the Opposition alone has got the monopoly to represent the interests of the working people. We also represent the interests of those people and we are more conscious of their problems. We believe in socialism. The Government of India is wedded to the doctrine of socialism. I repeat it is not the monopoly of the Opposition alone to represent the interests of the working class. (interruption).

While speaking on this Resolution, most of the Members talked about the situation in L.I.C. Sometime ago, we had discussed the question of automation in L.I.C. In the other House also, there was a discussion on it and I had participated in that. On 23rd March, there was a Starred Question in this House on this issue and the hon. Deputy Prime Minister answered it to which Mr. George Fernandes referred. Questions were raised about the requirement of foreign exchange or involvement of foreign exchange. I must say that some of the hon. Members have got wrong notions about it. What is the actual position? So far as the I.B.M. transactions are concerned, payments were made under the blocked rupee arrangement whose features are that, firstly, no foreign exchange would be released for financing this import nor would the rupee funds generated by the sale be allowed to be remitted for 10 years except to the extent of 50 per cent of the net foreign exchange earnings of the

company on exports after providing for past commitments and, secondly, the rupee funds may be used for meeting their expenses in India.

For the I.C.T. computer also, the purchase price will be payable in rupees. The arrangements for financing the import of this computer system are, however, still under the consideration of the Government. Therefore, this question of foreign exchange involvement is not justifiable at this stage.

Then, there was the question of unemployment raised by Mr. Balraj Madhok saying that there will be large-scale unemployment. He went to the extent of saying that out of 40,000 people, 30,000 people will become unemployed. That is not correct. As a result of the switching over to computers, which is expected to take some three years to complete, 383 jobs would disappear, but the very process of computerisation would create 225 new jobs. The net reduction in the number of jobs is, therefore, only 158, that is about 50 per year. This is insignificant as compared to 1500 or so new jobs created in the L.I.C. every year.... (interruptions). I am not yielding. I am only allaying your misgivings on this point. Don't be under any such misapprehension. I have seen those books and I have read those quotations from text-books as to what is automation, what is computerisation and all that. I have seen all those books from which the hon. mover of this Resolution gave quotations. I am not going to be guided by all that but only by the actual situation obtaining in my country.

I must say that our Government will not have a situation which may generate unemployment in this country. We are all against that kind of a situation. We will not allow that situation to come. You should never think that we are going to do such

things which will lead to unemployment in any form or in any shape.

Shri Bai Raj Madhak: Do you deny the fact that the installation of computers will decrease the employment potential?

Shri L. N. Mishra: That is one aspect of the matter to which I have referred to. Of course, the employment potential will be decreased. But the question is, to what extent it will be. It is about 50 jobs a year and we are going to create 1500 new jobs every year in the LIC. The worst will be that instead of these 1500 new jobs, there will be 1450 new jobs. I am not going to dispute the fact that the employment potential will go down. But one has to take a comparative view of the situation, good or bad.

Some hon. Member: rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. members may please sit down.

Mr S. M. Banerjee: Kindly hear me, sir...

Shri L. N. Mishra: I am not yielding.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is not yielding. Let him finish.

Shri Umanath: Is he aware of a confidential document of the LIC for its internal consumption where they have given information in respect of all the sections where they are going to introduce automation, and the calculation leads to 30,000. Is he not aware of this confidential document of the LIC? I have got it here. On the basis of this document, it is 30,000. They are lying, the LIC is lying; it is an absolute lie.

Shri Randhir Singh: How do you say this? It is confidential.

Shri Umanath: As a Member of Parliament, I say this. He is telling a lie to the public.

Shri L. N. Mishra: Mr. Umanath has got access to confidential documents and CIA documents, but I have no access to these documents. That is my misfortune, Sir.

Shri Umanath: This is an LIC document.

Shri Nambiar: You may allow him to place this on the Table of the House.

Shri Umanath: They are misleading you by giving this figure. I am sorry, you are being misled.

Shri L. N. Mishra: Why should they mislead?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I do not know its authenticity. He had his say. Now let him continue.

Shri L. N. Mishra: I am coming to the case of... (Interruptions)

Shri S. M. Banerjee: This is no reply.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let him reply.

श्री राजेंद्र चंदावत : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। एक वर्जन मंत्री महोदय का है और दूसरा माननीय उद्योग का है, ये दोनों बजे सदन के सामने आई हैं। माननीय उद्योग डायरेक्टर का हवाला देते हैं कि हम किस चीज को ज्यादा प्रथमियत दें। इनको सफाई कैसे हो, इस का कोई न कोई रास्ता निकालना चाहिये, वरना ये तमाम गड़बड़ें चलें रहेंगी—पना नहीं यह सत्य है या वह सत्य है। अगर इस का कोई रास्ता नहीं निकलता है तो उसे काम चलेगा।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want your guidance. Here is the hon. Minister, Mr. L. N. Mishra, who has repeated what Mr. Seshendra Chaudhuri has said in this House when he was the Finance Minister, before his defeat at the elections. Even after that, this argument that the employment potential will not dwindle was refuted by the All India Insurance Employees' Association in a pamphlet. We have also tabled questions. We know that sometimes this automation also gives some employment. But we have quoted from a British agency that 51,000 jobs will be lost as against 8,000 new jobs. We know that immediately people are not going to be retrenched, but the All India Insurance Employees' Association wants only this from the hon. Minister—and you have to satisfy them—whether the entire ques-

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

tion will be discussed *de novo*, so that we can have our argument, and prove that the statement made by the Minister on the basis of the information supplied by the L.I.C. is utterly wrong and false.

Shri Nambiar: In connection with the point of order raised by Mr. Yadav, I have to submit this (*Interruptions*). The point of order is still there, it has not been disposed of.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Mr. Nambiar may please resume his seat. He raised a point of order. I see no point of order because any document

Shri Nambiar: You have ruled it out?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The document is supposed to be confidential and he has had an access to it. What is that all about nobody can verify. In such a situation.

Shri Nambiar: You can verify.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am not going to permit him to place it on the Table of the House.

Shri Nambiar: It may be circulated to all M.P.s.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That he is doing on his responsibility, not on behalf of Parliament.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): This is nothing strange. Our documents go to China, the Soviet Union and other countries. If any document comes to these people, there is not much doubt about it.

Shri K. N. Pandey (Padruna): Shri Umanath referred to a circular which according to him shows that they will be affected in future. But so far as my knowledge goes, the L.I.C. has given an undertaking that nobody will be retrenched because of the introduction of automation.

Shri Umanath: It is a false undertaking, a falsehood on the part of L.I.C. It is misleading the public, misleading the House, misleading everybody.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: The hon. Minister agrees that it will affect the employment potential. The question is of the quantum. He says that only 50 will be affected, they say according to L.I.C. sources the figure will be 30,000. Here is a disparity. The House has a right to know which is the true fact.

Shri Ranbir Singh: Even that 50 will not be retrenched.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let the Minister clarify.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The Finance Minister should reply.

Shri L. N. Mishra: I was only telling the House that so far as the principle is concerned we as Government have given a categorical assurance in the past—and I repeat it today also—that there will be no retrenchment as a result of installation of computers (*Interruptions*). If there be any—it is a question of working out the details—it can be discussed. My information is that L.I.C. has been anxious to have a discussion with the workers. The matter can be discussed. I say on behalf of Government that if there be any question of unemployment or retrenchment, we will see that there is no retrenchment and no unemployment. We accept the spirit of the Resolution, we accept its principle. Where is the difference between us then? I accept that there should be no decrease in employment potential, I agree that there should be no unemployment. I concede that there should be no retrenchment. Where then is the difference? But if hon. Members opposite want to raise some political points on this issue, that is a different thing. As we are agreed on the principle, let us go into the facts and settle this matter without any difference between themselves and ourselves.

As regards the oil companies, it is a problem which has been agitating our mind also. Only a few days back, we had a discussion with Shri Indrajit Gupta and other labour leaders

belonging to the INTUC also. We are convening a conference of the managements of the various companies. We want to go into the matter, to see what the problem is and how it stands and what can be done to settle it. We also feel that in the case of the oil companies there should not be unemployment or retrenchment as a result of automation or rationalisation. We are going to discuss the matter in a tripartite conference sometime next month. And we will see that there is no retrenchment in the oil companies also.

Shri S. S. Kothari (Mandsaur): Government have given assurances even during this session on which they have gone back.

Some hon. Members: No, no.

Shri L. N. Mishra: Some time ago one Shri Saroj Chaudhuri had submitted a petition to the Lok Sabha as regards automation. Shri S. M. Benerjee knows about it. This was on the 31st August. The Committee on Petitions of the Third Lok Sabha has gone into the matter and have made some suggestions. I would only read one of two of their findings. The Committee had made three suggestions I will not go into the details, but will only quote one or two of their recommendations.

The first recommendation is that the Committee note that Government have tried to remove the apprehensions felt by the petitioner with regard to unemployment and have explained that only limited foreign exchange was being allowed for import of computers while indigeneous production was being encouraged. The Committee say that from what has been urged by Government before them in terms of total employment in the LIC, the Reserve Bank, the State Bank of India and the Unit Trust of India there would be no reduction of employment. The Committee feel that the matter need not be pursued any further.

We stand by what the Committee have said. Where is the question of ignoring or minimising the problem?

Lastly I would appeal to the Opposition not to be unfair to us. We also represent the people and the working class. We who sit on the Treasury Benches have also been elected by the people. We have also got sympathy and feelings for the working class and people who are working in LIC and the oil companies. We also know the dangers of unemployment and retrenchment. We will stand by the working class, by the workers, in the event of such a crisis. Do not brand us as if we are set of reactionaries and working for a few individuals. We also work for the people, for the working class. Kindly do not be unfair to us in this regard.

Before I conclude I would say that the hon. Member has done a definite service to us, to the Government and the society, by bringing this resolution before the House. I would request him to withdraw this resolution and not to press it.

Shri Randhir Singh: Kindly withdraw. Your demand has been met.

Shri K. Anirudhan: I cannot appreciate the views put forward by our hon. Minister and also certain members who opposed my resolution.

Just now I received a telegram from Durgapur, which reads as follows:

“Electronic computer expected for installation in April, 1967 in Durgapur Steel plant AAA strong resentment amongst employees Against automation AAA seek intervention AAA stop automation in Durgapur industrial belt AAA addressed Minister Labour and Employment New Delhi copy to rest—President Hindustan Steel Employees Union Durgapur.”

Promises are often given by our Ministers. Some months ago I read in the papers that there would be no retrenchment in oil companies, but now we find that oil workers in that area are loitering in the streets.

You want to build up India, a strong India, but I cannot understand how

[Shri K. Anusudhan]

you are going to build a strong India without making use of the available material. The major material available is the potential manpower, but that manpower is loitering here and there throughout India.

I come from Kerala. You always say it is a problem State. What is the problem there? I know that the majority of our men and women there, are loitering, idling, they do not have any work there. I understand that more than 4 lakhs of able-bodied, educated un-employed are between the ages of 18 and 25, are idling their time. They have school leaving certificates, matriculation and intermediate certificates, some are graduates and double graduates. There are 400 engineering degree holders who are wandering in the streets without jobs for the past two years, mind you. (Interruptions) If that gentleman is interested in more information regarding that, I will arrange for that.

So in my State, more than 400 engineering graduates are wandering in the streets without jobs. That is the present situation in India. After producing engineers, doctors, and other degreeholders, you say one fine morning that we are going to introduce automation. For what purpose? I cannot understand.

The hon. Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai, six or seven months ago wrote to one of his friends, and the photostat of those letters is now with my hon. friend Shri Indrajit Gupta. He says that he had no idea of the implementation of this automation. When it is a case of Khadi and Gramodyog Bhavans, you are advocating their cause to get something out of them. On the other hand, LIC employees and those working in factories are being thrown out of employment, though you say you are not going to do so.

So, I cannot agree with this. So, if you want to build a strong India as you say, you should realise that the main potential is our unemployed people. You should realise why so many of our educated people remain

unemployed. So, Sir, I cannot agree with his arguments and I am pressing this Resolution.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Shall I lay this on the Table of the House? I was not told whether Mr. Desai repudiates these views? Now then do we know whether he adheres to these views or not? I shall lay it on the Table of the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No, no. I shall put the amendments to vote.
17.25 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Mr. Speaker: I shall put all the amendments together.

The amendments were put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: I shall put the Resolution to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"This House is of opinion that the Government should take immediate steps to ban automation in LIC, oil companies and other public and private sector companies."

The Resolution was negatived.

Shri Nambar: They had it their way but temporarily. We will have it our way finally. We are going to sit there.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Esthose may move his resolution now.

17.26 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: CRISIS IN
TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Shri P. P. Esthose (Muvattupuzha):
Sir, I move:

"In view of the crisis in textile industry resulting in continued closure of mills and large scale unemployment of weavers, this House recommends to the Government to take over all the closed mills immediately".

Mr. Speaker: Are the amendments also moved?

Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai): Sir, I move my amendment No. 1

That in the resolution,—

add at the end—

“and re-employ all the retrenched workers on continuity of service and prior service conditions”. (1)

Shri Yashpal Singh (Dehra Dun):
Sir, I move my amendment No. 2
That in the resolution,—

for “to take over all the closed mills immediately” substitute—

“either to take over all the closed mills or hand them over to co-operatives of the workers employed in these mills.” (2)

Shri K. Ramani (Coimbatore): Sir,
I move my amendment No. 3.

That in the resolution,—

after closure of mills” insert—

“partial closure of mills, non-payment of wages to workers, non-payment of Employees’ State Insurance and Provident Fund contributions by mills to Government.” (3)

Shri P. P. Esthose: My resolution invites the attention of the House to an important problem which faces the handloom weavers and textile workers in this country. The Textile industry to day has been engulfed in a deep crisis and no improvement whatsoever is in sight. The oldest manufacturing and a leading export oriented industry in India is now pleading for relief from the Government.

The year 1966 witnessed sharp fall in the production of both yarn and cloth. The total output of yarn is estimated at 900 million Kg, against the 939 million Kg, spun in 1965 and 965 in 1964. Similarly the production of cloth is estimated at 424 crore metres, compared to 459 crore metres, in 1965 and 465 crore metres in 1964. The industry has now come to such a pass that the current level of production is no more than the beginning of the plan.

During 1966 there has been considerable decline in the machine activity. During first Nine months in 1965, 13, 484 million thousand spindles were

operating in the first shift all over the country which went down to 13,175 million thousand during the corresponding period in 1966. Similar drop was observed in second and third shifts also.

with regard to the actual working looms the position was equally bad in 1966. During the first Nine months in 1965, 1,86,392 looms were in operation which came down to 1,81,363 during the corresponding period in 1966.

The total number of workers employed in the industry during the months of January to August 1966 was 7,83,000; So, it was about 8, 34,000 in 1965, that is, a decline of 50,000 in a period of one year. The conditions have become still worse during the first three months of 1967. The cotton mill industry in India provides direct employment to nine lakhs out of the 45 lakh of industrial workers. The employment provided by handlooms and power looms is estimated to be between three million to six million. The 20 million acres which are under cotton should be sustaining five to six million growers. If we throw in the employment provided by the textile machinery manufacturing industry, the mill store manufacturing industry, the manufacture of textile chemicals and ancillaries, the total employment would be roughly about 20 million people.

There are 600 mills in India with an installed capacity of over 16 million spindles and 2,07,000 looms. The turnover of mills comprises Rs. 500 crores of cloth and Rs. 250 crores of yarn. Therefore, this crisis is bound to cause concern among a large section of the people.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member can continue his speech next time.

17.33 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

(Secretary)

- (1) In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Rajasthan Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1967 which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 28th March, 1967 and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill
- (11) In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Rajasthan Appropriation Bill 1967 which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 28th March, 1967, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill'

17.34 hrs

DISCUSSION RE DEPARTURE OF
MRS SVETLANA ALLILUEVA
FROM INDIA TO WEST

Mr Speaker: Dr. Lohia will now start his speech

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Peermade): I want to know whether this discussion is only for half an hour or more than 'hat'. This discussion is under rule 193 and some of us would like to speak. So, you can extend the time up to two and a half hours.

Mr. Speaker: Dr. Lohia may start now, we shall see.

३१० राय मनोहर लोहिया (कलकत्ता):

डाई घटा तो कम से कम है। आप इस को तीन या चार घंटे कर सकते तो चीज अच्छा है। इन में कम में काम नहीं चलेगा।

मध्यम महोदय, यह मामला दो का है। एक तरफ स्वेतलाना जी का और दूसरी तरफ भारत का। कुछ लोगो ने नासमझी में या किसी कारण से कोशिश की कि इन मामले को तिकोना या चौकोना बनाया जाये। प्रमेगिका प्रयत्न कर खया दोनो को शामिल कर के। अच्छा होगा कि नम लोग जहा तक हो सके इन मामला में रक्बों, स्वेतलाना का और भारत का। इस में एक बात

एक माननीय सदस्य : एक घण्टा का।

डा० राय मनोहर लोहिया : मेरा मामला रख लेते तो यह नीवत ही न आती। तब तो यह यहा रहती ही। चली नहीं जाती।

ऐसी सूरत में मुझे सब में पहले घण्टा से एक घण्टे गज करनी है कि हर इन्सान की अपनी एक पैदाइशी मा होती है। स्वेतलाना की पैदाइशी मा रूस रही है। लेकिन इसके अलावा एक और मा हमेशा से रही है और थव इन्सान को उन की बहुत ज्यादा जरूरत पडने लगी है। वह हैं पृथ्वी माता साफ सी बात है कि पृथ्वी माता पूरी शकल में तो हमें नहीं मिल सकती, उस में से किसी न किसी हिस्सा को एकट कर के ही हम जिन्दा रह सकते हैं मुझे एक तो बड़े खेद के साथ कहना पडता है कि साथ की इस जरूर और बदतमीज जतावदी में पृथ्वी माता का बड़ा निरादर हो रहा है। संयुक्त राष्ट्र में भीकरी करने वाले लोग भी जब बड़ी मरते हैं तो उन का शव उन के देश में लाया जाना है, जैसे कि भारत के जमरल के शव को, जो कि साइप्रस में मरे के, यंगलीर और न जाने कहा कहा लाया गया था, और आस्ट्रेलिया के क्वारन के शव को सिडनेज और न जाने कहा-कहा में लाया गया था, L. अब पृथ्वी माता का निरादर है।

एक स्वेतलाना का वाक्य ऐसा बिगड़ा हुआ था कि उस को उसकी अपनी प्राकृतिक भाषा से बहुत दुबल हुआ। दिल छिन गया। तब उस ने एक अपनी भावना माता, पृथ्वी माता के भारत वाले अंश को। अपनी प्राकृतिक माता ने उस का दिल दुखाया, अपनी भावना माता ने उस को ठुकराया। सीधा साधा मामला स्वतेलाना का यही है, और बहुत दर्दनाक मामला है। एक और प्रसंग में उल्लेख कर के कहा था, बदनसीब ज़रूर ने कि "उभो दो गज जमी भी मिल न सकी कए यार मे," इसी तरह ने मुझे कहना है कि स्वेतलाना। कितनी बदनसीब है, और हम कितने बानसीब हैं, कि उस को दो गज जमी भी न मिल सकी कए यार मे, और हम कितने बदनसीब हैं कि उने यह जमीन नहीं दिला सके।

अब मवाल यह है कि विदेश मंत्री ने जो यहाँ पर 21 तारीख को बयान दिया था और जो प्रमलियत है उनमे बड़ा अन्तर है। मैं आप को विदेश मंत्री जो के कुछ बयान बतला देता हूँ, इस इरादे से नहीं कि मैं यहाँ साबित करूँ कि वह असत्य बोने। मैं माने लेता हूँ कि जान बूझ कर के वह असत्य नहीं बोले। उम वक्त उ के पास जो इतना भी, उभो से हिसाब में बोले। और आज मैं उन से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि वह अपने आप को सुधार ले। उन्होंने कहा था : "एक तो यह गलत है कि इस महिला ने विदेश मंत्रालय को कोई प्रार्थना की, या किसी मंत्री को या प्रधान मंत्री को, तौनी शब्द हैं प्रार्थना शब्द है। "मंत्रालय, कोई मंत्री, प्रधान मंत्री" है। "इस देश ने रहने के लिए" ताफ शब्द है "इस देश में रहने के लिये" एक दर्दनाक प्रार्थना की छोड़ दोबिये, साधारण प्रार्थना एक नहीं हुई। "मैं ने पहले कहा, और अब दोहराता हूँ कि हम लोगों ने उन का बोधा बहाना। और कोई बहाना नहीं था, कोई बत नहीं की कि यह एक देश में रहना, बहाना

की।" आप याद रखिये, "इस देश ने वह रहना चाहती थी" यह विदेश मंत्री जी ने कहा। फिर एक मवाल होने पर दुबारा उन्होंने कहा "मैं किसी कानूनी शब्द की शरण नहीं ले रहा हूँ। शरण भोग बीडा का फर्क पडता है। उम वक्त मैं उसका सहारा नहीं ले रहा हूँ। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस महिला ने कोई इच्छा नहीं जाहिर की किसी प्रकार की इस देश में रहने के लिये।" यह शब्द बिल्कुल साफ है। इसके कोई दूसरे माने नहीं हो सकते।" यहाँ रहने की कोई इच्छा नहीं जाहिर की "किसी मंत्री को, प्रधान मंत्री को विदेश मंत्रालय को"। यहाँ आप प्रार्थना, इच्छा इन शब्दों पर ध्यान देगे, क्योंकि अगर विदेश मंत्री जी इस वक्त कह दे कि उन के पास कोई लिखी हुई चिट्ठी नहीं आई तो यह बात बिल्कुल यहाँ पर बेमौजू होगी। उन के भाषण में चिट्ठी बगैरह का कोई सवाल नहीं है। इच्छा का सवाल है। यह बड़ा सवाल किस्सा हो जायेगा हम लिये मैं विदेश मंत्री जी के बयान को छोड़े देना हूँ।

अब जो स्वेतलाना जी ने खन निष्ठा पा, और वह खत निष्ठा देवेन्द्र बाहरी को, उम को देखिये। वह पन्द्रह शील्ल वर्ष की उम्र से समाजवादी आन्दोलन के साथ बड़ा है, पनपा है। उम समाजवादी आन्दोलन के साथ जिस ने समाज को शोषक मनुष्य ने बचाना चाहा है और मनुष्य को सर्वसाही राज्य से दोनो बातों को याद रखना जरूरी है क्योंकि किसी एक को याद रखने में अमरीका की तरफ मामला मुक जाता है और किसी दूसरे को याद रखने से रुम की तरफ। हम लिये मैं यह दुबारा कहे देता हूँ कि पन्द्रह वर्ष की उम्र से पिछने चौदह वर्ष में उलने हम लोगों के साथ रह कर के समाज को शोषक मनुष्य से बचाना चाहा है और मनुष्य को सर्वसाही राज्य में। अब स्वेतलाना निष्ठा रही है कि "अब मैं कामाकांकर में रह गईंगी क्योंकि राबा सत्य बहुत कुछ

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

हो गए हैं यह जानकर कि मैं मसज्जी के लिए जा रही हूँ। श्रव में कालाकाकर मेरू सकती हूँ, तयारी के साथ रह सकती हूँ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : राजा साहब कौन ?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया कालाकाकर में एक ही राजा साहब है बल्कि बाकी लोग लाल साहब ही हैं। छोटे भाइयों को लाल साहब कहा जाना है। यह भी एक कारण हुआ था उस बंचारी के दृष्टी होना का।

यह भी यह कह रही है कि मैं यह गई हूँ, ऊब गई हूँ और अब इस बात को ध्याये नहीं चलाना चाहती हूँ।

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह महीवा (मानन्द) : यह खन उसके हाथ का लिखा हुआ है ?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : हाथ का लिखा हुआ है, उनके हाथ का लिखा हुआ है और जब आप चाहें मगवा कर आपको दिखा सकता हूँ। वह ऐसा जगह रखा हुआ है कि उसको लाने में देर लगेगी।

उसने कहा कि वह थोड़ी हुई है, ऊबो हुई है। ऐसा क्यों ? क्योंकि जब कभी, उमने यह सबल उठाया विदेश मंत्रालय के सामने या किसी भी मंत्री अथवा अफसर के सामने— मैं उन सब के नाम नहीं गिनाना चाहता हूँ— उसको याद दिलाया गया कि तुम्हारी बच्ची कस में है, दूसरे उसको याद दिलाया गया कि यहाँ की आबोहवा बड़ी गर्म है, अनुकूल नहीं रहेगी, तीसरे उसको याद दिलाया गया कि शुक में लोग तुम को बड़ा छोड़ेंगे, बूढ़ेंगे फिर बाद में तुम्हारी पुछताछ नहीं रहेगी जो हर एक सरकारों की रूढ़ कस्ती है और चौथे उसको भारत-रक्त के रिक्तों के बारे में बताया गया। उसको धुंसा हो गई, वह थक गई

ऊब गई और उस बात में उसने यह भी लिखा है कि आपसे यह मेरी गलती हुई है कि मैंने सब सम्भावनाओं को नहीं इस्तेमाल किया। यह बात मैं ज्यादा बताना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि स्वेतलाना जी के सामने दो पंथ थे, एक पंथ था अनुनय का, प्रार्थना का, समझाने बुझाने का। इस वक्त मैं आप से ज्यादा बात नहीं कहूंगा। इनाहावाद में न जाने कितने जजों तक से उमने प्रार्थना की कि किसी तरह मुझे हिन्दुस्तान में रहने दो और उसका आसानी से पना लगाया जा सकता है, न जाने कितने और लोगों से भी उसने प्रार्थना कि। दूसरा रास्ता मैंने उसको बताया क्योंकि वह दुखी हो कर मेरे पास भी आई थी। तब मैंने कहा था कि तुम लड़ जाओ, प्रार्थना करने से काम नहीं चलेगा। तुम मेरे घर आओ और वहा रहो और लोग जबदंगी से तुम को हटाना चाहते तो जाने से इन्कार कर दो, देखे कौन तुम्हारे साथ जबदंगी करना है। तब उसने जवाब दिया था कि जिन्दगी इतनी आसान नहीं है। यह वह मसज्जी में भी मुझ को कई बार कह चुकी थी कि जिन्दगी इतनी आसान नहीं है। मैं भी ज्यादा उसको नहीं कह पाया एक तो इस कारण से कि मैं इसी तरह की एक और अमरीकन औरत भागों त्किन्वर को बचा नहीं पाया था जिसे पुलिस ने जबदस्ती मोटर और हवाई जहाज में उठा कर अमरीका भेज दिया था। मझे डर लगा कि यह तो स्वेतलाना है, इस हीरे को मैं कहां से बचा पाऊंगा, यह तो जबदस्ती भेज दी जायेगी। थोड़ा मुझ को डर लगा और थोड़ा मैं इस वक्त इस सचन में स्वीकार करता हूँ कि मैं गलती कर गया उस औरत के बिभाग को पहचानने में कि वह इतनी भी मजबूत हो सकती है कि लड़ जायेगी। अगर जरूर थी मुझे ख्याल होता इसका तो मैं उसको जबर रहने के लिये बाध्य करता। दूसरे यह भी बात थी कि मैं चुनाव में इतना पीसा हुआ था कि पूरा दिमाग इस्तेमाल नहीं कर पाया। मैं दो पंथ थे उसके सामने।

मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि शरणार्थी और वीसा का फर्क इस बहस में न करना। आप खुद कह चुके हो शरणार्थी-वीसा, वीसा यहां रहने के लिये, शरणार्थी कानूनी ढंग से हमेशा के लिये। खुद चौथी या पांचवी दिल्ली को देख लेना। उसका नाम जहां-पनाह हो सकता है। दस पांच बरस के लिये वह वन्त रहा होगा। दुनिया का कोई भी आदमी चाहे जहां से, दुखी हुआ, सताया हुआ यहां आकर पनाह पा सकता था। महाभारत में तो लाखों किस्से इस तरह के भरे पड़े हैं। किसी को शरण देने के लिये युद्ध तक हो जाया करते थे, राज्य तक को भी आंच में यहां के राजा डाल दिया करते थे, अगर कोई हमारे यहां रहना चाहता था तो। शेन का किस्सा है, कितने ही किस्से हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि सदन के हर एक सदस्य का दिन दुखे यह देख कर कि इस औरत को कितना दुख पहुंचा है।

एक वान में भूत गया हूँ। एक सभा में उन्होंने भाषण दिया था। बड़ी विचित्र बात है कि स्तालिन को लड़की इलाहाबाद में एक सभा में भाषण दे और कुछ एक लोगों को छोड़ कर किसी को पता न चले। वह लायज क्लब की सभा थी और जज कुवर बहादुर अस्ताना उनके सभापति थे। 24 फरवरी को वह सभा हुई थी। उनमें उमने कहा था कि मैं हिन्दुस्तान पहली दफा आई हूँ। मैं इस देश को प्रेम करती हूँ। मेरी इच्छा है कि मैं यहां लम्बा रह सकूँ। यह उसका भाषण 24 फरवरी का था। और जो उमने निजी बातें कहीं उन्हें आप अभी छोड़ दें।

इस में थोड़ी सी चीज मैं नागरिकता के बारे में कह देना चाहता हूँ। अभी तक सारे संसार में नागरिकता केवल शारीरिक रही है। जितने संसार के कानून हैं, नागरिकता वे उनके अनुसार देते हैं और उसी को देते हैं जो किसी देश में पैदा होता है शरीर के हिसाब से या किसी देश में दो पांच

दस बरस तक वह रह जाता है और वह भी शरीर के हिसाब से। जितने भी नागरिकता के गुण हैं वे शरीर के गुण हैं --

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप समाप्त करने की कोशिश करें।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : इस तरह की बहस में पहले मुझ को हमेशा आधा घंटा या पैंतीस मिनट मिला करते थे। अब मैं आशा करता हूँ कि मुझे जरा ज्यादा समय आप देंगे।

नागरिकता के जो दूसरे गुण हैं, भावना का, मन का, चित्त का जो भारत में होना चाहिये, उनविषयों के कारण अथवा महात्मा गांधी के कारण वह गुण त्रिकुल नागरिकता में लाया नहीं गया है। हमने यूरोप, अमरीका आदि से केवल शारीरिक गुण नागरिकता का ले लिया है। यह भी मैं आप से कह दूँ कि यह भी बात मैंने खुद अपने मन से नहीं निकाली है। मेरा एक जर्मन दोस्त व्यरनर ओयर्टल मुझ को कहा करता था कि यह क्या बात है कि तुम भी अपने देश में त्रिकुल यूरोपियन लोगों की नकल करते जा रहे हो, तुम्हारी नागरिकता तो थोड़ी बहुत मन की, चित्त की, संस्कृति की होनी चाहिये। तो यह उस हिसाब से भी बड़ी भारी गलती हो गई है।

ब्रजेश सिंह के बारे में मैं थोड़ा सा कहना चाहता हूँ। उनका यहां भी जिक्र हुआ है और जब भी जिक्र हुआ आम तौर से उनका कम्प्युनिस्ट होने के तौर पर ही जिक्र हुआ। आम तौर से उनको कम्प्युनिस्ट समझा जाता है। काफी अर्से वह अपने जीवन में कम्प्युनिस्ट रहे हैं। लेकिन बहुत काफी अर्से वह समाजवादी भी रहे हैं। वही समाजवादी जो समाज को मैंने कहा है सर्वथा ही राज्य से बचाना चाहते हैं। यह दूसरी बात है कि हम लोग इतने गरीब और इतने मुफलिस हैं कि लोगों को अच्छी तरह

[श० राम मणीहर लोहिया]

से रखा नहीं पाते। उनका एक किस्सा मैं बताता हूँ उस दिन का जब हिटलर की पलटन ने बर्लिन में अजबूर मुहूर्तों में, फ्लेमिंग्स और प्लाउन और बैडिंग इलाकों में जुलूस निकाला था पहली दफा। तब वे उन्मत्त थीं, बुझी के भारे पागल थीं। मैं तब वहाँ पर पड़ा करता था। यह ब्रजेस मेरे धर्तिय के रूप में मेरे साथ ठहरे हुये थे। उनके पास कोई पासपोर्ट बगैरह नहीं था। यह मेरे भी धारससम्मान का मामला हो गया था; उस वक्त कुछ झगड़ा सा हो गया था जिस वर में मैं रहता था उसके लड़के से क्योंकि वह गूटसस्टाफेल या स्टुल्ले धाबताइनुग में था। बहुत मामला खराब था। हिटली दो महीने पहले ही गद्दी पर बैठा था। ब्रजेस जेल जा सकता था। मेरी सब पढ़ाई लिखाई खत्म हो सकती थी। मुझ को भी जेल भेजा जा सकता था, मुझ को निकास सकते थे। लेकिन हम बडे रहे, उस उन्मत्ता के सामने अपने धारस-सम्मान को बचाते द्ये। यह ब्रजेस समाज-वादी भी अपने जीवन में बहुत देर तक रहे हैं। और यह स्वेतलाना न सिर्फ स्तालिन की लड़की है, यह ब्रजेस की पत्नी भी है, न सिर्फ ब्रजेस की पत्नी है यह भारतीय भी है और शरीर की परिभाषा से भी तथा मेरी उस परिभाषा से भी, मन की, बिल की, परिभाषा से भी। यह सिर्फ भारतीय नहीं, है यह धादमी भी है क्योंकि जो तीन बार मैं इससे मिला हूँ मैं कह सकता हूँ कि इसकी तुलना मैं एक फूल से कर सकता हूँ, चम्पा हो, झांकड़ हो। जीवन से ठोकर खा कर इतना इसके दिल पर असर पड़ा कि एक बार तो उसने यहाँ तक कह दिया था कि मैं राजनीति से बूना करती हूँ। मसकमी में मुझ के उसने कहा कि मैं राजनीति से बूना करती हूँ और राजनीति से बूना करने के न जाने किसने कारण और उचित कारण रहे होंगे। मैं भी बोड़ी बहुत राजनीति में कुछ लोगों में बूना करने बनता हूँ, कई बार सोचता हूँ, किंतु क्याह मंत्र यका हूँ, राजनीति सचमुच

कितनी बुरी है। मयाने उसके मन पर क्या असर पड़ा होगा और उसी युवा में उसने यहाँ कुछ इनारे दोस्तों को यह भी कहा कि तुम भाजाव हो गए हो। तुमने आजादी की लड़ाई जीती, मामूम होता है कि तुम को आजादी की एक और लड़ाई लड़नी पड़ेगी, जिस के तुम बस और अमरीका से छुटकारा पा सको—इसके लिये तुम को दोबारा एक लड़ाई लड़नी पड़ेगी। जब वह यहाँ ठहरी हुई थी, तब उसने ये वाक्य कहे। मैं समझता हूँ कि इन वाक्यों को याद करते हुये हमें इस इन्सान के बारे में कुछ ज्यादा सोच-विचार करना चाहिये। मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि बहुत से लोग जब होता है, तब, कोई न कोई मामला इधर-उधर का लाकर के असली बात को बिगाड दिया करते हैं। इन्सान को बूंदना है—इस इन्सान, स्वतलाना को, न कि किसी अमरीकी या ब्ली सामने को।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपको यह भी याद दिलाऊँ कि कई दफा हम लोग गलती कर जाते हैं। जैसे, आहार के ऊपर जब चर्चा होती है, तो लोग सोचते हैं कि यह तो आहार पर चर्चा है, इसका भाषा से क्या मतलब है? तो क्या यह पशुओं का आहार है? पशुओं के आहार को भाषा से मतलब नहीं है। लेकिन मनुष्यों के आहार की उत्पत्ति और उसका वितरण अगर ठीक करना है, तो मनुष्य की भाषा के द्वारा ही हो सकता है, और किसी तरह से नहीं हो सकता है। उस मनुष्य को बूंदना है।

उसी तरह से मनुष्य मरता है गोली के, गोली चारे कांचेसी हो और चाहे गैर-कांचेसी हो। इस बात को आप ने मुझे कम कहने नहीं दिया। मैं आप से जोर से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब आप में कम मुझे रोका, तो वह बात सचची नहीं रही।

श्रीमती लक्ष्मी कर् (विपक्ष) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम भयंकर आश्चर्य व्यक्त करती हैं।

हुये हैं और अब छः बज रहे हैं। माननीय सदस्य बीस मिनट से बोल रहे हैं। आखिर वह क्या कहना चाहते हैं? वह यह नहीं कहते कि हमें क्या करना है।

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : माननीय

सदस्या घर जायें।

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member will now come to the point. He has already taken twenty minutes.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं अपने समय के भीतर ही रहूंगा। मशकिल यह है कि जहां मनुष्य की चर्चा होने लगती है, वहां कुछ लोगों को बहुत बुरा लगने लगता है। वे मनुष्य की चर्चा पसन्द नहीं किया करते हैं।

इस मनुष्य को ढूंढना आज की अवस्था में कितना जरूरी हो गया है, यह इस से प्रकट है कि जहां एक तरफ लाखों लोग बिन-खाये मर रहे हों, वहां दूसरी तरफ फ्रांसीसी खाना कितना बढ़िया होता है, उस का प्रदर्शन रूज-ए-न्वार—लाल और काला—में होता है। यह इन्सान है, स्वेतलाना है। जिस देश में ऐसी वृत्ति आ जायेगी कि लोग अपनी तकलीफ और अपनी कमी, कम भोजन का आपस में बराबर बंटवारा नहीं करेंगे खाली यह कोशिश करेंगे कि खुद तो मस्ती में रह लो, रूज-ए-न्वार चलाते रहो, और बाकी जनता को पीसते रहो, वह जनता और वह सरकार स्वेतलाना को बचा नहीं सकती। इन्सान को ढूंढना है।

आखिर क्यों डर गये? मोचा कि भारत और रूस के रिश्ते बिगड़ जायेंगे। भारत और रूस के रिश्ते क्या बिगड़ते! यह मैं मानता हूं कि स्टालिन की लड़की रूस छोड़ कर के आये, यह रूस पर मामूली चोट नहीं थी, बहुत बड़ी चोट थी, आज से छः सात बरस पहले जब ह्यूश्चेव साहब ने स्टालिन के झूठे सन्चे, जो कुछ भी हों, पूरे किस्मे सुनाने शुरू किये, शायद उसी तरह की यह चोट थी। लेकिन यह चोट लग चुकी थी, स्वेतलाना

यहां आ चुकी थी। मेरा अपना खयाल है कि अगर स्वेतलाना को यहां रहने दिया जाता, तो इस चोट को सम्हाला जा सकता था। आखिर वह क्या चाहती थी। यही तो कि बोली और आचरण का स्वातंत्र्य रहे— हम जहां चाहे जा सकें, चाहे जो बोल सकें, चाहे जिस से मित्रता कर सकें। बोली और आचरण के स्वातंत्र्य को निबाहने के लिए सर्वग्राही राज्य की ताकत को कम करना आवश्यक होता है। अगर रूस वाले शुरू में इस बात को न समझते, तो मैं खाली आप को इंगलिस्तान और अमरीका के रिश्ते का एक सिद्धान्त बताये देता हूं। कई दफा वे आपस में बिगड़ जाया करते हैं, तो इंगलिस्तान और अमरीका वा ने कहते हैं कि देखो, हम लोग बहुत अच्छे दोस्त हैं, इतने अच्छे दोस्त कि एक दूसरे की कमियां भी सुन सकते हैं और सुन कर उस पर . . .

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member should finish within two minutes. There should be some limit somewhere.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आप यह न समझें कि मैं अपने अधिकार से बाहर जा रहा हूं। अगर आप चाहते हैं, तो मैं दो मिनट में ही खत्म कर देता हूं।

स्वेतलाना को जो घाव लगा था, अगर वह भारत में रह जाती, तो शायद वह धीरे धीरे पूरा हो जाता। यहां की हवा ही कुछ नर्म है, कड़ी नहीं है, लोगों के कड़ेपन को खत्म कर दिया करती है। यहां के लोग उस में बहुत ज्यादा सहनशील बन जाते हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि वे कम सहनशील बनें, लेकिन वे बेचारे सहनशील बन जाते हैं। अगर स्वेतलाना भारत में रह जाती, तो उस का घाव पूरा हो जाता। वह भारत में न रह सकने के कारण बाहर गई है। स्विटजरलैंड में है। पता नहीं है। लोग कहते हैं कि शायद वह अमरीका पहुंच गई होगी। आप याद रखना कि यह घाव बिल्कुल दूर और गहरा रहेगा, क्योंकि अमरीका और यूरोप के

[डा० राम मरोहर नोहिया]

देशों में इतना स्वातंत्र्य है त्रखबारों का कि वे कुरेद कुरेद कर उस से उस का किस्सा निकालेंगे और तब रूस को और ज्यादा गहरी चोट लगेगी, तब रूस और तिलमिलायेंगे, तब रूस उन्मत्त हो जायेगा और तब हमारी बात को समझेगा ।

अगर स्वेतलाना हिन्दुस्तान में रह गई होती, तो रूस के लिए भी ज्यादा अच्छा रहा होता, क्योंकि बातें संयम से हो पातीं । अब वहां के स्वातंत्र्य वाले त्रखबार खोद-खोद कर पूरी बातें निकाल कर रूस को खराब करेंगे । चाहे अमरीका की सरकार रूस की सरकार से मित्रता निबाहना चाहती हो, लेकिन आप जानते हैं कि अमरीका में स्वातंत्र्य है । आखिर सी० आई० ए० की दिन-रात जो चर्चा होती है, उस का सहारा क्या है ? न्यूयार्क टाइम्स का । वह न होता, तो वहां पर ये बहस न हो पातीं । इस मानी में वह तोड़ तोड़ कर बातें निकालने वाला देश है ।

मैं अब भी कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर भारत और रूस के रिश्ते सुधारने हों, तो फिर स्वेतलाना को यहां ले आना चाहिए । इस के लिए कोई ऐसा मर्द या और औरत जाये—औरत जाये, तो बड़ा अच्छा है, . . . । मैं ने स्वेतलाना को अभी चम्पा कहा । प्रधान मंत्री की और हरकतों के बारे में मेरी जो कुछ भी राय हो—वह हैं नहीं—लेकिन उन्हें मैं आज एक अनोखे और विरले किस्म की चमेली कहना चाहता हूं । वह गद्दी पर बैठे हुई हैं । एक चमेली गद्दी पर बैठी हो, तो एक चम्पा हमारे देश में शरण न पा कर, बीसा न पा कर, दर-दर घूमती रहे, यह अच्छा नहीं है । उस को यहां वापस बुलाओ । उस से भारत और रूस के रिश्ते कुछ अच्छे ही होंगे, बरे नहीं होंगे, चाहे थोड़ी देर के लिए रूस हम से बिगड़ जाये और समझे कि यहां पर क्या मामला किया जा रहा है ।

आखिर में मैं फिर से उस “बदनसीब जपकर” की बात कहूंगा । “जमीन दो गज”—

सिर्फ दो गज—“कूए यार में ।” यह कूए-यार पैदाइशी वाला नहीं, यह कूए-यार है दिल वाला, भावना वाला, चित्त वाला और मन वाला ।

Mr. Speaker: Now, I have got a list of Members before me. We have already taken half an hour. Shall we take another half an hour? The Members may put questions and the hon. Minister may reply then.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह तो ढाई घंटे की बहस हो सकती है । इस को अगले सप्ताह ले जाया जाये ।

Mr. Speaker: 2 hours is the maximum limit. We need not necessarily take 2 hours. One hour may be taken on this. We have already taken half an hour. I suggest that some of you who have sent me chits put questions and then the hon. Minister may reply so that we may finish it today. The questions may be long perhaps and they may take 15 minutes and the hon. Minister may take another 15 minutes.

श्री मधु लिमये : इस से नहीं बनेगा डेढ़ घंटा और दोजिये ।

Mr. Speaker: We may finish it today. Otherwise, if we continue it tomorrow, some of the important things will be glossed over tomorrow. I am calling only those who have sent me chits; I am not taking fresh chits. The rule is very clear that only those Members who have already intimated the Speaker are permitted to take part in this. I have already got intimations from some Members. I am calling them only. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy.

Shri Nambiar: (Tiruchirappalli): I may be allowed to submit that this is not a half-an-hour discussion. This discussion is being raised under rule 193.

Mr. Speaker: I know I have called Mr. Surendranath Dwivedy.

Shri Nambiar: This is wrong, Sir. I may be allowed.

श्री मधु सिन्घे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस पर दो-बाई बंटे तक बहुत चल सकती है, वहाँ आस बंटे की बहुत में और इस में जिसको मध्य समय की बहुत कहते हैं, उस में फर्क क्या है। इस को खत्म क्यों कर रहे हैं, दो-बाई बंटे चलने दीजिये।

Mr. Speaker: 2 hours is the limit. Not more than 2 hours. The rule is very clear.

श्री मधु सिन्घे : तो ठीक है इस को दो घंटे चलने दीजिये।

Mr. Speaker: I will ask the House whether they are prepared to sit for another hour. I have no objection

Some Hon. Members: Yes

Mr. Speaker: Mr Surendranath Dwivedy.

श्री सुरेन्द्रनाथ द्विवेदी (केन्द्रपाठा)
अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो स्वेतलाना को लेकर जो विचार हो रहा है, मालूम पड़ता है कि हमारे हिन्दुस्तान की पार्लियामेन्ट के सामने यह सब से बड़ा सवाल है। जो भी हो, मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारी गवर्नमेन्ट ने जो बयान इस हाउस में और दूसरे घर में दिया है, उन में मामला ज्यादा रहस्यजनक बन गया है। रहस्यजनक मैं इस लिये कहता हूँ—डॉक्टर साहब ने विस्तार से सब बातें रखी हैं, मैं उस में नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ—कि अब तक सब पढ़ कर हमें ताज्जुब लगता है कि हमारे विदेश मंत्री ने अब तक जो बातें कहीं हैं—पता नहीं क्या स्काउट है उन के मन में, सब बात साफ़ रखने के लिये कुछ धायद कहीं घटक गये हैं। क्योंकि उन का जो बयान कल दूसरे घर में हुआ वहाँ उन्होंने साफ़ धीरे पर बोला और दिनेश सिंह का नाम लिया—कि उनकी चाची माई तो इस में क्या खराबी है और गवर्नमेन्ट का इस में क्या ताज्जुब है? मैं अपने एक्सटर्नल प्रफेसर्स मिनिस्टर साहब से पूछना चाहता हूँ जो कि अब रहे हैं, बौद्ध धर्मस्थ रहे हैं—क्या वह जानते हैं कि फिलोसॉफी की चाची है जो

बात साफ़ हो जाती है कि वह भारतीय हैं और उन्होंने दिनेश सिंह को शादी किया था। लेकिन इस घर में जब इस के ऊपर विचार हुआ, तब बार बार पछा गया कि क्या उन्होंने दिनेश सिंह को मौरिज किया था, तब हमारे वैदेशिक मंत्री बोले—इस में दिया गया है—

This Indian gentleman was not registered in Russia

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): They do not register such marriages.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: This Indian gentleman had a wife here who was judicially separated but not divorced from him. That is the position with regard to marriage

अब प्रश्न यह है कि यह सच है कि या वह जो बोला गया है वह सच है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस बात में ज्यादा दूर तक जाने की जरूरत नहीं है—जो झगडा है वह यह है कि वह लैटर भेजा था या नहीं और दिनेश सिंह को यहाँ रहने के लिये बोला था या नहीं, दिनेश सिंह उस वक़्त एक्सटर्नल प्रफेसर्स में मिनिस्टर में, इस हैसियत की वजह से उन्होंने दिनेश सिंह को बोला प्रक़्श दिनेश सिंह उनका भतीजा है, इस लिये उन को बोला, इसमें कोई फर्क की बात नहीं है। बात सिर्फ़ यह है कि अगर उसने दिनेश सिंह को यहाँ रहने के वास्ते बोला तो वह यहाँ पर रहना चाहती थी। बल्कि वह समझ लेना चाहिये कि दिनेश सिंह को सिर्फ़ भतीजा होने की वजह से बोला, ऐसी बात नहीं है, बल्कि इस लिये कि वह एक्सटर्नल प्रफेसर्स के मिनिस्टर हैं और वह उसका यहाँ रहने का इन्तज़ाम कर देंगे, इसलिये उसने इन को बोला।

अब प्रश्न यह है कि जो लैटर हमारे सामने है, उससे ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है कि दिनेश सिंह नहीं चाहते हैं कि वह इस देश में रहे। इस लैटर से वह बात बिजुल साफ़ है। हमारे वैदेशिक मंत्री इस बात को जानते हैं कि अब चाची वहाँ पर रहती है और फिर उसका सम्बन्ध में अधिकार का सवाल भी पैदा हुआ और

[श्री सुरेन्द्र नाथ द्विवेदी]

भी तरह तरह की दूसरी बातें उठेंगी। तो शायद इसी लिये वह चाहते थे कि किसी तरह भी हो, वह यहां पर न रह पायें और इसी वजह से यह सब कुछ किया गया। यह बात देश कभी विश्वास नहीं करेगा और दुनिया के लोग भी विश्वास नहीं करेंगे, चाहे आप जितनी सफाई दें, कि स्वतलाना जो इतनी दूर से आई, इतने प्रेम के साथ इस देश में आई, अपने बच्चे-बच्ची को छोड़ कर आई, उसकी इस देश में, भारत में रहने की ख्वाहिश नहीं थी तथा उसकी जो अभिलाषा थी, उसने अपनी अभिलाषा को सरकार के पास भेजा भी। जब उसने ऐसा कहा है तो फिर हमारे वैदेशिक मन्त्री यह कहें कि कोई प्राइवेट मिटिज़न किसी प्राइवेट आदमी के साथ कोई बात कहे, उससे हमारा क्या सम्बन्ध है। ऐसा तो दुनिया में कहीं नहीं चलता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब ये सब बातें यहां पर कही गई हैं, तब दिनेश सिंह जी यहां पर आकर अपना परसनल एक्सप्लेनेशन क्यों नहीं देते हैं कि क्या बात सच है, क्या झूठ है। जब यहां पर बार बार कहा जाता है कि दिनेश सिंह एक्सटर्नल अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर थे, और स्वतलाना ने अपनी डिजायर उन को एक्सप्रेस की थी, कम्युनिकेट की थी, तब मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह यहां आकर क्यों नहीं परसनल एक्सप्लेनेशन के तौर पर सब बातें जाहिर करते हैं। इससे साबित होता है कि उनकी डिजायर उसको यहां पर रखने की नहीं थी और हमारी गवर्नमेंट ने इस सारे मामले को खराब तरीके से बिगाड़ा है और जैसा डा० लोहिया ने कहा है मैं उनसे सहमत हूँ कि जो हो गया, सो हो गया, अब जो कहा जाता है कि वह हम को एप्लीकेशन करे, तो एप्लीकेशन की बात नहीं है बल्कि हमारी गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से उसको बोलना चाहिये कि हम उन को अपने देश में रखने के लिये राजी हैं।

Shri D. C. Sharma: I endorse every word of what Dr. Lohia has said. I think he has not distorted anything and he has not exaggerated any-

thing. But I want to ask one question. How far is it true—this is going on in the Lobbies of Parliament: this is being whispered in almost all the homes of India; I did not want to mention names, but since my hon. friend, Shri Surendranath Dwivedy, always calls a spade by the name of a spade and since he has mentioned the name of Raja Dinesh Singh, I am also mentioning his name—how far is it true that Raja Dinesh Singh abetted by the Cabinet Secretary, Shri L. K. Jha, was responsible for hatching a plot...

Mr. Speaker: He is not Cabinet Secretary.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I do not remember the designations of all these bureaucrats.

Anyhow, how far Raja Dinesh Singh abetted by Shri L. K. Jha, Cabinet Secretary or whatever he may be...

Mr. Speaker: Do not say Cabinet Secretary.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I am sorry, but I hope he will become Cabinet Secretary some day—abetted by L. K. Jha, had a plot somewhere. I want to leave the place vague, I do not want to mention the place, to enlist the service of CIA, so that this lady who used to read the Bhagavat Gita, who could write in Hindi, who used to bathe in the holy Ganges, was spirited away out of India and taken to Switzerland, so that she could not leave a footprint on the sands of India even for one or two or three months?

Shri Nambiar: Very pertinent question.

Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai): I submit this question involves the important aspect of relationship between our country and the USSR, and, on the other hand, our own sovereignty is involved in this issue. So, I would like the whole House not to take the question in a party light, because both these things are important for our country.

My information is, and I would like Shri Chaglaji to attend to this

in a sobre rep'y and to my sugges-
tion also....

**The Minister of External Affairs
Shri M. C. Chagla):** I am quite sober

Shri Hem Barua (Mangaldai): Al-
ways sobre, except in the evening!

Shri Nambiar: Why this excep-
tion?

Shri Umanath: My information is
that this arrangement to get Mrs.
Svetlana from Soviet Union to India
and then to western countries was
being made from January, 1966 itself.
The second information is that Mr.
Dinesh Singh had undertaken with
the Soviet Government leaders finan-
cial and other responsibilities also as
far as her coming over here was con-
cerned. Thirdly, after her coming,
while she was at Kalakankar and at
Lucknow she was contacted by CIA
men; especially while at Lucknow
when she went to a theatre to see
the cinema, there the CIA men joined
and had conversations with her.
Another information is that on the
day of her departure from India to
Switzerland, in the evening at about
4 p.m., when she was in the Soviet
Embassy, she had a phone call by
which she was asked to go to Mr.
Dinesh Singh's house, and then to
Mr. T.N. Kaul's house, for a farewell
dinner at Mr. Kaul's house. After re-
ceiving the phone call, she left for Mr.
Dinesh Singh's house, and at about 7
p.m. Mr. T. N. Kaul's daughter....

**Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh (Par-
bhani):** Were you in the CIA for
some time? You seem to know so
many things.

Shri Umanath: I got the informa-
tion from the same source from
where I got the information of CIA
being in the American Embassy.

An hon. Member: From a Russian
source?

Shri Nambiar: We are CIA to CIA.

Shri Umanath: We have got a
counter-CIA, I am proud of that, to
trace the CIA.

At about 7 p.m. Mr. T. N. Kaul's
daughter came to the Soviet Embassy
under the pretext of taking Mrs.
Svetlana, and when from Mr. Dinesh
Singh's house Mr. Svetlana was not
returning, an enquiry was made on
the phone. It was stated from Mr.
Dinesh Singh's house that she must
have gone to the Jumna Banks for
prayer because recently she had
started going to temples and all those
things. This is the information
which I have gathered, because she
had been to Mr. Dinesh's house after
the phone call to spirit her away to
the American Embassy, as the Exter-
nal Affairs Minister the other day
said here.

Finally, at the airport this is what
happened. The other day the Exter-
nal Affairs Minister said that for
foreigners the "P" form is not requir-
ed. My information is that as per
the rules, if the ticket is purchased
in foreign currency by a foreigners,
no "P" form is required, but if the
ticket is purchased in Indian cur-
rency, the "P" form is required. I
want the Minister to clear this posi-
tion.

Now, this ticket was purchased
partly in foreign currency and there
was shortage, and then Indian cur-
rency was paid. So, when this hap-
pened, how is it that without the
"P" form she was allowed? So, the
point is that either when the ticket
was purchased with Indian currency
and the "P" form was asked for by
the airport authorities and without
the "P" form she was not allowed,
then, as the saying goes, it is proba-
ble that, Mr. Dinesh Singh phoned
to the airport authorities and get her
allowed without the "P" form; other-
wise, it may be the other thing, that
the airport authorities must have
violated the rules and allowed her to
proceed without the "P" form.
The other day I said that this Mr.
Rae the second secretary in the
American Embassy was a CIA man
after getting various confirmations.
This person escorted her to Switzer-
land. I say that he has no business

[Shri Umanath]

to do that because it is not a case where the lady has taken an American citizenship or got asylum from America. She has not been given asylum in America. She is a Soviet citizen. Why should he accompany her when she has not been given asylum. He goes and purchases a ticket for her; he goes to Switzerland with a Soviet citizen. She is being taken away from our land to Switzerland. A Soviet citizen is being removed by the second secretary in the American Embassy. That is why I say he has violated the sovereignty of our country. I demand that he must be sent back from here and our Government must see that he is thrown out of here.

Shrimati Lakshmikantamma (Khammam): The very fact that Dr. Lohia, a turbulent Member of this House turned so romantic and humanitarian ... (Interruptions.) I am complementing him; I agree with him. A number of people from foreign countries have been attached to our country. In the Sivananda Ashram I have seen a number of people coming from all over the world from different countries, from west and east in search of peace. From the accounts that Dr. Lohia gave and from what I have read about her bathing in the Ganges and worshipping Lord Krishna with folded hands and closed eyes—all these show that she was attached to this country. We should not allow her coming here to be politicaly exploited. If we give asylum for her in this country, I do not think it will affect our relations with Russia. We should not allow this thing to be exploited politically by the CIA and other western countries; we should not allow her difficulties to be exploited by others for political purposes. Ours is a fearless country and it is our duty to uphold what is right. We must give protection to a person who is the daughter-in-law of this great land.

Shri Nambiar: Sometimes she is very sober.

Shri Sonavane: She is always sober.

Shri Hem Barua: Whatever that may be, I do not want to indulge in any witch-hunting but I would say that I do not want India to be a sanctuary for all discarded women of the world... (Interruptions.)

18.18 hrs.

[SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK in the Chair]

Shrimati Lakshmikantamma: Why discarded? You should not say so.

Shri Hem Barua: Whatever that might be, I want to know this. It was reported in certain sections of the Press that Svetlana had her ticket purchased with American dollars or with Indian currency. If she bought her ticket for Switzerland in American dollars, would the Minister enlighten us how it was possible for her to get American dollars? If she purchased ticket in Indian currency, how could it be possible for her to do it without a P form which is very essential for this?

श्री मधु लिमये : सभापति महोदय, स्वेतलाना ने यहां रहने के सम्बन्ध में कोई प्रार्थना या विनती औपचारिक या अनौपचारिक रूप में की थी या नहीं इस के बारे में बड़ी चर्चा चल रही है, और उन की क्या इच्छा थी इस के बारे में एक चिट्ठी डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया ने सभा की टेबल पर रखी है। "न्यूयार्क टाइम्स" के 20 मार्च के अंक में जो कुछ मैंने पढ़ा है केवल वह मैं सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ जिससे विदेश मन्त्री के दिमाग में जो बातें चल रही हैं उनकी सफाई हो जाये।

20 मार्च के न्यूयार्क टाइम्स में यह है और उस का सम्वाददाता लिखता है कि :

"Those who knew the 42-year old Svetlana during her 67 days' stay here, believe that she wanted nothing more than to remain in Kalakanker for at least a foreseeable future, if not for the rest of her days. Certainly she wanted to stay. She used to say that if she were forced to leave

she would jump into the Ganga or throw herself off the Qutub Minar."

Shri D. C. Sharma: Who will now throw her off the Qutub Minar?

श्री मधु लिमये : उन के यहां रहने की इच्छा कितनी तीव्र थी यह इससे साफ होता है। मेरा ख्याल है कि कम से कम अब विदेश मन्त्री इस सत्य को स्वीकारेंगे और स्वेतलाना को सम्मान के साथ बुलायेंगे।

श्री जार्ज फरनेंडो (वम्बई-दक्षिण) : मैं कुछ सवाल विदेश मन्त्री से पूछना चाहता हूँ। क्या मन्त्री महोदय के सामने कभी ऐसी कोई चिट्ठियाँ आई हैं, या उन्होंने देखी हैं, जिन को श्री दिनेश सिंह व श्री टी० एन० कौल ने, अथवा इन दोनों में से एक ने दिल्ली में अमरीकी दूतावास में रहने वाले किसी अफसर को लिखा हो।

दूसरे क्या विदेश मन्त्री को इस बात की जानकारी भास्को स्थित अपने राजदूत से आई है कि जब राजदूत को विदेश मन्त्री ग्रोमिको साहब ने अमरीका के राजदूत को वहां पर बुलाया तब उन्हें ऐसा बतलाया कि हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार के बड़े मन्त्री और बड़े अफसरों के कई ऐसे कागजात हैं जिनके जरिये अमरीकी दूतावास के कई लोगों से यह अपील की गई थी कि वह स्वेतलाना को हिन्दुस्तान से बाहर जाने में मदद करें।

इसके बाद जो प्रश्न मुझे पूछना है वह एक कानूनी मामले के बारे में है। असल में डा० लोहिया ने इस मामले को जिस तरीके से छोड़ा उसके बाद शायद यह प्रश्न नहीं पूछना चाहिये, लेकिन चूँकि सरकार का कानून से सम्बन्ध है इस लिये मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या जब स्वेतलाना हिन्दुस्तान आई तब उसको एक महीने के लिये वीजा दिया गया। 20 दिसम्बर को हिन्दुस्तान में स्वतलाना जी का आगमन हुआ और 20 जनवरी को उनका वीजा खत्म हुआ। कानून 20 जनवरी तक

ही उन को यहां रहने का अधिकार था, और 20 जनवरी के बाद यहां से जाना चाहिये था। मगर जो उनका वीजा...

An hon. Member: Is he making a speech?

श्री जार्ज फरनेंडो : मैं प्रश्न पूछ रहा हूँ, आप कौसी बातें कर रहे हैं ?

जब उनका वीजा 20 जनवरी को खत्म हुआ और उसके बाद जब वह बढ़ाया गया तो मुझे ऐसा मालूम हुआ है कि वह 2 मार्च के बाद बढ़ाया गया। 20 जनवरी से 2 मार्च तक जो वह हिन्दुस्तान में रह गई है वह बिना वीजा के। असल में विदेश मन्त्री ने इस बात को राज्य सभा में कबूल किया है कि जो उनका वीजा बढ़ाया गया वह फरवरी महीने के बाद बढ़ाया गया। क्या वैदेशिक कार्य मन्त्री इस बात का खुलासा करेंगे कि 20 जनवरी से लेकर 2 मार्च तक, जिस दिन उनका वीजा बढ़ाया गया, वह किस आधार पर हिन्दुस्तान में रहीं ?

इस पूरे प्रश्न को पेश करते हुए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैं पहले दिन से इस बात को देख रहा हूँ कि जब विदेश मन्त्री श्री दिनेश सिंह के बारे में या श्री टी० एन० कौल के बारे में कुछ कहते हैं तो उनके खानगी जीवन—प्राइवेट एण्ड पर्सनल लाइफ—को अलग रखते हैं और हमारे मन्त्री बन कर बैठने को अलग रखते हैं। मेरा निवेदन इतना ही है श्री दिनेश सिंह ने जो चिट्ठी लिखी है वह पर्सनल तरीके से लिखी हो सकती है प्राइवेट हो सकती है, लेकिन क्या मन्त्री महोदय ने उस चिट्ठी को कभी देखा है। इसका जवाब दिया जाये।

श्री रजबीर सिंह (रोहतक) : सभापति महोदय, मैं मिनिस्टर महोदय से पूछना चाहूंगा कि क्या यह हकीकत है कि मि० वृजेन्द्र सिंह मुत्तूरजी की एक अरस्त जिन्दा है अब भी और उसके बच्चा भी है ? क्या हिन्दुस्तान के कानून के तहत जब व.चा जिन्दा है,

[श्री रघोबर सिंह]

श्री रघोबर सिंह: है जो श्री वृजेश सिंह की प्रापटी जो है उसके धरती वारिस कानून से यह प्रौरत प्रौर बच्चा नहीं है ? जब कानून की नजर में पही प्रौरत जिन्दा है तो इस दल के कानून के तहत क्या बाइगमी घलाउड ; अगर नहीं है तो क्या कानून की नजर में खेतनाना वृजेश सिंह का प्रौरत कहला सकती है ? अगर नहीं कहला सकती तो क्या उनका प्रौरत की वारिस हो सकता है ।

इसके बाद एक सवाल यह आता है कि क्या यह सारी कहानी कि हमारे मिनिस्टर श्री विनेश सिंह ने उस को इस वास्ते यहां से बिजवाने का प्रबन्ध किया कि कही उसको प्रापटी न मिल जाये ककास्टेड नहीं है प्रौर महज एक प्रोपेन्डा है ?

Shri Vasudevan Nair: All the statements made by the Minister till now have only strengthen the impression that many of those in authority had a disgraceful role in the whole affair. I should like to know whether, as directed by the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha, the External Affairs Minister, has verified whether Madam Svetlana had any personal talk with Mr. Dinesh Singh in a personal capacity about her desire either to stay in India or to elope to any other country....

Shri D. C. Sharma: 'Elope' is not parliamentary.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: ...go, elope or visit any other country? Has the Government verified whether this lady really left in a taxi from the Soviet Embassy to the American Embassy, as it is claimed by the Government, or whether she went to the American Embassy from Mr. T. N. Kaul's house after a dinner? May I know whether, when a foreigner goes out from this country, in the airport there is a practice of verifying the passport and finding out whether there is an endorsement in that passport for all those countries concerned—Italy or Switzerland?

If it is a fact that there was no endorsement and if it is also a fact

that our authorities verified it and found that there was no endorsement, why is it that they did not take any steps to find out whether there were any suspicious circumstances in which Madam Svetlana was leaving India?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Sir, I want to look at this affair as a human affair, a matter concerning a private individual, a woman who has come to our country, whom Dr. Lohia described in such lyrical terms. May I say, I entirely agree with him that in the past our country has given asylum and shelter to many? Only recently, the Dalai Lama left Tibet and we gave him refuge and protection. Hundreds of thousands of Tibetans came here, we gave them refuge. Even today we are educating them, we are building homes for them, we are doing everything possible. Therefore, our country has a great tradition. Ours is a free society. We are proud of it. We do not compel anybody to go out of our country. We do not force anybody out of our home. If anybody wants to come here, if anybody wants to stay here, he is welcome. I want to assure this House, I want to give my solemn assurance to this House, that as far as this Government is concerned it has done nothing whatever to violate those great traditions and ideals of our country.

I shall satisfy this House, even if I have to take some time—I hope you will forgive me, Sir, because all sorts of things have been said—that many things that have been said are without any basis, that speculations have been indulged in because something appeared in some newspapers. I am very happy that hon. lady Member there said the right thing. Let us not make political exploitation out of this woman's case. Let us not involve other countries in this case. Let us deal with this case as a case of human being. I do not want this House to say anything which will unnecessarily involve us with our friendly countries. I am sure nobody wants to do it, neither my hon. friends, on this side nor my hon. friends on the other side. Therefore, I am prepared to deal with this

case as I see it from the point of this young woman. I appreciate and understand the sympathy felt by the hon. Members of this House. I would have felt the same if I had been satisfied that this woman had been driven out of this country and I would have come and told this here. I would have felt as indignant as hon. Members have felt. But I am standing here today because I am satisfied, and I will satisfy you, that this is not a case where a woman has been driven out of this country against her will, a woman who wanted to stay with us.

Let us look at some salient facts.

Shri D. C. Sharma: This is the story you have got from your officials.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Let us look at the salient undisputed facts. This young woman was not a guest of the Government. She was not invited here by the Government. What a hon. Member has said is absolutely incorrect, that there was some arrangement between Shri Dinesh Singh and the Russian Government that she would come here, he would finance her visit and he would be responsible for her stay. That is not correct. She—I pay a tribute to her for that—was in love with this man, Mr. Brijesh Singh—I will come to the relationship. He was very kind to her. He died. It broke her heart. She knew the Indian custom, the Hindu custom. Here was a man who died in a foreign country and not in his mother country. She wanted to bring his ashes to India. This is the background of her visit to India.

A question was asked as to what was the relationship. This man, Mr. Brijesh Singh, had a wife living here who was judicially separated from him. Therefore, legally and technically he could not have married her. But apart from the technicality, they had lived as husband and wife and they were attached to each other. Unless you believe in the form of marriage, well, if a man and woman are loyal to each other and they are in love with each other, in my eyes

at least it is marriage. In that sense certainly she was his wife and she showed that she was his wife by the respect she paid to him and by trying to bring his ashes all the way from Russia to this country. Also, remember that she has two children in Russia of her earlier husband. Russia is her home, she has her family there. She was not unattached and she had two children, but the devotion and dedication she had for this man was great. I never met him as Shri Lohia has. I never saw her as he has. So I do not know them personally.

श्री० राम मनोहर लोहिया : जिनकी दूसरी तरह चलाते तो ये सब मुलाकाते होती ।

Shri M. C. Chagla: Therefore, as I was saying, let us keep this background in mind. If a private Russian woman is coming to India on a private visit on a private mission, however sacred that mission may be in our eyes it is a sacred mission—the Government has nothing to do with it. Shri Dinesh Singh had nothing to do with it except for the fact that the ashes she was bringing happened to be the ashes of his own uncle.

Now, what happens? She comes on a Russian passport with a visa for one month. The visa expired. If we were so minded to get rid of her, we could have said "well, your visa has expired; you have to go back." But we did not say that. I was asked by some hon. Member—I think it was Shri George Fernandes—what is the legal position when the visa expires.

श्री० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आज जालाकी का मौका नहीं है। बीता के बारे में जानते हो कि इसी लोग खुद जब प्रतिबन्धन आपसे करने हैं सब आप बीता दिया करते हो। उन्होंने वो महीने की प्रार्थना की आपने दे दिया। फिर कोई प्रार्थना की नहीं, आपने दिया नहीं।

श्री० जू० क० वायल्या : जालाकी नहीं करता हूँ। मैंने आपकी बात को ध्यान से सुना है, अब आप बेरी बात को सुनें ।

[Shri M. C. Chagla]

Shri George Fernandes asked a question: what is the legal position, what happens when the visa has expired. Technically, there is no legal obligation on us to compel a person to leave the country or throw him or her out if he or she has over-stayed the visa.

Please note the crucial date. The application for the extension of the visa was made through the Russian Embassy on the 24th of February. This date is very relevant in the light of the letter on which Dr. Lobia has so strongly relied. And the visa was extended not upto the 3rd of March, as Shri George Fernandes has stated, but upto the 15th of March.

Shri Nambiar: A very able judgment is being delivered.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am not delivering a judgment. My duty to this House is to state the facts.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Rai-ganj): Judgment is very distasteful to them.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Now, names of officials have been mentioned. I am surprised that my hon. friend, Shri D. C. Sharma, who is usually very responsible...

Shri D. C. Sharma: I have spoken with the fullest sense of responsibility. I have not given the name of the place where the conspiracy was hatched. I have not given the names. I am keeping them away from the House.

Shri M. C. Chagla: He has given the names. I will tell you what happened. She comes to Delhi on the 5th and she goes and stays with Shri Dinesh Singh. She goes and she has dinner with Shri Kaul on the 5th of March. At that dinner there was no one present except Shri Kaul, his wife and his daughter. No outsider was present, whether Indian or foreign. Shri Kaul knew her in Moscow; his daughter knew her and, I believe, his wife also knew her. So, it was purely a sort of family gathering. It was on the 5th of

March and she came to Shri Kaul's house straight from Shri Dinesh Singh's House. Madam Svetlana was dropped at Shri Dinesh Singh's house after dinner at about 10 p.m. on the 5th of March and stayed the night there. Madam Svetlana had promised to go to Shri Kaul's house for her dinner on the 6th evening also, but did not go there and telephoned that she was not feeling well and would go there the next evening.

It was on the 7th March night at 2.30 a.m. that the Soviet Embassy informed Shri Kaul that Madam Svetlana had left the previous night for Rome.

These are the facts. It is absolutely false and baseless that Shri Kaul and Shri L. K. Jha conspired with a CIA agent to whisk her away from this country to the United States. Shri L. K. Jha does not come into the picture at all. I do not know whether he even knows her. He has never met her. Shri Kaul knows her well because she was in Moscow and he was our Ambassador in Moscow. She is quite a friend of his, otherwise, he would not have asked her to dinner. It is for the first time that I hear the name of Shri L. K. Jha though this controversy has gone on for days in the papers.

Shri D. C. Sharma: You will hear more names as the controversy goes on.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Thanks to Shri Sharma more names will come in. I say, there is absolutely no basis.

An hon. Member: Shri Sharma had a dream.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Let us see what happened. On the 6th evening she goes to the American Embassy and gets a visa which is perfectly valid and which she could do under the law. She goes to the airport accompanied by this American gentleman, Mr. Rayle. Several questions have been asked of me as to what happened at the Palam Airport. Let me make it clear.

I have ascertained it from the Reserve Bank and from the Finance Ministry. The ticket was properly paid for. There were two tickets, one for the American gentleman who accompanied her and the other for herself. It was paid for partly in dollars and partly in Indian currency. Questions have been asked about the P form. The rule is that a foreigner does not require the P form. In this case she did not require the P form. If a foreigner stays for a short period, no P form is required. She went through immigration and customs. She was treated as any one of us would be treated, namely, she was there as an ordinary person leaving Delhi for abroad.

Therefore, all this talk of conspiracy is baseless. You do not have a conspiracy and take a woman openly to Palam Airport, make her go through immigration and customs, buy the ticket openly, show the passport and the visa. I am surprised that anyone should harbour it in his mind. This idea of a conspiracy. Is it how conspiracies are hatched?

Shri Umanath: May I just elicit (Interruptions)

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Do not interrupt the Minister. We want to hear him.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I will answer your question.

Shri Umanath: Are you asserting certainly that if the ticket is purchased by a foreigner in Indian currency partly, it does not require the P form? Are you sure about it?

डा० राज मनोहर लोहिया: यह तकनी बहम कम रही है। अमली बहम तो भारत और स्वीनलाना की है। सी० आई० ए० और अमरीका की बहम किन्तु है। स्वीनलाना में कहा है

"I am tired and disgusted. वह साफ कह रही है कि ये लोग उसको नहीं रखने दोते।

समापति शहीबब बहम में जो पायट्स उठाए गए हैं, मिनिस्टर साहब उनका जवाब दे रहे हैं।

श्री सु० क० चागला मैं अभी उन खत पर आता हूँ।

श्री शशिभूषण झाकषेयी (खारगीन)
इस तरह की तकनी विटिठिया लिखवाना तकनीम सोहिया की प्रादत हो गई है।

Shri M. C. Chagla: I have ascertained the correctness of every statement that I have made here. The P form is not necessary and a ticket can be purchased by a foreigner in Indian currency or in foreign currency.

As I had said before I was interrupted, is this how conspiracies are hatched? If there was a conspiracy between Shri Dinesh Singh, Shri Kaul, Shri L. K. Jha, the American Embassy and the CIA to whisk her away, would they take her to the Palam Airport, keep her there for an hour so that everybody could see her, make her go through immigration and customs?

An hon. Member: What else?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I cannot understand it.

Shri Nambiar: It is under the shadow of your Government.

Shri M. C. Chagla: My hon. friend Dr. Lohia is getting impatient about his letter. Let me come to it.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: These are brainwaves which they cannot shake off.

Shri M. C. Chagla: This letter has been flourished as if it clinches the matter. Far from clinching the matter, if anything it bears out what statements I have made in this House, in the other House and also here in my answers to questions. The relevant paragraph I shall read. But first of all, will you please note the date? It is dated the 10th February. It is a crucial date.

An hon. Member: Who wrote it?

Shri M. C. Chagla: This is a letter written by Madam Svetlana to Advocate Bahri, the only document on which Dr. Lohia has relied and which my hon. friend, Shri Limaye thinks clinches the matter. Let us see whether it clinches the matter. Note the date; it is 10th of February. And, what is the paragraph? Let me read:

"So, finally, it is decided that on the 1st of March, I am leaving for Moscow. Raja Sahib was very happy to learn that and now he is very nice to me."

What is wrong about Raja Sahib being happy to know that she was going home to her children? (Interruption) May be, he might have persuaded her....

श्री राजसेवक यादव (बागबंकी):
जब कोई जा रहा हो, तो क्या ऐसी ही बात कही जाती है?

Shri M. C. Chagla: The charge is not that Shri Dinesh Singh or any relation of hers did not persuade her to go back home. The charge is—let us face it—that Shri Dinesh Singh forced her out of India, refused to keep her here, conspired with the United States' officials and drove her out

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यह गलत बात है। यह सिर्फ कम्युनिस्ट लोग कह रहे हैं। मैंने नहीं कहा है। मैंने कहा है कि आपने उनको यहाँ रहने नहीं दिया।

श्री मू० क० चावला : मैं उसी का जवाब दे रहा हूँ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : वह बेचारी टायर्ड एंड डिस्गस्टिड है।

Shri M. C. Chagla: Now, as I said, the date is very crucial, the 10th of February. The visa was renewed by the External Affairs Ministry on the 24th of February. If Mr. Dinesh Singh or any official of the External Affairs Ministry did not want her to stay here, why did they extend the visa?

Shri Nambar: To create the conditions for taking her to America.

Shri M. C. Chagla: What condition? (Interruption) We were within our right not to extend her visa. Her visa had expired; she was a foreigner and we could have said that she had come on a particular visa which had expired. We did not do it. Why?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यह मैं आपको बताऊँ। आप सब जानना चाहते हैं? उस बेचारी को धोखा दिया गया— उसे कहा गया कि घबड़ चली जाओ, अक्टूबर में हम तुम को वापस बुला लेंगे। उसके भलावा उसको मंग कर डाला। कभी बच्चों की बात कही, कभी नंदुस्ती की बात कही, कभी गर्मी की बात कही। उसने कहा, "आई एम टायर्ड एंड डिस्गस्टिड टु कान्टीन्यू दि टाक"। उस को क्यों नहीं पढ़ते?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am not going to deal with the conversation that Dr Lohia might have had with her. I do not know it. I am reading the documents.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यहाँ लिखा हुआ है, "आई एम टायर्ड एंड डिस्गस्टिड टु कान्टीन्यू दि टाक"।

श्री जार्ज करनोडीच : मंत्री महोदय कानून के बहुत बड़े पंडित हैं, लेकिन वह चिट्ठी का एक ही हिस्सा क्यों पढ़ते हैं। वह उसके पहले का वाक्य क्यों नहीं पढ़ते हैं?

श्री एम० सी० चावला : मैं पूरी चिट्ठी पढ़ देता हूँ।

"Once again, I want to thank all of you for those nice days I have spent in Allahabad and Banaras. It was very pleasant to meet friendly people and though they could not possibly

help me in realizing my wish, they had shown understanding and sympathy. Maybe, it was my mistake that I did not use all the possibilities but I am tired and disgusted to continue the talk about the matter."

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अब आए रास्ते पर। अब जरा कृष्णमाचारी के रास्ते पर आए। लेकिन अफसोस यह है कि फिर उन्ही लोगों के साथ बैठ जाते हैं।

Shri M. C. Chagla: This, again, does not indicate that she was being forced to go out of India. It may be that Shri Dinesh Singh might have told her, "Your home is in Russia; your children are there."

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : उसका घर यहाँ था।

Shri M. C. Chagla: Does this expression show that Shri Dinesh Singh forced her out of India?

Since yesterday when the Chairman asked me to get an assurance from Mr. Dinesh Singh, I have personally talked to him. (Interruptions)

श्री मधु सिन्घे: स्वतलाना तो गंगा में डूबने की बात करती थी।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अरे छागला साहब, जरा थोड़ा सा कुछ समझो।

Shri K. Narayana Rao (Bobbili): Everybody had taken his time to express his opinion. Now let them hear the Minister patiently.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : उस बेचारी को गंगा में डूब जाने देते तो अच्छा होता।

उपायपति लोहिया : डा० साहब, मैं आपसे प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि उन्हें कम्पलीट करने दीजिए।

Shri M. C. Chagla: Now a distinction has been made or sought to be made that I have merely stated that no request was made for her stay either to the Government or to the Minister and the insinuation is that she might have made that request to Mr. Dinesh Singh in his personal capacity. I have the authority to state to this House categorically that at no time, either orally or in writing, did she make a request to him either in his capacity as Minister of State for External Affairs or in his personal capacity as a relation of hers through Shri Brijesh Singh. This is a categorical statement that I am making to this House.

An hon. Member: Why does she not make it?

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: What is the harm if he makes it? Strange are the ways of Opposition!

Shri M. C. Chagla: Dr. Lohia says, why don't we send somebody to bring her back?

Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi (Bhopal): Not somebody.

An hon. Member: Some lady

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अरे मेजो न इन्दिरा इन्दिरा जी को। जलवाहरलाल को लड़की जाकर स्टालिन की लड़की को ले आये।

Shri M. C. Chagla: In the first place, we did not ask her to go away. In the second place, she is a free agent; staying in Switzerland and if she wants to come back to India, she is most welcome; if she applies for a visa to our Embassy in Switzerland, we will certainly consider it.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : देखिये, इन्होंने "कन्सीडर" कहा है, जैसे कोई नौकरी की अर्जी पर विचार कर रहे हैं।

श्री मधु सिन्घे : यह नौकरशाही युवाव है।

श्री मृ० क० चक्रवर्त यह बात समझनी चाहिये कि कोई भी एम्प्लीकेशन मिनिस्टर को प्राती है, उस पर वह गौर करता है और फिर उम पर कैमला करता है. . .

डा० राज मनोहर लोहिया अरे जायां, वहा से उसको बुलाकर लाओ, उनके साथ जो बेइन्साफी हुई है (अव्यवधान)

"She is certainly welcome" बोला।

सभापति महोदय इनको कम्पलीट करने दीजिये।

डा० राज मनोहर लोहिया : मैं तो चुप बैठा हू, जो-जो काम वह कर रहे हैं, आप देख रहे हैं।

Shri M. C. Chagla: I think I have dealt with almost all the points

My hon friend, Mr. Limaye, read a passage from the *New York Times*. Since when has he started taking every thing that appears in the *New York Times* as true?

श्री मधु लिमये वह स्वैचलाना के पत्र से उद्धरण है।

श्री शिव नारायण (बस्ती) झूठी-झूठी बाने कहते हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या झूठी बाने कहते हैं? क्या वह पत्र जो रखा गया है, झूठा है?

एक आननीय सवाल क्या आप उम पत्र के कारस्पोंडेन्ट हैं?

श्री मधु लिमये वह एक खन में कोटेसन है।

Shri M. C. Chagla: A very important question has been asked by Mr. George Fernandes and want to make the record clear

The question was asked: was any letter written to any. (Interruptions).

Shri Shoo Narain: If they do not want to listen, let this be dropped.

Mr. Chakrman: The Minister may proceed and conclude.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I will be brief. But I do not want it to be said that I have not answered all points.

A question was asked by Shri George Fernandes. It was a categorical question and I am going to give a categorical answer. The question was whether any letter was written to any American official by Shri Kaul or by Shri Dinesh Singh. My categorical answer is 'No'. No letter was written to any American official in this connection either by Shri Dinesh Singh or by Shri Kaul

Shri George Fernandes: In his personal capacity

Shri M. C. Chagla: It is a gross libel to suggest that either of these gentlemen was in collusion with American officials, which is the insinuation underlying the question.

An hon. Member: Mr Rayle
Second Secretary

Shri M C Chagla: Lest it should be said that my answer is not complete, I want to add this: no letter was written either by Shri Dinesh Singh or by Shri Kaul or by any official of the External Affairs Ministry, whether he was a joint secretary, deputy secretary or section officer

डा० राज मनोहर लोहिया: क्या वह बेवकूफ हैं, जो खत लिखते।

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या टेलीफोन नहीं है, क्या मिल नहीं सकते हैं?

Shri M C Chagla: I have answered the question.

I think it was Shri Dwivedy who is usually very responsible or somebody else who asked: have we not got other matters to discuss in our country? We have the food problem, we have drought. The Finance Minister is here. We have to think of our economy. Why are we spending hours on this question? Why? I agree with the human point of view. But are we going to exploit everything that happens in this country for

[Shri M. C. Chagla]

political purposes? Surely we have more important things to engage ourselves in. I have answered this question here once before. Today it has taken two hours. I had the same experience in the other place. Shri Sharma says that people are still not satisfied, talk is going on in the lobbies and so on.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : लंका में भी विभीषण होते हैं, शर्मा एक निकले सो लही।

Shri M. C. Chagla: Surely MPs have more important things to think of. That is what I have to say.

May I in conclusion say that I hope that Members of Parliament will not continue to make allegations contrary to established facts or evidence about which they are not certain so that no misunderstanding is caused between our country and friendly countries?

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Have an inquiry into it.

Shri M. C. Chagla: My appeal to this House is: do not make political capital out of this. We have friends outside India. Let us not spoil our relations with our friends. I appeal to this side I appeal to the other side.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Does he think that it is not already spoiled: by Government's conduct?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I think I have clearly established that Government have nothing to do with this matter.

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : इसका निर्णय भी घाय ही देंगे।

Mr. Chairman: The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. on Monday.

12.58 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, April 3, 1967/Chaitra 13, 1889 (Saka).